

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Second Legislature of the Province of Ontario

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Third reading	1238
Royal Assent	1249
 BILL NO. 132—An Act to amend the Insurance Act—Mr. Blackwell:	
First reading	762
Second reading	900
In Committee	940
Third reading	1238
Royal Assent	1249
 BILL NO. 133—An Act to suspend the Income Tax Act (Ontario)— Mr. Frost:	
First reading	652
Second reading	904
In Committee	940
Third reading	1238
Royal Assent	1249
 BILL NO. 134—An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act, 1939— Mr. Frost:	
First reading	687
Second reading	905
In Committee	1010
Third reading	1243
Royal Assent	1249

**BILL NO. 135—An Act to amend the Security Transfer Tax Act,
1939—Mr. Frost:**

First reading	688
Second reading	905
In Committee	940
Third reading	1238
Royal Assent	1249

**BILL NO. 136—An Act for raising money on the credit of the
Consolidated Revenue Fund—Mr. Frost:**

First reading	688
Second reading	904
In Committee	941
Third reading	1239
Royal Assent	1249

**BILL NO. 137—An Act to amend the Game and Fisheries Act—
Mr. Scott:**

First reading	688
Second reading	906
In Committee	942
Third reading	1239
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 138—The Forest Fires Prevention Act, 1948—Mr. Scott:

First reading	688
Second reading	906
In Committee	943
Third reading	1239
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 139—The Securities Act, 1947—Mr. Blackwell:

First reading	688
Second reading	906
In Committee	943
Third reading	1239
Royal Assent	1249

**BILL NO. 140—An Act to amend the County Judges Act—
Mr. Blackwell:**

First reading	688
Second reading	906
In Committee	944
Third reading	1240
Royal Assent	1249

**BILL NO. 141—An Act to amend the Negligence Act—
Mr. Blackwell:**

First reading	688
Second reading	906
In Committee	944
Third reading	1240
Royal Assent	1249

**BILL NO. 142—An Act respecting fair employment practices—
Mr. Salsberg:**

First reading	767
Second reading—Discharged	1226

**BILL NO. 143—An Act respecting Investment Contracts—
Mr. Blackwell:**

First reading	767
Second reading	907
In Committee	944
Third reading	1240
Royal Assent	1249

**BILL NO. 144—The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1948—
Mr. Blackwell:**

First reading	799
Second reading	907
In Committee	946
Third reading	1240
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 145—The Lightning Rods Act, 1948—Mr. Blackwell:

First reading	799
Second reading	908
In Committee	947
Third reading	1240
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 146—An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act—Mr. Scott:

First reading	799
Second reading	906
In Committee	947
Third reading	1240
Royal Assent	1249

**BILL NO. 147—An Act to amend the Race Track Tax Act, 1939—
Mr. Frost:**

First reading	879
Second reading	915
In Committee	1012
Third reading	1244
Royal Assent	1249

**BILL NO. 148—An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act—
Mr. Daley:**

First reading	880
Second reading	987
In Committee	1013
Third reading	1244
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 149—Department of Public Welfare Act, 1948—**Mr. Goodfellow:**

First reading	881
Second reading	915
In Committee	979
Third reading	1242
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 150—The Old-Age Pension Act, 1948—Mr. Goodfellow:

First reading	881
Second reading	918
In Committee	982
Third reading	1242
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 151—The Mothers' Allowance Act—Mr. Goodfellow:

First reading	881
Second reading	919
In Committee	984
Third reading	1243
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 152—An Act to provide for welfare units—Mr. Goodfellow:

First reading	881
Second reading	926
In Committee	984
Third reading	1243
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 153—An Act respecting the purchase by the corporation of the city of Ottawa of certain assets of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited—Mr. Blackwell:

First reading	882
Second reading	926
In Committee	985
Third reading	1243
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 154—The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1948—**Mr. Blackwell:**

First reading	911
Second reading	969
In Committee	1014
Third reading	1244
Royal Assent	1249

BILL NO. 155—The Companies' Act—Mr. Michener:

First reading	967
Bill lapsed	

BILL NO. 156—An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ended 31st day of March, 1949—Mr. Frost:

First reading	1236
Second reading	1236
Third reading	1236

FINAL ERRATA

<i>Page</i>	<i>Col.</i>	<i>Line</i>	
391	2		After line 20, insert: "AFTER RECESS: 8 p.m. "The House resumed."
745	1	10	Change "34,000" to "3,400."
755	1		After last line, insert, "Estimates, Department of Public Works."
776	1	34	Change "legislation" to "Legislature."
1112	1		Before line 47, insert, "HON. MR. SCOTT."
1128	2	15	Change "Geoffrey" to "Jaffrey."
1147	2	17	Change "Tourists" to "Travel."
1209	2	26	Change "Amendment" to "Motion."



Vol. II, No. 1



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

Wednesday, the third day of March, 1948, being the first day of the Fourth Session of the Twenty-second Legislature of the Province of Ontario for the Despatch of Business pursuant to a Proclamation of the Honourable Ray Lawson, O.B.E., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province then entered the House, and, being seated on the Throne, was pleased to open the Session by the following gracious speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

On this opening day of the Fourth Session of the Twenty-second Legislature of the Province of Ontario, I am happy to extend my greetings to each one of you and to express the hope that much good will result to the people of Ontario from the important deliberations which you are about to undertake.

It was just a year ago that I first met and addressed you at the opening of your Third Session. Within that time many events have occurred which were of special significance to the members of this Legislature. I should like to mention one which is a source of great regret to all of us. The County of Huron lost its late representative, you lost a personal friend and the people of Ontario an unselfish public servant. Dr. R. Hobbs Taylor devoted his life in an unusual degree to service of the public in the practice of medicine, as a country doctor, and through his participation in public affairs. Because of his untimely death, at 50 years of age, it is no exaggeration to say that he gave his life in the service

of his constituents and his country. It is gratifying to know that Huron County will again be represented at this Session. I shall be very pleased to welcome its new Member to this Legislature.

Some further comment on the events of the past year may be desirable, as it provides a background for the problems which you will be considering. It has been a year of great production and high wages. The income and expenditure of individuals, the municipalities and the province have never been greater. Industrial activity and production, after a temporary decline in the period of transition, stand at record levels for peacetime, but are still unable to meet the demand and the capacity of our people to pay for goods and services of all kinds.

IMMIGRATION

Our standards of living and nutrition are much higher than in the Old World and are as high as any comparable area in the New World. It is not surprising therefore that immigration is moving to Canada as fast as transportation facilities make that possible. Nor is it surprising that over 50 per cent. of all immigrants to Canada in the past year have come to this province, and that we are retaining a substantial population which migrated here from other provinces during the war.

In 1947, as soon as the Dominion

Government eased its immigration regulations, my Government made arrangements for Transatlantic Air Transport from the British Isles at charter rates substantially less than those charged for scheduled flights. A system of selective immigration was organized, which has been administered by the office of the Agent-General in London and a branch office of the Department of Planning and Development. Immigrants are selected at Ontario House in London. Preference is given to those who can be quickly employed.

The first Airborne Immigration Plan put into effect by any government began operating on August 2nd last. Since then most of the flights have been made by Transocean Air Lines, acting as sub-agents for Trans-Canada Airlines. By this means some seven thousand men and women have been flown from Great Britain to this province.

Under the organization set up by the Department of Planning and Development in co-operation with the Red Cross Society, the Salvation Army and National Employment Service, most of these new citizens have been quickly established in a great variety of occupations throughout the province. Many hundreds of members of their families have followed by sea. My Government has arranged for this immigration plan to continue during 1948.

INFLATIONARY TRENDS

During the year, prices have risen to inflationary levels. My Government has no choice but to recognize that responsibility for checking and controlling inflation rests with the Federal Government, with its jurisdiction over monetary policy, international trade, and the major sources of taxation, as well as its power to control the bulk of public expenditure. My Government is however greatly concerned with the attempts now being made to maintain the Canadian dollar at an artificially high level through the use of restrictions on imports, embargoes on exports, high excise taxation, and other restrictive controls.

The effect has been most noticeable on gold mining, an industry which should produce in Ontario hundreds of millions of new wealth annually, and also upon the great communities which are dependent on gold mining. My Government was able to report last year:

"the largest number of mining claims ever recorded, a greater volume of provincial assays, and a higher demand for geological maps, reports and blue prints."

This year the Department of Mines reports that the number of claims recorded was barely half of that in the previous year and the number of claims cancelled rose from 6,003 in 1946 to 18,116 in 1947.

You will be asked to consider appropriations which will give assistance to the great communities which depend on gold mining.

WELFARE

During the past year, unemployment relief regulations have provided for increases in allowances due to the increased cost of living. Mothers' Allowances have also been increased. By agreement with the Dominion Government, Ontario has undertaken to pay its twenty-five per cent. share of Old-Age Pensions increased from \$25 per month to \$30 per month. In addition, my Government has provided for a further provincial payment up to \$10 per month in cases of need, over and above the \$30, making a total of \$40 monthly in such cases.

Preliminary steps have also been taken to inaugurate a system of rehabilitation for handicapped persons.

HEALTH

High costs have created special problems in the important field of public health. An increase in the cost of hospital supplies and wages has resulted in an operating deficit in three-quarters of all public hospitals, notwithstanding increased charges to private patients. The cost of maintenance in sanatoria for the tubercular, which is dependent almost entirely on provincial funds, has

risen to a point where further substantial maintenance grants are required.

Increased payments have been made to hospitals by the province and the municipalities.

During the past year, provincial grants have been provided on a systematic basis for new hospital construction. You will be asked to continue this provision and increase the appropriation for this purpose.

It is of interest that this province is again able to report a new low in maternal and infant mortality. There has been a steady increase, to about 50 per cent. in the number of expectant mothers who take advantage of my Government's provision for free prenatal examination.

Examination by X-ray for tuberculosis has been greatly extended in the province. In addition, such examination has been provided in the Ontario immigration office in London for all prospective immigrants to this province.

Public interest in the formation of county health units has now reached the point where the lack of qualified staff is the only barrier to province-wide adoption of this programme.

The shortage of nursing help in hospitals is being partially offset by certified nursing assistants being trained under a plan, which you will be asked to continue.

EDUCATION

There is great need of additional school accommodation in Ontario, due largely to the inability of boards to build in the depression years and during the war, and partly to normal growth and the voluntary movement towards larger administrative areas, which has brought 53.4 per cent. of the old rural school sections into township school areas and formed high school districts in about 40 per cent. of the area for which county councils are responsible.

Education is regarded by my Government as its highest responsibility. To assist construction of new schools and the expending educational programme, the 1947 grants rose to a record level of \$30,134,336, of which \$19,374,749 went to elementary schools, \$7,392,684

to high schools and \$3,366,903 to vocational schools. You will be asked to make substantially higher grants for 1948. Notwithstanding this great assistance from the Provincial Treasury, the cost of education borne by the local ratepayers is still high. The need for strict economy is obvious. The steadily rising cost of education cannot be ignored.

A word might be said about some new aspects of educational activity, the continued development of which you will be asked to approve. I refer to the Physical and Health Education Branch of the Department. Fifty-five communities are now conducting recreation programmes under full-time directors. A notable part of this programme is the provision of citizenship classes for recent arrivals in the Province.

The Student Aid Programme enables an ever-increasing number of capable students to enjoy educational opportunities which they would otherwise be denied. Nine hundred and sixty-six scholarships and bursaries were awarded last year, representing an outlay of almost \$200,000, of which the Ontario Government provided \$150,000.

The concert tours, which the Music Branch began to sponsor last year, continue to bring fine music to Ontario communities and to encourage young artists by providing opportunities for professional experience. During the past year, 26 towns have enjoyed 96 concerts.

HOUSING

The housing shortage has, I know, been a matter of great concern to all of you. Now that the increasing availability of essential supplies, for the first time, makes it possible for the Provincial Legislature to deal effectively with this matter, you will be called upon to consider measures designed to greatly increase the construction of low-cost accommodation to this province.

PUBLIC WORKS

Prior attention will be given in this programme to works relating to the development and protection of the

natural resources of the Province; to the accommodation for the care of the sick and other charges of the Province; as well as to the extension of facilities for police protection in the northern districts and for the improvement of the tourist trade generally.

COMMISSIONS

In the course of the year three comprehensive studies have been completed for the advice and assistance of the Legislature and Government.

FORESTRY REPORT

The enquiry into the forest resources of Ontario by a staff of expert forest engineers, under the direction of Major-General Howard Kennedy, was completed and a report presented to the Legislature last October. You will be informed of the steps already taken by the Government to implement very important recommendations in the report of the Royal Commission on Forestry. Measures will also be placed before you for your consideration which will give statutory effect to other important recommendations which require new legislation.

MILK REPORT

You will recall that following the removal of the subsidies paid by the Dominion Government to the producers and distributors of milk, an extensive enquiry into the costs and methods of production and distribution of this basic commodity and essential nutriment was undertaken by Mr. Justice Wells, assisted by counsel and accountants. You will be asked to consider legislation based on this report to replace and extend the temporary measures introduced last October.

RESEARCH COMMISSION

The final report of the Ontario Research Commission will be presented to you and you will be asked to approve legislation providing for the establishment of a permanent Research Council for Ontario which will co-ordinate research activity and advise generally on research problems, through the agency

of advisory committees in each important field of research. You will be asked to provide scholarships and bursaries to develop needed research workers, as well as funds which will be used as a contribution of one half of the costs of approved research projects which industry, and smaller industries, will be encouraged to undertake on a co-operative and group basis.

My Government wishes to pay a well deserved tribute to Dr. R. C. Wallace, the Chairman of this Commission, and the several leaders in university and industrial life who have unselfishly devoted their time without remuneration over a period of two years to the examination of research and scientific investigation in the Province and have, in their report, made a noteworthy contribution to this vital aspect of development in this Province.

I come now to those great departments of government whose duty it is to assist our citizens in the creation of wealth from natural products and resources.

AGRICULTURE

The year 1947 was a difficult one for Ontario Agriculture. In the spring unfavourable weather interfered to a large extent with the sowing of spring crops, with the result that the crop production of cereal grains fell below normal. This created a shortage of feed grains in Ontario, which, coupled with the removal of ceilings on feed grains in October, resulting in sudden and substantial rises in the price levels for oats and barley coming into Ontario from the western provinces, and brought about a condition of hardship and instability for the livestock producers of the province. For the remainder of the year 1947 they were forced to pay greatly increased prices for their feed grain and concentrates, without any corresponding increase in the price of their livestock products. The new prices under the British contracts, announced early in 1948, have helped to level up this situation, although the shortage in feed supplies continues to create problems for livestock producers.

While the year 1947 was a year of

difficulties for farmers generally, it was also a year of **positive progress in the development of long-term plans** for the improvement of agricultural conditions in the province. This was particularly marked in the field of livestock, in which new policies initiated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture are being accepted with favour by farmers throughout the province.

The extension of scientific research at the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College and the various experimental stations under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture has gone ahead rapidly in the last year. This research programme has covered many phases of agriculture, both in field crops and livestock, and is bringing to the aid of the farmers of Ontario all the resources of agricultural science.

The policies of the Department of Agriculture are designed to assist farmers to formulate and set down long-term programmes suitable for the great and expanding future of agriculture in Ontario.

MINES

Notwithstanding the blow to gold mining, higher prices for base metals and increased activity in the non-metallic industry throughout the Province, resulted in a large increase in the value of the aggregate output of all mineral products in 1947. This figure amounts to \$241,371,337 for 1947 compared with \$191,690,779 in 1946 and \$234,049,323 in 1939.

You will be asked during the course of the Session to consider amendments to the Mining Act with special reference to operations of the mines. These will provide for an expanded geological field programme which will place 14 geological parties in the field during the season, one of which will investigate the potential iron bearing areas in south-eastern Ontario.

TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

For the second successive year, tourist travel in the province in 1947

exceeded all previous totals. During the 12 months ending December 31st, more than 1,000,000 automobiles carrying touring parties entered the province from the United States for vacation purposes. This figure exceeded by more than 100,000 the previous "record" years.

In addition to the important work of stimulating the flow of visitors to Ontario, the Department of Travel and Publicity continued its many-sided campaign to elevate the standards of the tourist catering industry generally. Inspectors from the department visited tourist camps throughout the season and were able to render a service to operators by way of advice and assistance. An important aspect of the department's operations was a programme of survey work in connection with the development of winter recreation facilities.

The Reception Centre service established at the main border entry points, was used by more than 250,000 groups of visitors during 1947, and will be expanded during the coming year by the operation of 2 additional units, bringing to 14 the number of Centres now established.

An additional responsibility was undertaken by the department during the past year in the organization of a Division of Public Information for the purpose of co-ordinating and supervising the existing government information services, apart from the travel field. Publication of a news bulletin dealing with governmental activities, was undertaken, and met with a very favourable response on the part of the public.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

The people of this Province are the owners of the greatest publicly owned Hydro-Electric system in the world. Measured in terms of combined assets and annual production it is one of the largest businesses in Canada. It has before it a five-year programme of construction which will almost double its capitalization and increase its production by approximately 1,250,000 horse-

power exclusive of the St. Lawrence River development.

As the representatives of the people of Ontario, you will have very important decisions to make with respect to:

(1) the recommendation of my Government that the Southern Ontario system be converted entirely from twenty-five cycle to sixty cycle.

(2) the authorization of a programme of expansion which will require the commitment of Provincial credit to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars and will provide for generation of Electric Power from steam in addition to the water-generated powers.

You will further be asked to approve the acceleration of the already rapid extension of electrical service to the farms and rural sections of the Province.

At the end of the year nearly 196,500 rural consumers, of all classes in the operating areas were served by 24,500 miles of new lines. Despite the shortage of men and materials, which affected all the Commission's construction activities, service was extended to 21,000 new consumers, the largest annual increase in the history of the provincial system. One thousand miles of new primary lines were built.

The objective of the Commission for 1948 is to construct 3,400 miles of new rural lines which will serve some 30,000 new consumers. This programme calls for a Government grant-in-aid of approximately \$10,500,000.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Planning and Development has carried forward its programme of guiding and encouraging the sound, long-range planning municipalities under the Planning Act. Planning Boards have been constituted in many municipalities and their work shows substantial progress. Under the direction of this Department eight Conservation Authorities have been formed in Southern Ontario. Following Conservation surveys undertaken by the Department, plans have been adopted and work is proceeding in the control

of floods, reforestation and improvement of natural resources.

Through the Trade and Industry Branch of this Department, industrial development has been encouraged, particularly in the smaller towns. Handicrafts have been promoted in several industrial centres, through instruction and guidance offered by the Department.

As a new service to industry, the Ontario Industrial Research Service has been established, to assist in the solution of technical industrial problems.

HIGHWAYS

The great highway-building programme of last year, which included the Red Lake Road, 330 miles of new surfacing of all types, and 117 miles of resurfacing, will be surpassed in 1948. Although the completion of the Toronto-Barrie Highway will be delayed for lack of steel and other materials, it is proposed to proceed during the coming season with the relocation of Highway 11 from Severn Bridge to Gravenhurst, and at South River; to continue work on the mining roads southwest of Timmins and between Matachewan and Swastika; and also to proceed with the surfacing of gravel roads and, where necessary, reconstruction of depreciated pavements.

Equipment pools in the Northern Townships and direct financial assistance to municipalities will be continued.

LABOUR

As my Minister of Labour has already announced, the Government will recommend that in the labour code which is now before the Dominion parliament, be considered for adoption as the labour code for all industry in this province which is not subject to federal jurisdiction.

It is to be hoped that the Bill before the federal parliament will be passed at a time and in such form as will enable you to accept it in accordance with this recommendation, and to that end discussions between the provincial and federal departments of labour have already taken place.

The enrolment of civilian apprentices in all trades will be in excess of 3,000 for the fiscal year 1948-1949 and classes of instruction for apprentices will have an approximate enrolment of eleven hundred.

The system by which partial vacations with pay are provided to employees in seasonal industries has operated with such success that the total credits which will be cashed this year will likely reach \$4,000,000.

You will be called on to consider an amendment to The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which will provide for a closer check on certain types of very dangerous equipment. An amendment to The Apprenticeship Act will give authority to define the work-content of various trades and permit apprentices to become qualified as specialists in one or more branches of a trade.

LANDS AND FORESTS

The Department of Lands and Forests has greatly enlarged its research programme to extend into all phases of our renewable resources. Many field parties were in the woods during the year. This work will be continued in 1948 so that answers to our most urgent long-term management problems can be found.

The province-wide inventory of our forest resources is now in its second year and already 50,000,000 acres of forest land have been photographed from the air to form the basis for a broad plan of Forest Management. This is almost half the work contemplated in the original photographic plan, so that the work originally planned for five years is well ahead of schedule.

During the past year the government introduced a plan to curtail and eventually to eliminate the export of unprocessed wood from the Crown lands of Ontario.

A new type of bush aircraft has been developed in co-operation with an Ontario aircraft company. The finished product is highly successful, and several of them will be placed in service this spring to provide better fire protection and resources management.

Management of fur resources was improved by bringing in a system of trappers' zones, giving to each trapper a definite area.

Work will continue on hatchery renovation, pheasant breeding, the training of licensed guides, fish culture, various aspects of fish and wild life management, forest soils and regeneration surveys.

DOMINION, PROVINCE AND MUNICIPALITIES

During the past year my Government has endeavoured by inter-departmental conferences and official exchanges with the departments and officials of the Dominion Government to extend the large area of co-operation in administrative matters already established.

Nevertheless the larger problem of setting the respective responsibilities of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, particularly in the fields of taxation, health and social legislation, seem to be no nearer solution than they were a year ago.

You will recall that health and social legislation are on the agenda of that conference, but have not been discussed by reason of the adjournment of the conference in May, 1946, on the motion of the Dominion Government, in the midst of a discussion of tax matters.

Last year I reported the refusal of the Dominion Government to reconvene the Dominion - Provincial Conference adjourned since May, 1946. I regret to report that there is no indication of a change in the attitude of the Dominion Government notwithstanding the fact that my Government and those of most of the other provinces, as well as the representatives of the Ontario municipalities, have all requested the conference be resumed.

The municipalities are concerned with this matter because an orderly and efficient division of administrative duties and tax revenues between the province and its municipalities is conditional to a large extent on the settlement of similar problems between the Province and the Dominion.

The municipalities are only able to

carry their present administrative load because of very large direct and indirect payments from provincial funds. The only substantial tax which the municipality has is the tax on real estate. My Government, when it assumed half of the cost of education, was determined that owners of homes and real property should not be over-taxed, and, with this end in mind, has extended provincial grants to municipalities, direct and indirect, and for many purposes, until they now reach very large proportions.

A system which requires such large payments from one government to other governments obviously needs review.

This review could have been made much more satisfactorily after the positions of the Province and the Dominion had been settled. For that reason such a review has been deferred in the hope that the Dominion Government would eventually meet the provincial governments to discuss their tax problems. As there is, however, no indication that they are prepared to resume the conference, my Government, in accordance with the announcement made to municipalities some time ago, will not postpone action on this account, and will ask you to approve of the establishment of a joint provincial-municipal committee to make the review which I have mentioned and to recommend such adjustment of responsibilities and revenues as it may think desirable.

In the meantime the municipalities have been sharing in the general prosperity of the province, as is shown from increases in population, assessment of buildings and corresponding increases in taxes. They deserve much credit for the continued reduction of their debenture debt, which, at the end of 1946, was down to \$214,648,000 as compared with \$504,756,000 at the end of 1932.

During 1947 an Assessment Branch was added to the Department of Municipal Affairs. The department is now in a position to give any municipality advice on assessment law and modern up-to-date methods of valuing property

for assessment purposes. From the applications already received by the department it is anticipated that this service will be requested by a large number of municipalities during the year 1948.

The work of municipal treasurers will be simplified and a clearer picture presented to the ratepayers as the result of a new method of preparing municipal audit reports adopted by the department this year.

Amendments to The Assessment Act and The Municipal Act will be proposed at this Session to meet changing practices and conditions in the Ontario municipalities.

Legislation will be introduced permitting the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to designate any area in the province, in which Wartime Housing has erected a housing project, as an area under the sole responsibility of the Dominion Government in cases in which the local municipal authorities have been unable to reach satisfactory arrangements with the Dominion Government.

REFORM INSTITUTIONS

In spite of difficulties in getting the necessary personnel and materials, this new department has greatly improved the provincial institutions through the systematic training of officers and guards and the adoption of methods of segregation of different classes of offenders. Discipline and training directed towards rehabilitation, particularly of the younger prisoners, have been very successful.

The new institution established early last year at Brampton for selected young prisoners has shown excellent results.

Important steps have already been taken in developing an industrial farm system which will eventually replace the common gaols.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The installation of the Ontario Provincial Police radio system in the eleven Provincial Police Districts in Southern

Ontario is well advanced. In district No. 5, comprising the counties of Ontario, Peel and York, it has been fully installed, tested and accepted by the government and now is in full operation.

Even in the short time that the system has been in operation to this limited extent it has demonstrated its value in law enforcement in a spectacular way by bringing about the immediate apprehension of bank and other armed robbers.

In three other Provincial Police districts the installation has been completed and as soon as the testing is done by the government engineer the system will be accepted in those districts and will be put into operation almost immediately.

Schools for the training of municipal police officers are being opened up in strategic centres in the province in co-operation with municipalities. The first schools have already started at Port Arthur, and at Windsor.

VARIOUS AMENDMENTS

A variety of new provisions and amendments to existing Acts will be presented for consideration, including provision—

- (a) For the posting of rates in hotel rooms and tourist resorts.
- (b) For the reciprocal enforcement of orders for the maintenance of deserted wives and children made by courts in British countries.
- (c) For regularizing the practise in regard to putting parking tickets on automobiles, and making the fines available to the municipalities.
- (d) For improvement in companies' legislation.
- (e) For improvement in the procedure of publication of marriage banns.

CIVIL SERVICE

It is fitting that I should extend a word of appreciation to the permanent service, that body of loyal men and women through whom your efforts for the welfare of our people are translated into administrative action. Our

thanks go to those who have completed their period of service and are retired. Our respect is also extended to the memory of those who have died during the past year.

CONCLUSION

The Public Accounts for the last complete fiscal year and the estimates for the year 1948-49 will be submitted to you later for your consideration and approval.

Finally, may I express the hope that your deliberations may be so guided by Divine Providence that your work here will contribute to the general welfare and happiness of the people of this province.

His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, was then pleased to retire.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: I beg to inform the House that, to prevent mistakes, I have obtained a copy of His Honour's Speech, which I will now read.

Reading suspended.

MR. SPEAKER: I beg to inform the House that I received during the recess, as provided by the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1937, Chapter 12, Section 32, notification of a vacancy which had occurred in the membership of the House by reason of the death of Doctor R. Hobbs Taylor, Member for the Electoral District of Huron; and that I issued my Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the issue of a Writ for the election of a Member to serve in the present Legislature for that Electoral District.

I beg to inform the House that the Clerk has received, and laid upon the Table the Certificate of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery certifying that an election held since the last Session of this House resulted in the election of Thomas Pryde, Esquire, as the Member of this House for the Electoral District of Huron.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have the

honour to present Mr. James Pryde, the Member-Elect for the Electoral District of Huron, who has taken the oath, signed the roll, and now claims the right to take his seat.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the honourable member take his seat.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton, East): Mr. Speaker, we are very glad to welcome to this House the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde). We hope he will enjoy his stay with us, and we know that he will be truly representative of the people of his riding and the people of the Province of Ontario.

The hon. members of this House will be very happy and proud to have you with us in the future. In recognition of the land from whence you came, we are very happy to present you with this spray of heather.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

PROTECTION OF BIRDS ACT

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to Repeal the Protection of Birds Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Are you not going to protect the birds any more? What do you mean by that?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I do not want to remind you of the Act that you usually introduced when you were here.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Kennedy that the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor to this House be taken into consideration tomorrow.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that, during

the present Session of the Legislative Assembly, provision be made for the taking and printing of reports of debates and speeches and to that end that Mr. Speaker be authorized to employ an editor of debates and speeches and the necessary stenographers at such rates of compensation as may be agreed to by him; also that Mr. Speaker be authorized to arrange for the printing of the reports, as authorized, in the amount of 1,200 copies daily, copies of such printed reports to be supplied to The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor and each member of the Assembly and the balance to be distributed by the Clerk of the Assembly as directed by Mr. Speaker.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Kennedy (Minister of Agriculture), that Select Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes:

1. On Privileges and Elections;
2. On Education;
3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills;
4. On Standing Orders;
5. On Public Accounts;
6. On Printing;
7. On Municipal Law;
8. On Legal Bills;
9. On Agriculture and Colonization;
10. On Fish and Game;
11. On Labour.

Which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Kennedy (Minister of Agriculture), that a Select Committee of eleven members be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient despatch, lists of the members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House, such Committee to be composed as follows:

Messrs. Begin, Cathcart, Chaplin, Creighton, Davies, Murdoch, McEwing, Murphy, Pringle, Stewart (Kingston), Taylor.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I would like, first of all, to express the regret that I know all here feel at the very untimely death of a man who was truly a friend of every member of this Legislature, Dr. R. Hobbs Taylor. I am sure that every hon. member on both sides of the House will agree with me that he was one of the most faithful and unselfish members we have had in this Legislature at any time. There is a particular reason for my saying this, which is perhaps unknown to a great many people outside. You will recall that some three years ago, Dr. Taylor was stricken while in this Legislature, actually in the middle of his speech. It was not known to many of the members that he had suffered a heart attack at that time. There were very severe complications, but, by the greatest of good fortune, he recovered at that time. I think it can be very truly said that Dr. Taylor died on active service for his people and for his country.

He was completely unselfish, as is so often true of our doctors whose work is so close to the people they know. In the service of those with whom he had been associated from his early years, and even with the knowledge that his health had been gravely impaired by what he had gone through, he continued to represent, without any regard for differences in party or other considerations, those by whom he had been chosen by our democratic system.

It is particularly significant that on the night before he died, in very inclement weather, he had gone to some considerable trouble to speak to a meeting of young boys in his own community. I cannot imagine anything that is a greater challenge to any of us than to assist in any way we can in the development of our youth, and it was always such public services that he per-

formed. That was the very last public service he did perform, as he went home from the meeting that night and died before morning.

I know everyone here who was associated with him will join with me in expressing our very deep and profound sympathy to his wife and to his daughter. His death would have been a severe loss in any event, but it was particularly tragic at his comparatively young age.

Because of that very sad event, in the ordinary operation of our democratic processes, designed to continue representation at whatever level the Government may be, and without regard to these human events, there was a bye-election in Huron County, so that a representative could sit at the opening of this Session as a representative of that very important part of Ontario. For more reasons than one, it is only natural that I should personally feel a great deal of satisfaction that we have sitting in the Legislature today a very excellent representative of that riding, Mr. Thomas Pryde.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. DREW: He comes here with a record of great public service already established. He has served in the same public offices which have been occupied by such a very large number of the hon. members of this Legislature in their own communities. He served in the council and was Reeve of his own town, and not only did he give public service in full to any and all the many volunteer organizations which play their vitally important parts under our system, but he also served, and served gallantly, on active service in both wars. He was a fighter pilot in the first World War, and an administrative officer on active service in the Royal Canadian Air Force in the war which ended two years ago.

With that background he comes to us well qualified in every way to represent the fine riding from which he comes.

May I add that in addition to qualifications of that nature, he also comes

here with the excellent qualifications of being an extremely friendly and pleasant gentleman, who I know will become an intimate friend of everyone here before very long.

Then to a particular part of those in this Assembly and elsewhere, there is a very special qualification, which he should probably assert was the best qualification of all, that is, that he was born in Scotland.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. DREW: Even from my Irish friend on my right (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) I was able to get some mild response to that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: I think it is significant that, like all of us who cherish the traditions of our own racial background, whatever it may be, we find that there are none who are more deeply impressed and more proud of their background, who have done their best to dominate our public life in every way, than the people who have come here from Scotland, or are descendants of the Scottish people.

I remember during the first war there was a book with a wide publication in England at that time, written by Sir Ian Hamilton, with the title "The Oppressed England," and it explained that virtually all in the important positions in Britain were natives of Scotland. It has not reached that point here as yet, but undoubtedly a surprisingly high percentage of those who do assume public responsibility, can trace their ancestry back to Scotland, that isle where on porridge and other meagre fare, they developed that measure of hardihood which prepares to tackle any hard jobs, anywhere they go.

He is not merely one of those Scotsmen who is proud of that fact, that his ancestors come from there, but that he was born there, and his voice still betrays him in a very pleasant way. So we might indicate to him that we recognize that special qualification, and it is only fitting that there should be placed on his desk today a sprig of heather,

which was sent here through the kindness of Mrs. John R. Glynn, of Georgetown, who had received this really magnificent bunch of heather sent her from Scotland, and perhaps the hon. member will be interested to know that it came from Gairloch, in Rothshire, and she thought it would be appropriate that a Scotsman should not come here without being duly confronted with that evidence of his own proud background, and I think it will be of special significance to him, as she has pointed out, that in the middle of that spray, is a sprig of white heather, and no one will know better than the new hon. member from Huron (Mr. Pryde) that the white heather is truly symbolic to all Scotsmen of good luck, and I know I can safely say on behalf of every hon. member here that we wish the newly elected hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) the best of luck.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I follow the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in the sorrow that we all feel over the passing of Dr. R. Hobbs Taylor. I particularly liked Dr. Taylor for the very fine human qualities and traits which he possessed. Oftentimes we had talks together on subjects apart from political discussions, and it was easy to talk to Dr. Taylor, and easy to get from him a sound, basic philosophy of life and I join with every hon. member in the House in regretting his passing, the passing of a public servant who did so much for this Province, and who did so much for the County of Huron.

Now, as regards the hon. member (Mr. Pryde) who has replaced Dr. Taylor and who has taken his seat in the House this afternoon, I do express on behalf of the Opposition our—what shall I say?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. OLIVER: —appreciation of his fine qualities, which he carries so visibly. But I do want at once to disclaim any responsibility for the coming

of the hon. member (Mr. Pryde) to this august chamber.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. OLIVER: Any help that I may have given him was done wholly unintentionally—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. OLIVER: And of that you may be sure. The great obstacle we found in Huron County was the hon. member (Mr. Pryde) who has taken his seat this afternoon.

Surely he possesses, as you may see, great qualities of heart and mind, and those qualities became known throughout the riding of Huron.

I would rather have had another welcomed in this Chamber this afternoon. It is in the ordinary process of democracy, and we welcome the verdict, although we cannot endorse the whole of it.

But I do say to my hon. friend, the new member for Huron, (Mr. Pryde), that we do welcome him from this corner of the house, and we feel, even with the limitations with which he may be surrounded, that he will be able to give to this House, and to the province generally, a great deal that stands for good and for progress.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I join with the hon. Prime Minister, (Mr. Drew), and with the Leader of the Opposition, (Mr. Oliver), in expressing my deep sorrow at the loss of the former member for Huron, Dr. R. Hobbs Taylor. Perhaps I had occasion to know Doctor Taylor better than some of the others. About three years ago I was a little under the weather during the Session, and Doctor Taylor heard about it, and he made it a point to search me out, and talk to me about this slight illness that had kept me away from the House. I appreciated that action on his part very much, and I got to know Doctor Taylor and to regard him as a friend, and it was a great shock to me when I heard of his passing.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that I express

the sentiment of all the members of our group, when I say that we feel very deeply the loss of Doctor Taylor, and desire to express to his widow and family our very deepest sympathy.

As for the new hon. member: I am not quite in the same position as the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), feeling a great deal of pride in having the new hon. member here, nor are we in the position of the Opposition of suffering a loss in the riding. I am independent.

But, Mr. Speaker, I can say that we look forward to hearing from the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) in this House and perhaps at this session. Sometimes new hon. members do not have much opportunity to speak at their first session. From our own observations we feel that this Scotsman will make his name known in this House, at this session, and I am sure that all hon. member will be interested in what he has to say, and we extend to him our assistance and our advice, if he wants it—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. GRUMMETT: —at any time, and our friendship.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I should like to join with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), with the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and the leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett) in the sincere and well-merited tribute which has been paid to the memory of the late Doctor Taylor. It was very regrettable, indeed, that he was the first of the membership of this house to depart this life. I say quite sincerely that in the years since 1943, during which we had the opportunity of coming into personal contact with the late Doctor Taylor, we learned to respect him very much indeed. We did not have to agree with his politics to appreciate the fine, rugged qualities of character and citizenship which animated his life as a public servant of this province. My colleague and I desire to be associated with the expressions of sympathy, which you,

Mr. Speaker, will convey to Mrs. Taylor and her daughter, in the very sad bereavement which has overtaken them.

Now, may I say a word about the new hon. member from Huron (Mr. Pryde). He happens to be of the same race as myself, and while I cannot claim any credit for having contributed in any way to his election I am also in the position of being able to say that I contributed nothing to the efforts which were made to keep him out of the House.

To the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) I would simply say that it is my sincere hope that the virtues of his race will overcome the vices of his politics.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: And inasmuch as the sprig of heather on his desk comes from the birthplace of my grandmother, I hope when the House adjourns he will give me a piece as a memento.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the adjournment, I want to say a word briefly about one of our officials—and do not be alarmed, because definitely there is no sad news that goes with it. For the first time in many years we have not with us at the opening of the Legislature, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Mr. Charles F. Bulmer, as his doctor has ordered him to remain at home, and it is quite certain that he will not be in the Legislature at any of its present sittings.

I feel that it is appropriate that I bring this to the notice of the hon. members, and on behalf of all the hon. members extend to him our good wishes.

Mr. Bulmer has, for twenty-one years, been sitting at the table in this Chamber when the sessions opened, in his capacity as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and has been a civil servant of this province continually for fifty-seven years. It may be a matter of more than passing interest to say that he

started his civil-service experience in the old Legislative buildings on King street. In spite of all that may be said—and I do not in any way suggest that this applies to one side or the other—but sometimes it may be said in a misunderstanding way concerning the term of office of the civil service, he stands, in himself, a demonstration of the long continuity of service, which applies to those who form such a vitally important part of the functions of government, and the legislative body here, the nature of their service and the long service that they perform.

I merely mention this now because—although fortunately there is no reason to be alarmed concerning his condition, I feel that having regard to the thoughts he will be having on this first occasion when he is unable to be here in those many years, he would be more than happy to hear from us, and to receive the expression of good wishes, and the hope that it will not be too long after the session, until he is able to return once again.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I propose to move the adjournment of the House, but before I do, I think it would be appropriate to indicate the order of business tomorrow. May I say to the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) that he will have his wish, as the first speaker in this Legislature will be the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: When we resume tomorrow, we will proceed with the debate on the motion for the adoption of the Speech from the Throne, which will be moved by the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde), seconded by the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton).

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 4:27 o'clock, p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

COMPANIES AMENDMENT ACT

HON. MR. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Companies Amendment Act, and the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

AMENDMENT TO COMPANIES INFORMATION ACT

HON. MR. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Companies Information Act, and the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

AMENDMENT TO INDUSTRIAL FARMS ACT

HON. MR. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce a bill

intituled An Act to Amend The Industrial Farms Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Protect Certain Civil Rights, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS ACT

HON. MR. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled An Act to Amend The Department of Reform Institutions Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

RIGHTS OF LABOUR ACT

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled An Act to Amend the Rights of Labour Act, 1944, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

MILK CONTROL ACT

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Grummett, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Milk Control Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Robertson, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Municipal Health Services Act, 1944, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ONTARIO NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSIONS ACT

HON. MR. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that leave be given to introduce an act intituled The Ontario Northland Transportation Commissions Act, 1948, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

REGULATIONS ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Challies, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Regula-

tions Act, 1944, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I just wanted the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) and his group to have knowledge of the full legislation before the House.

HOTEL REGISTRATIONS ACT

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Challies, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Hotel Registration of Guests Act, 144, and that same be now read a first time.

TICKET SPECULATION ACT

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Challies, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Ticket Speculation Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

THE CORONERS ACT, 1948

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Challies, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Coroners Act, 1948, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): First order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order, consideration of the speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session.

MR. THOMAS PRYDE (Huron): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move,

seconded by Mr. Hamilton, that an humble address be presented to The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:

To The Honourable Ray Lawson, O.B.E., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, we, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, as the most recently elected member of this House, I feel a little uneasy in launching this debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

However, at the outset, I would like to make mention of the many flattering remarks that were passed yesterday, and to express my deep appreciation of the kindly remarks made by the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and the hon. leaders of the other groups in this House.

It was quite noticeable that the remarks were not so much personal, as they were remarks directed to the circumstance that I was born in Scotland, and that being so, much was expected of me. I also want to say the bouquet of heather which adorned my desk was a gracious tribute to my native land, and I want to thank the donor. I want to express my thanks for all the kind things that were said, and the manner in which those remarks were received by the hon. members of this House. I would just like to say a very sincere thanks to all those who made the kindly remarks at the opening of the debate yesterday.

There was ample evidence that there are only two races in this world, "The Scotch and those who would like to be Scotch."

SOME HON. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

MR. PRYDE: I believe fifty-one per cent. of the hon. members who came forward to congratulate me cast longing eyes on that bouquet of heather. I was happy to present each one with a sprig

provided they could prove they, or one of their ancestors, came from the land of Burns, the land of porridge and the shorter catechism. Yes, I was born in Scotland and am quite proud of the land which gave me birth. Proud of many Scottish traditions.

I think it was Scott who said:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said—this is my own, my native land."

Loyalty to your native land is no mean virtue, but I am a Canadian by adoption. I chose this country in which to live of my own free will. This is the land in which I have lived for nearly forty years, where I have earned my living, raised my family and made my home. I owe much to Ontario.

Although not an Ontarion by birth, I am proud to be one of her citizens and have tried in some small measure to serve the people with whom I live. Now that I find myself where I am today, I hope it will only mean a further opportunity to serve my fellow Canadians and be of some value to this House.

I would like to say that my being here at all is the result of a vacancy which I am sure fills every hon. member with regret. This Province was shocked, and the County of Huron in particular was tremendously shocked, when the announcement was made last December 17th that the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Taylor) had passed away. We all remember the unfortunate illness which overtook him in this House three years ago and how he hovered at death's door for several months, how he conducted his election from his hospital bed, and the overwhelming vote of confidence given him by his constituents.

Despite many fears to the contrary, he was able to resume his labours in this House, although prudence demanded that he cease the practice of his profession. Those of us who were close to him detected a gradual return of his old vigour, but he suffered a relapse and he was called from his labours.

His numerous friends throughout the country mourn his passing, but as he spent his adult life ministering to the

needs of a rural community, it is there his loss is most acutely felt. It seldom falls to the lot of a person to be so universally respected and beloved, and when Dr. Hobbs Taylor passed away the community for many miles around his home in Dashwood regarded it as a personal loss. He left his mark on the community in which he lived, first as the family physician of hundreds; second, as their representative in this Legislative Assembly; and third, as a man to whom thousands had turned in time of need. He vigorously represented his constituency and he will not soon be forgotten. I am quite sure that I am voicing the sentiments of all hon. members of this House when I say our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his bereaved wife and daughter, to whom he was intensely devoted. Surely a fitting epitaph would be

"To live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die."

Mindful that it is the right of the electors in every constituency to continuous representation in the Legislature, the Government lost no time in calling an election. Despite the intensive campaign conducted by the Liberal Party, the policies of the Government were endorsed.

I said "intensive campaign," because the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) was for three weeks continuously in the riding and personally met and shook hands with many people. He made a host of friends and he is now well known in Huron.

The most amazing thing to me, however, was the ease with which he moved throughout the riding. You will recall the cries of alarm which went up about a winter election, how voters of a certain political persuasion would be unable to get to the polls, but the more hardy souls would get out to vote for the Government. I think the Hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) received a personal appeal for more snow-plowing equipment to open up the snow-blocked roads. Despite all this, the total number of votes recorded exceeded those cast

in June, 1945, by 1,108; the Government candidate in 1945 received 52 per cent. of the total vote cast. In this election the Government candidate received the same percentage of total votes cast. This, to me, indicates complete confidence in the present Government.

Let me say, too, Mr. Speaker, that this was no snap victory. This represents the opinion of a section of the province which takes an interest in public affairs, because 78 per cent. of the eligible voters exercised their franchise. In my own home town of Exeter, 82 per cent. of those eligible cast their ballot.

Huron is not on a main east-west artery. I feel quite sure you have become better acquainted with its location since the by-election, yet, while I am on my feet, I would like to tell you something of our county and of its importance in this province. The County of Huron is on the shore of Lake Huron and bounded by the Counties of Bruce, Perth, Middlesex and Lambton, so we have important neighbours.

I have the assurance of my hon. friend from Huron-Bruce that if he gets my support, together we will put Huron "on the map." Needless to say, he has that assurance, and I will try to pull my weight in any effort toward that end.

The people of Huron are mostly old Canadian stock, principally Anglo-Saxon and Northern European people of the third and fourth generation Canadian. I need not here recite all their virtues but they are the salt of the earth, and not easily swayed. They think a question through before reaching a decision. That is why I believe the Government should be so happy in receiving the endorsement of people of that type.

It is not highly industrialized, but is principally an agricultural county. There are a number of factories in the towns and villages which we wish to see developed, and which, in turn, will add to the prosperity of the neighbouring agricultural districts.

But in Huron we also have something else, which should not be overlooked and of which we are very proud. I refer to two Air Training Schools. One R.C.A.F. station, located at Centralia, trains air crew and other specialized flying training, and an R.C.A.F. station at Clinton, where students receive their training in radar and allied fields of communication.

There are many hundreds of young men stationed at those two schools and, together with their wives and families, make an important contribution to the life of the adjoining communities. I want to say a word on their behalf. These young men are training and preparing themselves in advance to protect this country—your homes and mine, and should another war come upon us, remember that these are the men to whom we will look, to organize, train and equip the defence forces of this country. I have met many hundreds of these men, officers and airmen, and they are of a very high standard of intelligence. When the test comes you may depend upon it they will measure up to the high standards of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

During an election campaign you hear many points of view. There is the rabid partisan who can see nothing but his party. There is the one who sees the men. There are those who tell you there is no difference, one is as good, or as bad, as another. I met those types, so did you—but to the latter I had this to say. At this time, there is a difference, a distinct difference in the parties offering themselves for your approval.

I will say there is all the difference in the world. We, as the Government party, have a clear-cut programme, a long-range programme, one that is comprehensive. It was conceived by big men, men of foresight, and men of capacity. In contrast, we have the negative policies of the opposition with its failures to see the opportunities of the future—afraid to venture.

The province has no control over foreign affairs, therefore international

dealings do not greatly enter into our calculations. However, we should not forget that this is a small world and what happens anywhere will have an effect on our lives here in Ontario.

We can look forward to an increase in the flow of immigrants to this country and the Province of Ontario will receive large numbers of them. Indeed, we should be very proud of the efforts of our own Department of Planning and Development which is in charge of the scheme for bringing selected settlers from Great Britain. But there will be many thousands from other lands, many with an outlook on life far different from our own. We must be prepared to give leadership to these people.

It is with that thought in mind I am so much in accord with the great changes being made in our educational system.

Our educational system had not kept pace with developments in other parts of the world, but due to the foresight of the hon. Minister of Education (Hon. Mr. Drew) a commission is giving intensive study to the whole question. To give effect to all these changes the whole system of school taxation has been revised and today the burden has been shifted from the backs of the property owners to the shoulders of the province. The result of this has meant that we now offer our teachers a salary in keeping with other professions thereby inducing a high type of citizen into the teaching profession. The school buildings are being improved, the curriculum has been so expanded that the needs of an agricultural community are now better taken care of than at any time in the past. This all means that young people in the rural areas are now able to receive an education suited to their needs and in modern school buildings right at their own door. They are enabled to live at home and not be put to the expense of paying board as so many of their older brothers and sisters were obliged to do in the past.

This has been accomplished at a

reduced cost to the property owners. In a word, it is a fulfilment of the promise of this Government to assume 50 per cent. of the cost of education, which hon. members of the opposition said could not be done.

In my riding, as an example, the ratepayer in Clinton saved—in 1947, on every \$1,000 of assessment, \$23.00; in Goderich, \$13.30; in Seaforth, \$16.80; Exeter, \$24.70, and in Hensall, \$13.00. These are examples of the savings effected all across this province because of the wise policy of this Government.

Education is considered of prime importance. If we are going to give leadership to our new Canadians, it must be able, educated leadership—leadership in the Canadian way of life. Should we fail to set these high standards, those people themselves may or may not build the Canada you and I would like to see.

Agriculture, as I told you, is the basic industry in Huron, and it is still the basic industry in the province. We are aware that one of the greatest difficulties experienced in rural districts is to keep the young people in the community and prevent their migration to the city in too great numbers. Nothing will help this more than improved conditions, conditions of living similar to those found in the city.

The farm population is declining and yet the greatest need of the world today is the products of the farm. People the world over cry out for more of the necessities of life. We remember the four freedoms for which we fought—freedom from want was one of them—but that ideal is far from a reality in many lands. Our farmers are doing their utmost to produce food under difficult conditions, and this Government is to be commended for its efforts to assist them in every way.

We heard from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, something of the plans of the Department of Agriculture, ably led by the hon. Minister (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) who is so highly respected by the farmers of this province.

I am particularly interested again in what is being done for the young people. I note with satisfaction the expansion of strong, self-reliant, self-governing organizations such as Junior Farmers and Junior Institute girls.

A new feature in 1947 was the establishment of Leadership Training camps for Junior Farm Leaders. Seven schools of instruction were conducted at various points in the province.

Once again this proves that the policy of this Government is of great benefit to young people. It is the long range view and will prove its value in the years that lie ahead.

We were all delighted to hear in the Speech from the Throne the announcement that at long last we had a Government which had the courage and the vision to see the necessity of changing Hydro in Southern Ontario from 25 to 60-cycle frequency. This is a huge undertaking which can only be carried through by men of foresight, such as we have directing our affairs at this time. The name of the Prime Minister of this province will go down in history linked with those of Sir James Pliny Whitney and Sir Adam Beck whenever and wherever the people speak of our great public utility.

The vision of these men is being fulfilled. They saw the day when Ontario would be a network of hydro lines, serving every town, village, hamlet and farm. That day is being hastened and in this way a great contribution is being made to the development of the rural life of this province. The basic reason is to improve production in the face of extremely adverse labour conditions, but it will raise the farmer's standard of living and lighten his labours.

This great work of extension of rural hydro will go on at an increased pace. With the new power developments which will come into production this year many thousands of farmers will share with their fellow citizens in the urban centres the benefits of this great utility.

In the fall of this year about 160,000 additional horsepower of electrical

energy will be made available to the people of this province. When all the developments now under construction are completed over one million horsepower will have been added and made available to industry and agriculture in the Province of Ontario.

In the Department of Highways, we, too, have able, far-sighted leadership. The great north country is being developed. New mining roads are being constructed and easy access is being made to our vacation lands. We should not underrate the importance of this. As tourists come pouring into this province they bring much needed American dollars to help our balance of trade, and create work for thousands of our own people. We heard much during the election campaign about a reduction in gasoline tax. Tourists are not going to be scared away on that account. We should never forget all taxes come from the people and the greater the number, the less each will pay. Last year over 1,000,000 motor cars entered this province from the U.S.A., 100,000 more than the previous record. We can readily see something of the huge revenue received from this source which helps to pay for the highways now being built.

In the rural areas we fully approve of the increased assistance to townships for road maintenance, bridges, etc. Farmers wish to use their cars twelve months of the year as city people are privileged to do. With the increased assistance new snow plowing equipment is being procured, thereby making motor travel possible all the year round.

Hon. members who came into the riding of Huron just recently will know that never once was it necessary to resort to sleighs to get around. We had snow in abundance but the roads were clear. It might be mentioned that this was just a normal winter in Huron and the snow will ensure good crops next season. Our wells and springs will be replenished, once again demonstrating that Huron County is well blessed by nature.

The Department of Municipal Affairs brings the Government of the province

into close contact with the lives of the people through municipal councils. The Municipal Board gives advice and guidance in the matter of capital expenditure so that we will avoid a repetition of the disastrous conditions of the 30's. New services must be provided but supervision is given to prevent unwarranted expenditure.

I am pleased to note that debenture debt of all municipalities had decreased over \$16,000,000 at the end of 1946. By way of comparison, the gross debenture debt of all municipalities at the end of 1946 was \$214,648,000, compared with a total gross debt in 1932 of \$504,756,000.

This is something we should note with a good deal of satisfaction, when we know the demands that will be made for further capital expenditures in the near future.

An Assessment Branch was added in 1947 which will give advice to municipalities on assessment law and assist in setting up new and up-to-date methods of valuing property. Many applications have been received for this service and I am happy to tell you Huron County has adopted the system and appointed a full-time county assessor.

The hon. Minister of Health has shown a keen interest in the smaller hospitals throughout the province. Due to the new policy announced last summer, grants are now available for capital expenditure.

In Huron County, three hospitals, at Goderich, Clinton and Seaforth, have been greatly assisted in making new additions to their buildings by reason of these grants. It is well known that more people are hospitalized today than ever before in the history of the province and it is imperative that increased accommodation be provided.

These new grants for capital expenditure have given fresh encouragement to those public spirited citizens who comprise the boards of these small hospitals. They struggle along against heavy odds to provide hospital accommodation for the sick in their com-

munity and I am happy to note the new policy of this Government.

In the field of law enforcement we see a great modern development in the equipment of our Provincial police force with a radio system. This has already demonstrated its value in the apprehension of criminals. It will also add greatly to the prevention of crime, when it is known that a net can be thrown around a given area in a matter of minutes.

Much that I have said pertains to legislation which affects rural Ontario, but I am not unmindful of the fact that we have also great cities which form an important part of the life of this province. Much is being done to improve the life and welfare of these great centres of population and the aim of all Government policy should be to bring together urban and rural people.

The happiness and prosperity of one depends upon the other. Busy, prosperous cities provide a ready market for the produce of the farm, and a happy, contented and prosperous farmer spends his money in the city.

There can be no real progress where one section of the people is barely able to procure the necessities of life.

At the outset of my speech, I made mention of the citizen who made the claim that there was no difference in political parties. In my own way I have tried to point out the difference—the people of Huron on February 16th said there was a difference and indicated their preference.

This is really a Government looking ahead, a progressive Government with faith in the future of this great province. This was what appealed to the people of Huron. They saw it led by a man of vision, able to grasp a problem — however big — courage to tackle it and ability to see it through. That's what the people want, that is what they are getting.

And, too, this is what our young people want. There are many "isms" in the world today. The only way to fight them is to give the people something better. The young people see this and that is why they are flocking to the

banner of the Government of this province.

During the recent election our opposition was well briefed in the shortcomings of our country, but the people have shown they want something constructive, something big, something with an appeal to the imagination. We want to show youth that big things are to be obtained in Canada and there is no need to go elsewhere to find it.

Today we are suffering for the negative policy of the past. Let us not forget the accomplishments of this nation in both peace and war.

Young Canadians are not to be excelled. If I may quote from my own experience in war years, I will refute the assertion that youth is decadent, that it is not what a past generation was. Let me tell you, we have some of the finest young people to be found anywhere on the face of the globe.

That is why I am here to day. That is why I support the Drew Administration. That is why the people supported me as their candidate. The youth of Huron were behind us and when the time comes, the youth of this province will follow suit.

We have the leader, we have the policy, we have the courage, and faith in the future of this great province to do big things.

Although I have exalted youth, I do not forget the contribution made by an older generation to the development and upbuilding of this province. They will continue to give leadership and stability in every walk of life.

New Canadians? Yes but let us do everything to retain our own Canadian youth—provide opportunities for intelligent young men and women, so that they will not find it necessary to seek their fortune elsewhere.

Therefore, my closing words are these: Let all parties in this Legislature co-operate to produce sound legislation, which will give encouragement to industry, stability to agriculture, freedom and security to all the people, and create opportunity for youth. Let us not sell our province short. Let us see in it great things. Let us work and strive to

make it the best place on earth in which to live and raise our children.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. WILLIAM E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, in rising to second the motion for the adoption of the address by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, I do so with a keen sense of the high honour that is being shown to the constituency I represent.

I would like to join with others who spoke yesterday in the tribute which they paid to the late Hobbs Taylor, a former deskmate of mine at the last Session. I was greatly touched by the remarks of each of the speakers, and as one who had the opportunity of attending the funeral ceremony, I was more than impressed by a slight notice which I saw on all the doors of the business establishments of that community. It impressed me because of the regard which it exhibited of the people of that community for their esteemed fellow citizen. The notice was brief. It said:

This place of business will be closed today as a mark of respect to our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. R. Hobbs Taylor."

To me, the expression "our esteemed fellow citizen" seemed to show the great regard in which the lovable doctor was accepted by all in that community.

It is pleasant to be associated with the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) in this motion. I think he carries with him a distinction which few of us can claim. He is the most recently returned hon. member to this House, and he was returned in a political battle in which all the forces of the opposition were arrayed on one side, and with the . . . should I say . . . great leadership given by the hon. member for Grey South, the official leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) to that rather memorable conflict, still with all the energy exhibited, the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) was able to come out on top, and the results reflected the very high regard in which

this Administration is held and accepted in this whole province.

You will recall, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members, that in the Speech from the Throne we heard his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor state that as the representatives of the people of Ontario, we would have very important decisions to make with respect to the recommendations of the Government regarding the conversion from twenty-five to sixty cycle power, and to give authorization to a form of expansion which would require the commitment of the Provincial credit to the extent of several hundreds of millions of dollars. It is my intention to focus my remarks on the subject of Hydro this afternoon.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that there is hardly a citizen who does not take Hydro for granted. Few, if any, will recall its early beginnings. As you will recall, from the events of history, it was in the latter part of the nineteenth century that scientists developed the "know how"—the knowledge for the transmission of electrical power far and wide over high voltage lines. That "know how" made it possible to harness the energy of the great streams of this country and of the world in order to turn the wheels of industry for the purpose of producing and manufacturing, the brightening of the homes, and the lightening of the physical labours of man.

Amongst those in this very province who were interested in that development were some men who met at the then town of Berlin in the year 1902. Amongst those men who met there were two from my home town, Mr. Christian Kloepper, a former Conservative member of Parliament, and the hon. Lincoln Goldie, who, some twenty years ago was a Cabinet Minister in the Conservative Government of that day. They joined with Mr. E. W. S. Snider and Mr. D. S. Detweiler of Berlin, and others who were gathered together from the group of communities, in the Grand Valley, that is, Berlin, Guelph, Galt, Waterloo and others, for the purpose of discussing and securing information on the question of obtaining power which was then being generated at Niagara.

From that day on, those communities, with Guelph in the forefront, were the leaders in the Hydro power movement.

In the year 1903 these men met with others who had shown an interest from the various municipalities in the Grand River area. They met in the town of Berlin. Through Mr. Detweiler they brought in this report, which I propose to read, because of the significance which it has to this subject.

In this report, Mr. Detweiler and his committee recommended:

"That legislation should be passed which would enable municipalities to co-operate, when authorized by vote of the property owners of the respective municipalities, for the purpose of developing and transmitting or distributing electrical energy; or to buy and transmit such power, or to buy power delivered at the several municipalities, and to sell and distribute the same within their own limits."

The report further stated that:

"In case of municipalities co-operating in such work, it would be necessary to devise means whereby the interests of the various municipalities would be protected, the rate for power kept uniform in the several municipalities, and a scale of rates maintained which would prevent any municipality cutting rates against any other.

"In carrying out such a co-operative scheme, provision must be made for apportioning the cost among the various municipalities, and provision should be made for subsequent admission of other municipalities upon a basis as to cost, which would be fair to the original municipalities forming the union."

You can see that the original principles as laid down in this report of that meeting 45 years ago, Mr. Speaker and hon. members, have been the guiding principles of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission.

In the year 1906, as a result of strong representations, the Government of hon. James P. Whitney, established the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission,

and it was so named. The hon. Adam Beck was chosen as its first chairman, and he served, as many of you know, from 1906 to the year 1925, and to him and those associated with him, this province and all its people owe a great debt. It was his initiative, his drive, and his vision which made possible the privilege which we now enjoy.

As a matter of interest, in the year 1908, fourteen municipalities contracted for 26,235 horsepower to be delivered to the respective municipalities. Those municipalities were: The City of Toronto contracted for 10,000; London, 5,000; Guelph, 2,500; St. Thomas, 1,500; Woodstock, 1,200; Galt, 1,200; Berlin, 1,000; Stratford, 1,000; and Waterloo, Preston, St. Marys, Ingersoll and Hespeler.

The first deliveries of power actually were made in the year 1910.

May I, Mr. Speaker, at this time pay tribute to the leading spirits who from those early days have contributed so much toward the development of low-cost power. In the main, they were business men, manufacturers, and members of Boards of Trade.

In our own community, we had two men whose names are closely linked with that movement, the late Mr. J. W. Lyons, and the late Mr. Thomas Hannigan, who for many years was secretary of the Municipal Electrical Association. These men, and the vast number of others throughout the province who took part in the development, are men to whom we owe much.

All too often we hear people say—and they are people who unfortunately criticize all groups of our society—things which would seem to lessen the value of the great work of these men, and I say that it is time that we recognized the magnificent work of the business men and manufacturers and members of the Boards of Trade, which they have done for the benefit of all of us.

All too often, Mr. Speaker, the man on the street confuses Hydro with the Government. From the earliest beginnings it was the co-operating together of a few municipalities for the purpose of contracting to purchase power from

private companies which was the start of the transmission and delivery of power to municipalities.

It was not until the year 1917 that the Hydro bought out their chief suppliers of power, the private power companies, and from that moment on started to generate its own power.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, when a municipality enters into a contract with the Commission for delivery of power, they have to agree to construct their own system, to pay their share of the costs incurred on transmission, charge rates to cover the wholesale cost, plus depreciation and retirement of the capital investment in works, in a period of from 20 to 30 years.

The business of the Hydro Commission falls into two distinct spheres—

- (1) The provision of power by generation or purchase and its transformation, and transmission and delivery in wholesale quantity, as a trustee for the municipality.
- (2) The retail distribution to consumers within certain areas served by the various utilities and throughout the rural areas of the province.
 - (a) In general, though, the retail distribution is done by the local utilities, but
 - (b) In the case of the consolidated rural power districts the Commission not only provides power at wholesale, but looks after all the physical and financial operations in connection with the retail distribution to consumers, and delivers in certain municipalities, throughout the rural areas of the province. In general, they deliver to the municipalities, and the retailing is done by the local utility.

As you know, the Commission also holds and operates the Northern Ontario properties in trust for the province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it was not until the year 1920 that the Commission was

able to tackle the problem of establishing rural power districts, and it is my understanding this was done in an area whose boundaries were defined, solely on the grounds of efficiency and economy.

At a later date, in order to reduce the costs to the farmers, the system of grants in aid up to 50 per cent. of the cost of the rural primary lines, established and then extended to secondary lines, service meters and other equipment, as well as loans to farmers for installations and the purchase of equipment, and later a low maximum service charge was established, and still later, in 1944, this Government wiped out that service charge completely, and that meant to the rural consumers an equivalent of a reduction of \$12.00 per year to farmers, and to those who were resident in the hamlets, it meant the equivalent of a reduction of \$6.00 per year, in their annual power bills.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. members in this house heard yesterday His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor say that there was now 196,500 rural customers served on 24,400 miles of line, and that the Commission hoped to add to that, service for 30,000 more in 1948 through the construction of extra miles of line, and thereby take care of roughly 30,000 of the 35,900 applications which were on file as at October, 1947, cost of which would amount to approximately \$10,500,000.

Last year in the House the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) tabled a report on the organization of Hydro. From that report I would just like to quote this. The Commissioners state that:

"Confronted with an unprecedented demand on its facilities and a corresponding overload on all of its functions, the Commission, in 1946, deemed it advisable to review very carefully its organization. It seemed obvious that the organization of the future would have to find the solution for almost staggering technical problems and that concurrently it would be required to effectively serve co-operating municipalities and direct

customers during a difficult period of expansion. Appreciating the complexity of the problem and the value of sound, unbiased opinions regarding the most suitable type of organization to cope with the situation, a firm of Industrial Consultants was engaged to make a complete study of the matter and to make appropriate recommendations for a reorganization plan based on three cardinal principles:

"1. The organization must serve the customers of the Commission in a manner they have a right to expect.

"2. The organization must possess Administrative convenience.

"3. The organization must be flexible and adaptable to changes which will admit keeping pace with the requirements of the Commission."

That report was brought in last year and the Commission acted on it, and it is now in force and it is a matter of record in this book which I have here, entitled "The Organization of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario." The broad basis of the administration was broken down into three fields: (1), of administration; (2), of engineering; and (3), of personnel. As I turn the page and see the breakdown of the work, I see that the position of Chairman is occupied by a man whom most of you know, the former mayor of the City of Toronto. I have not had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman, but from all that we have heard of him, he has a definite capacity for work and a rare administrative ability. With that background, his occupancy of the post augurs well for the continuous management of the Commission. I was rather slightly amused as I read some of the reports of the by-election in Huron, when the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) stated that the new Chairman was said to have rare ability of a political nature, and was aligned with a political party. I said to myself that in the eyes of the opposition, that is an unworthy point of view to hold, but I thought as I read back in the history of Hydro, a great many of the men who were active in the

early days of Hydro held the same political convictions. So in appointing this gentleman to the office, I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and the Commission, have done a very good stroke of business.

The administration further breaks down into nine regions, and in charge of each region is a manager who is in touch with the day-to-day problems of the system and is able to give direction and answers at all times. He is not, though, responsible for construction or engineering.

Now, last year in addition to the administration problem, there were two other phases upon which the Commission desired assistance. The second phase was that of engineering, and having had the benefit of the advice of their own engineers, they wisely went outside that field in order to obtain the advice of independent engineers. I think that was sound business. There is not one of us today who, if enlarging a business and having major problems, would not feel it was good business to have the opinion of outsiders. They might seem more severe in their analysis, and as a result might be able to talk just a little plainer to the management of the business. On that basis the outside firm of Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation was retained. The Commission asked them to report on three main problems, and I quote the problems:

"1. The present and future sources of power, probable demands, types of power, the desirability of augmenting for certain areas hydro-electric development by steam or other auxiliary units.

"2. The proposed frequency change, with an assessment of advantages, review of estimated costs and particularly the timing of any changes and program that might be suggested.

"3. New sources of power for short-term requirements and related development of new power sites."

Well, the Commission have summarized the report of that firm in a booklet which has just been printed, and it is entitled *Summary of the Reports of the*

Commission's Consultants Concerning The Problem of Frequency Standardization in The Southern Ontario System of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. This report was presented to the joint convention of the O.M.E.A. and A.M.E.U. at Toronto in the last few days.

It is not my intention to deal with that report. It is technical, and at a later stage in the proceedings of this House I rather feel you will be hearing more from those more competent to speak on it than I.

This now brings me, though, to a section of the subject in which I think the hon. members will be very much interested.

I have, in a few minutes, endeavoured to trace for the benefit of the members of this House, the development of Hydro from its early days. I would like now to deal with the production and transmission of power since the first 26,235 horsepower was contracted for in the year 1910. You will recall that I said it was in the year 1917 when the Hydro first bought out its private supplier of power, and some years later it started on construction of its generating plants. Up till now I have given you only a very few figures, and I hope you will bear with me as I go into some now and for that purpose I have prepared a table. See page 32.

I am now dealing with the Southern Ontario system. By the year 1924 the maximum normal plant capacity of the Hydro system was 791,000 horsepower. In addition to that the Commission took delivery of 45,000 horsepower, giving a total amount delivered to Hydro for its use in the Southern Ontario system of 836,000 horsepower. In the month of December when the maximum of 20-minute peak loads is reached that year the total amount of power delivered to Hydro for use in its Southern Ontario System was 728,000 horsepower, which gave a reserve over demand of 108,100 horsepower. It is not significant that we remember exactly the number of horsepower but the percentage of the reserve over the

demand is important. In that year that represented 15 per cent. of a reserve in horsepower over actual demand of that which was used.

I am informed by competent engineers that in order to operate a system efficiently it is necessary to have at all times a reserve over demand of at least 15 per cent. or a minimum of 15 per cent. Now, that is not a surplus of power. That is a reserve solely for the purpose of taking care of those contingencies which would occur in a break-down at any one of the generating plants.

Now, by the year 1934 the maximum normal plant capacity had increased from 791,000 horsepower to 1,089,000, which was an increase in our generating ability of 298,000 horsepower. By that time we were taking delivery of purchased power in the amount of 608,000 horsepower and the total amount which was delivered to Hydro for its use in the Southern Ontario system in that year was 1,697,000 horsepower; whereas the maximum December usage was 1,359,000 horsepower, which gave us a reserve over demand of 338,000, representing not 15 per cent. but 25 per cent.

Now, by the year 1938 our productive capacity had developed up to 1,118,000 horsepower or an increase of 29,000 horsepower. But the province through the Commission had entered into contracts with the Quebec Power Companies to purchase power, and I would like to record these contracts; with the Beauharnois Power Company, a contract in the amount of 250,000 horsepower; from the Gatineau, 25-cycle, 260,000 horsepower; from 60-cycle current, 60,000 horsepower; 60-cycle from the Ottawa plant, 20,000 horsepower; from the McLaren Power Company, 100,000 horsepower; from the Ottawa Valley Power Company, 96,000 horsepower, making a total of 786,000 horsepower. That is a figure we should bear in mind. We actually in the year 1938 took delivery of 620,000 horsepower of that contracted for, and as a result the total amount of power which was delivered to Hydro

SOUTHERN ONTARIO SYSTEM

Year	Maximum normal plant capacity	This was an increase in our generating ability of	We contracted to purchase power in the amounts of	We took delivery of purchased power in the amounts of	Total amount of power delivered to Hydro for use in its Southern Ontario System	Maximum December 20-minute peak	Reserve over demand	Percentage
From 1910 to 1917—			The amount of power under contract with the Quebec Power Co.'s in 1938 was:					
By 1924.....	791,000		Beauharnois.....250,000	45,000	836,000	728,000	108,000	15%
			Gatineau—					
			25 cycle.....260,000					
			60 cycle.....60,000					
By 1934.....	1,089,000	298,000	60 cycle Ottawa 20,000	608,000	1,697,000	1,359,000	338,000	25%
			McLaren.....100,000					
			Ottawa Valley.....96,000					
By 1938.....	1,118,000	29,000	786,000	620,000	1,738,000	1,603,000	135,000 +166,000	8.5%
By 1940.....	1,118,000	no increase	786,000	702,000	1,820,000	1,779,000	301,000 41,000 +84,000	18.8% 2.4%
By 1941.....	1,127,000	9,000	786,000	849,000 63,000 in excess of contract	1,976,000	1,898,000 but we obtained more from purchases—which would have left us with	125,000 78,000 63,000	7% 4%
By 1943.....	1,221,000	94,000	786,000	940,000 154,000 in excess of contract	2,161,000	2,115,000	46,000 or a 108,000 deficit	1% 2%
By 1946.....	1,229,000		786,000	991,000	2,220,000	blackout 2,211,000	9,000	.44%

War—no chance to build

for use in its Southern Ontario system was 1,738,000 horsepower, whereas the maximum December 20-minute peak was 1,603,000 horsepower.

Now, that gave us a reserve over demand of 135,000 horsepower. But please bear in mind we had not drawn all we had contracted for. There was still 166,000 horsepower which we could draw from the Quebec contract. So that actually we could have called upon a reserve over demand of 301,000 horsepower. That, Mr. Speaker, and hon. gentlemen, represented a percentage of reserve over demand of 18.8 per cent.

Now, earlier in this resume I have stated that engineers contend there should be a reserve over demand of 15 per cent., and at this point I would like to refer to two statements which are most significant on the bearing of the power situation as we have it in this province today. I am now quoting from a booklet printed by Edmond Cloutier, Printer to The King's Most Excellent Majesty, entitled "Correspondence and Documents relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Development—1938-1941." I am quoting from a letter written on August 19th, 1938, by the then Prime Minister of this province, the hon. Mr. M. F. Hepburn. The letter was written to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of this country. I quote as follows:

"Insofar as power requirements are concerned, the fact is well known to you that Ontario has an ample supply for many years to come—indeed a huge surplus—for which it must pay and receive no benefit."

I am quoting that in direct relationship to the fact that at that very time the reserve over all demand in the Southern Ontario system was 18.8 per cent., whereas 15 per cent. is considered normal and desirable. Now, there is a wide difference between that slight margin of 3.8 per cent. and the huge surplus as reported in a further letter by the hon. Mr. Hepburn under date of September 21st, 1938, which I would like to quote. This letter was again

written by the hon. Mr. Hepburn, the Prime Minister of that day, to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, and he states:

"We now have a surplus of power which we can carry, but which is rather larger than we require as a reserve and certainly is sufficient for many years. This Province is simply not interested in the production of any more power."

Now, that is a significant statement to be made at such a time in the affairs of this country which I would like you to bear in mind. By the year 1940, with a maximum plant capacity the same as in the year 1938, and with contracts, for the right to purchase power up to a total of 786,000, entered into in 1938, we were at that moment drawing 702,000; the total amount of power which was delivered to hydro in that year for use in Southern Ontario was 1,820,000, whereas the maximum December twenty-minute peak was 1,779,000 which gave us a reserve over demand of 41,000, plus 84,000, which as yet we had not called for under the contract, making a total of 125,000 available or percentage-wise 7 per cent., reserve over demand.

By 1941 the maximum normal plant capacity had now grown to 1,127,000, an increase of 9,000, but the terms of the Quebec Power contracts were still 786,000. We actually were drawing 849,000, which was actually 63,000 in excess of the contract. And it was only as a result of the good fortune of having power contracts in force that we were able to draw that amount of power.

The total amount of power delivered to hydro for that year was 1,976,000, whereas the maximum December 20-minute peak was 1,898,000, which gave us 78,000 of a reserve over demand. But mind you, we had taken 63,000 more than we had contracted for from the power companies. If it had not been for that, we had the slim margin of 15,000 horsepower, which would be less than 1 per cent. reserve over the actual demand.

By the year 1943, the maximum normal plant capacity was 1,221,000, an increase of 94,000. We were drawing under the contracts not 786,000 but 940,000 from the Quebec power contracts, which was an increase of 154,000 in excess of these terms which gave us a total of 2,161,000 horsepower which went into the Southern Ontario system. That figure as against the December peak of 2,115,000 gave us a reserve over demand of 46,000. When you contrast that against the fact that we actually had exceeded the contractual terms for 150,000, we were really short 108,000 horsepower for the normal operations of the system at the maximum peak in that year. That was in the year 1943, Mr. Speaker and hon. gentlemen, and by the year 1946, the maximum normal plant capacity was 1,229,000, our contractual terms were still 786,000; we were fortunate enough to be able to draw 991,000, for a total flow of power into that system of 2,220,000 horsepower against a December peak of 2,211,000 for a reserve over demand of 9,000 horsepower or .44 per cent., not even a half of 1 per cent.

As I studied these figures and as I hope all the hon. gentlemen of this House will, I could not help but be impressed with the gravity of the situation which faced the Commission as it tackled its responsibility of arranging for the delivery of power to industry and the homes of this province when this Government took office in the year 1943. I could not help but feel that the plans which I now propose to take up with you are plans of vision and foresight as contrasted with the situation with which the Commission found itself as a result of the policies of the previous administration.

There is issued a booklet that is public, "HYDRO-1947." In this booklet are listed plans which I propose to take up with you. In doing so, I ask you to ask yourself just what you would have done had you been members of the Commission faced with that situation as I have recorded it. Would you not have felt that it was urgent

that a programme of expansion should be undertaken and the sooner the better, the moment men, materials and equipment were available, and that is exactly what the Commission, as supported by this administration, has done.

As I picked up the maps in connection with power projects of this Commission in this province, I was amazed at the breadth, the area which they cover. The first, as is recorded, is at Stewartville on the Madawaska River, and according to the plans of the Commission, there is to be brought in 80,000 horsepower in September, 1948.

The second is at Des Joachims—I wish I had greater familiarity with the French language—there are to be four units in 1950 brought in and four in 1951, a total of 481,000 horsepower.

The third is at Chenaux, on the Ottawa River, bringing in six units in 1951 and two units in 1952, a total of 160,000 horsepower.

And then we go far across the province to these other locations and the fourth is at Aguasabon, near Schreiber or Jackfish on the north shore of Lake Superior where 53,000 horsepower are to be delivered in September, 1948.

Then there is Pine Portage on the Nipigon River which is to deliver 80,000 horsepower in 1950.

And then in that same area, north of the north channel of Georgian Bay, there is a point on the Tunnel Site on the Mississagi River which is going to deliver 56,500 horsepower in 1950.

And then we go away across the province to approximately 100 miles from the Manitoba border, close on to a 1,000 miles from east to west in this province, on the English River at Ear Falls, there is a generating station to produce 7,500 horsepower in June of 1948.

When you add these up you get a figure in the neighbourhood of 943,000 horsepower and when you compare that to the 991,000 horsepower which this province is buying under contract, it is but an illustration of the great need for power in this province today even if conditions were to remain static.

Now, when you add to that the tremendous possibilities of development which this province has, it is only good, common, business sense that this province, through its Commission, should enter into arrangements now for the immediate construction of the sources to generate the additional need for power.

That brings me to the point which is referred to by my hon. friend, the mover of this motion (Mr. Pryde) in which he said that in the Speech from the Throne there was a recommendation for frequency change-over which would be brought before this House. I ask the hon. members of this House if they were sitting in the position of the Commission and they had the responsibility of making a decision of adding 943,000 horsepower of new construction to a system which already in Southern Ontario in plant capacity had 1,229,000 and which, to use an expression which is current and with which we are all familiar, isolates us as users of 25-cycle power on this continent, would not you hon. gentlemen if you were members of the Commission, feel that the time had come to make a decision now and for all time to come: "were you going to arrange for a frequency change-over or were you not?" which was a question which was put to the Commission and which has been answered by them and which, I presume, will be implemented by the necessary legislation and financial support that this House will of necessity have to grant to the Commission to make that possible in order that that large area of Ontario quickly and briefly described as drawing a line just north of Goderich and coming across north of Palmerston, across to Bradford and up to the south shore of Lake Simcoe, down just east of Toronto and along Lake Ontario, the Niagara River, the south shore of Lake Erie, up Lake St. Clair, along the shore of Lake Huron; in other words all that area of southern Ontario where there is concentrated the largest concerns and industry and people in the whole province, it is that area which will be affected by the decisions of this House

in implementing the recommendation of the Commission and in the years to come, we, who sit here,—and I feel sure who will take part in helping the implementation of this recommendation—will feel that we have played a worthwhile part in standardizing the frequency in order that we may have the advantages which go with sixty cycle power.

It has been a pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to be associated with the mover of this motion in presenting this address at this time. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I move the adjournment of the Debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I should indicate that I think we had best proceed tomorrow with the bills on the Order Paper. The hon. members usually like to get away at a reasonable hour on Friday, and I should not like to change that practice. I assume that will be agreeable to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and we proceed with the debate on the Speech from the Throne on Monday.

MR. OLIVER: Could you not make that Tuesday? That is the usual practice, to adjourn from Thursday until the following Tuesday. That has been followed for many years, as I recall it.

MR. DREW: I think we should proceed. After all, the debate is before us and I think it would be well if we advance, and in the nature of things, bills must be introduced steadily before we can occupy our time fully with them. I hope the hon. Leader of the Opposition will agree with me it will be to the advantage of the business of this Legislature to proceed as rapidly as possible, without hastening it too much. I think from now until Monday will be plenty of time to prepare anything we have to say.

MR. OLIVER: I do object to the procedure, Mr. Speaker. I think you will find down through the years, invariably, the debate has been adjourned on Thursday night and not resumed until the next Tuesday. Why we should deviate from that practice, I am not aware.

I think we should follow the custom that has been in practice, and adjourn until Tuesday.

MR. DREW: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to press it, because the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has spoken. I am simply try-

ing to facilitate the proceedings of this Legislature. It will undoubtedly mean that we will not have the time as fully occupied on Monday as might otherwise be the case, but, at the request of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I will concur in the proposal that the debate on the Speech from the Throne be resumed on Tuesday, and we will deal with other business before the Legislature on Monday.

I move that the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 4:46 p.m.

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ONTARIO

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OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J DE C. HEPBURN

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: For the information of the hon. members, may I say a few words in respect to Hansard?

Mimeographed copies of Hansard will be placed on the hon. members' desks on the day following the day of the proceedings, for instance, the record of a Monday's sitting will be on your desks on the following Tuesday.

Will the hon. members who have corrections, please see Mr. Sturgeon in the Hansard office on the third floor before six o'clock of the day that the mimeographed copies are placed on the desk? The corrections will be grammatical errors or reversal of figures.

My reason for calling this to the attention of hon. members is that I would like to get any corrections made so that they may go to Mr. Sturgeon and the proceedings will then be printed, and the printed copies will be on your desks two days following, that is, Monday's copy should be received on Thursday morning.

When the printed copies of Hansard are received, they will be placed in the green files on the hon. members' desks, that is, this coloured file that I have here.

I would like to call that to the hon. members' attention.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

The following petitions were read and received:

Of the Corporation of the City of Niagara Falls, praying that an Act may pass confirming an agreement made between the Corporation and the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company for the provision and operation of a motor bus transportation system replacing the present street car system under an exclusive franchise.

Of the Corporation of the City of St. Catharines, praying that an Act may pass confirming certain Orders of the Ontario Municipal Board annexing certain parts of the Township of Grantham to the City.

Of Wesley Gardiner Thompson, M.L.A., praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioner to purchase from His Majesty the King in the right of the Province of Ontario as represented by the Provincial Minister of Highways, four (4) acres of land, more or less, being composed of part of lot No. 84 south of Talbot Road in the Township of Howard in the County of Kent.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Strathroy, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Strathroy General Hospital and to provide for the government by a Board of Governors and to define the powers and privileges and duties of the said Board of Governors.

Of the Corporation of the Town of New Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Council of the Corporation to pass by-laws, subject to the approval of the Ontario Municipal Board, for providing pensions for employees of the Town or any Board thereof or any class of employees and their wives and children.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Riverside, praying that an Act may pass to establish the area known as the Town of Riverside into a High School District and to create therein a Board of Education of the Town of Riverside.

Of the Niagara Falls General Hospital Trust, praying that an Act may pass changing the name to "Greater Niagara General Hospital Trust" and to make certain changes with respect to the membership of the Corporation and the Board of Trustees.

Of the Corporation of Alma College, St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass defining the powers of the Corporation to take and hold property, real and personal or any estate or interest therein and to dispose of same if not required for its actual use and occupation and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Chatham, praying that an Act may pass confirming certain Orders of the Ontario Municipal Board annexing certain lands in the Township of Raleigh and Dover to the said City.

Of the Corporation of the City of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass confirming an Order of the Ontario Municipal Board annexing parts of the Township of North Monaghan to the City; repealing sections 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 26 of Chapter 104 of the Statutes of Ontario, 1908, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Dover, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to sell the Telephone System of the Municipality of the Township of Dover to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and to distribute the net proceeds of the sale among the subscribers of the said system.

Of the Corporation of the City of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to pass a by-law to amend by-law No. 2606 of the said City so that only the debentures thereunder falling due in the last year of the issue would be redeemable; and making applicable to the said by-law No. 2606, and the debentures to be issued

thereunder, the provisions of Section 310 of the Municipal Act.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Simcoe, praying that an Act may pass confirming an Order of the Municipal Board annexing parts of the Township of Woodhouse to the said Town.

Of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Kingston to pay for municipal services rendered by the said Corporation.

Of Norman McKinley Marshall, Daniel Elmer Stauffer, Ralph Sharpe Staples *et al*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the United Co-operatives of Ontario and authorizing the said Corporation to acquire the assets and undertakings of the United Farmers Co-operative Co. Limited.

Of Knox College, praying that an Act may pass enlarging the powers of the Senate to grant degrees in Theology, including honorary degrees.

Of the Corporation of the City of London, praying that an Act may pass ratifying an agreement between the Corporation and one George Marshall and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Hamilton Orphan Asylum, praying that an Act may pass changing the name of the Corporation to The Aged Women's Home of Hamilton and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Village of Forest Hill, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to sell or otherwise dispose of such part of the land on the east side of Bathurst Street held for park purposes as is not required for municipal purposes and providing for the disposition of the proceeds.

Of the Corporation of the Ottawa Ladies' College, praying that an Act may pass amending its Act of Incorporation, Chapter 74 of the Statutes of Ontario, 61 Victoria, so as to establish and maintain the said College as a non-denominational institution of learning and to increase the powers and privileges of the College and/or of its Board of Trustees.

Of the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning, praying that an Act may pass enlarging and increasing the powers and privileges of the Association and changing its name to Carleton College.

Of the Corporation of the Canadian Lakehead Exhibition, praying that an Act may pass empowering the Corporations of the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William to each grant or loan money or grant land in aid of the Exhibition to an amount not exceeding \$35,000.00.

Of F. D. Burkholder, Harold C. MacKey and John B. Ruggles, formerly President, Director and Secretary respectively of F. D. Burkholder, praying that an Act may pass cancelling the surrender of the Charter of F. D. Burkholder, Limited and reviving the said Corporation.

Of Marie Brodie Laing and Jean Elsa Poole, praying that an Act may pass setting aside the Laing Marriage Settlement Trust Deed.

Of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass amending the Ottawa City Transportation Act, 1920; validating an agreement between the Corporation and the Ottawa Electric Railway Company dated December 29th, 1947, and amending the City of Ottawa Act, 1941, as amended by the City of Ottawa Act, 1946.

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass validating a proposed agreement with the Toronto Board of Education to aid in the installation of swimming pools in schools; validating an agreement between the Corporation, the Corporations of the Town of Weston, the Township of York and the Toronto Transportation Commission to provide trolley coach service on Weston Road; to authorize by-laws for smoke control and for other purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT, 1944

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. MacLeod, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Robinson, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

MR. A. A. PARENT (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MARRIAGE ACT

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Robinson, that

leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Marriage Act and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

VENEREAL DISEASES PREVENTION ACT, 1942

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Robinson, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act, 1942, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ACT

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Public School Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

RIGHT TO VOTE

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. MacLeod, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to extend the Rights to Vote at Municipal Elections to the classes of Persons who may vote at Elections to the Assembly, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ELECTIONS ACT

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Elections Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MUNICIPAL ACT

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. MacLeod, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Municipal Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT, 1946

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act, 1946, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

BRAMPTON JUNIOR REFORMATORY

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wish to secure permission from you to extend to the hon. members of this Legislative Assembly an invitation to visit our Brampton Junior Reformatory, on Tuesday next. Transportation will be at the main door at 9.30 Tuesday morning. Every hon. member is welcome. We feel we are doing a good job there. We have all new equipment brought there from the London Rehab. School; we have the instructors also brought from the school, and are carrying on an educational program under the direction of the Department of Education, both academic and vocational, and I think it will be very interesting for as many of the hon. members as possible to avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the Brampton Junior Reformatory.

While I am on my feet I might say that I am going to extend similar invitations at later dates when we find we have the opportunities, to the hon. members to visit the Bowmanville Boys'

School, the Galt Boys' School, the Girls' School at Cobourg, and the Guelph Reformatory, and if any of the hon. members want to go to Burwash, you will be very welcome. It is rather a long train ride, but I will go with you. We feel that we are doing a splendid job. So much so, Mr. Speaker, that you may have noticed that General Gibson said he has been very much impressed, as have the Federal people coming here, and they are going to pattern their reform institutions after the Ontario system. And, as you may know, we have had several people during the past few months visit us from different parts of the country. Last week we had a gentleman who is interested in reform institutions here from Nova Scotia, and he spent three or four days with us visiting our institutions, and we also have had, as you know, visitors from Scotland, England, Australia, the United States, and from all over, so do not blame me for feeling justly proud of what we are endeavouring to do for these unfortunate people.

I want your assistance and co-operation, and I am asking that you see for yourselves, with your own eyes, what we are doing, and if you think we are going too far, say so; if you think we are not going far enough, say so. We want to do these things with the full co-operation and assistance of every hon. member of this house, regardless of his political affiliation.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) permit a question? Is it your intention during the Session to table the report of an investigation carried out at Burwash, last October?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You did make that very broad. However, you were more fair than some of the newspapermen, who said that I was not going to make it public, or table it.

MR. MACLEOD: I am entirely without guile, in asking.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: When I was sick in bed, I read where I had given

an interview to a certain newspaper and said I was refusing to make the report public. I never saw the man who wrote that statement, never was near him nor talked to him. I was down in the Royal York, in bed, under the care of a doctor.

However, that is only a sample of some of the loose statements you have to read in some of the press today, but I can assure you when the report comes in—I presume you will give me the opportunity to read it first—it will then be placed on that table.

MR. MACLEOD: I want to assure the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) that I was absolutely without knowledge that the report was not in his hands. I did not know that at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to place before the Legislature a matter that I feel comes here properly, for two reasons, firstly, that it is a matter of major importance, and secondly, that I have been presented with certain requests, the answers to which I think can most properly be made here.

Following the announcement yesterday that the Dominion Government had given orders that alien Communists were to be banned from Canada, demands have been made that we take appropriate steps to prevent any interference with union organizers in this province. I think the best place for me to give my answer to these requests is in the Legislature.

This Government has demonstrated its belief in sound trade-union organization by placing on the Statute Books of this province labour legislation which has very greatly advanced the rights and protection of our industrial and other workers. In spite of carping criticism from some quarters, the truth is that nowhere in the world today are the legitimate interests of organized labour better assured and better protected than they are in here in Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. DREW: For that very reason, the Ontario Government is in full accord with this action of the Dominion Government, which is in fact long overdue. We hope the power they undoubtedly possess, and have possessed for a long time, will be used effectively to keep these dangerous saboteurs out of Canada or remove them, if they have already entered our country under a temporary immigration permit or any other device.

This Legislature has passed laws which make it possible for our people to solve their own problems in their own friendly, democratic way. If ever there were any doubts, world events of the past two weeks must by now have convinced everyone that the people of this province, and our workers particularly, should be protected from the subversive activities of these well-trained agents of a cruel dictatorship.

I trust that this decision by the Dominion Government does mean that all the imported Communist agitators who have come to this province within the past few months will be deported immediately.

This is no time for mincing words. The loud wails of our own Communists, and their appeals for protection against interference with the rights of organized labour, should impress nobody. Ask the workers of Czechoslovakia, of Poland, of the Ukraine, or any other part of the world under the Communist yoke, what rights they have to organize for the protection of labour. Not one of these Communists wants real labour security. Not one of them wants industrial harmony. No matter what the surface pretence may be, their job is to create industrial unrest which will undermine our free democratic system.

In the name of that freedom for which so many of our young men and women died during the long years of war, let us all do what we can to cleanse our society of this foul disease. Surely we need no better evidence than is now before our eyes to reach the conclusion that at no level of government is it possible to compromise with these enemies of freedom who profess their belief in

democracy which they are doing all they can to impose on us, as it has been imposed on so many other nations, that vile, godless form of slavery which bears the stamp "Made in Moscow."

There is a very important reason why I bring this up at this time, when so many of you are returning to your homes for the week-end. I have received a number of communications which indicate the very ingenious way in which the Communists who have succeeded in obtaining important positions in our unions are doing their utmost to attack the loyalty of the new citizens of this country who have come here from amongst the many displaced persons.

If these people come here and, through the very nature of the agreements which exist in certain industries, their names are on the lists of the membership of these unions, in which there are Communist officials, their names become known to those officials, and in several parts of this province that information is being used to start a vigorous and constant campaign of propaganda amongst these newly-arrived people, the majority of whom are here to escape that very form of dictatorship. These people resent very greatly the fact that when they come here, they should be subjected to the continual evidence of the activity of these Communists who, in their homeland, have probably been responsible for the murder of members of their own families, wherever they happened to have been.

This is no light matter to men and women who have seen the full horror of Communism when it is out of control—as it always is when it gains power. These people should be protected, and I do urge every hon. member—that is, every hon. member who believes in our free system—to do all he can in his own community to further the activities which are being carried on in the courses in citizenship which have been set up throughout this province, to give to these new citizens of Canada, most of whom upon their arrival do not speak our tongue very freely, an opportunity to understand our system, to understand

the way we live, and to understand the free mechanisms of our democracy, so that they may be fortified against this particular form of treachery which is so active in this province today.

I think this is a matter which we might well keep in its proper perspective. Some of us, who have been in this Legislature for a few years, will remember that it is only nine years ago since through the press and over the radio, we followed here in this Legislature, and elsewhere throughout Canada with great admiration and respect, the sublime acts of courage of the Finnish people who fought alone against mighty Russia. Those of you who were in this Legislature at that time will recall the expressions of sympathy conveyed to the Finnish people, and there is no doubt, had it been in the power of this Legislature to help in any practical way, they would have extended that help. In fact, some of the hon. members opposite will recall that a very gallant member of their own party was in the forefront in an attempt to take some very practical steps along that line.

Finland was crushed, but only after one of the most gallant struggles ever waged in the defence of freedom. Now those same fine people are once again being subjected to the same threat to their freedom by that same tyrannical power. The sympathy of every decent, freedom-loving Canadian will be with gallant Finland in these tragic days.

Let us not pass from this tragedy with any mere expression of sympathy. Let all of us who love freedom firmly resolve to do what we can in the years ahead to make sure that freedom does return some day to Finland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and all the Communist-dominated states. Yes, and that it comes before too long to the people of Russia, so that they may have the freedom they deserve as a result of the great courage they displayed in the defence of their own soil, when they were attacked by their former allies in 1941.

In the meantime let us make quite sure that, no matter how remote the possibility may seem at the moment of

any of this coming to any practical consequence, other than these local disturbances which can be reduced, let us all firmly resolve that we will protect our own society in every way we can from the spread of this highly-organized form of international treachery. There is no higher duty today for every Canadian who really loves Canada.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Seventh order.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh order, second reading of Bill No. 34, An Act to repeal the Protection of Birds Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 34, An Act to repeal the Protection of Birds Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. MR. DREW: Tenth order.

INDUSTRIAL FARMS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth order, second reading of Bill No. 37, An Act to amend the Industrial Farms Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 37, An Act to amend the Industrial Farms Act.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I was going to ask the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) whether he cared to explain the bill. There was no explanation given on first reading. If he would care to, I think it would help the hon. members.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: It is to bring the Industrial Farms Act under the

same Act as we have in our reformatories, where men are working outside of the grounds, should we say, of the industrial farms, so that by order-in-council we may have them work under the same discipline, and under the same officers, as they would be if they were working on the industrial farms. In some cases, as we go ahead with our program for industrial farms at the present time, it is absolutely necessary, because we have now a number of men working dismantling buildings and moving them to the Rideau Farms and Burk's Rapids; otherwise we would have to establish an industrial farm at Cornwall, and then cancel it again, whereas, if we could have this permission the same as we have in the Reformatory Act, where by order-in-council we can have the men work outside, it would improve the situation.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, a question to the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) for further elucidation: would that change enable the authorities, say, to have prisoners employed for private purposes?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Oh, no.

MR. SALSBERG: Institutions or individuals, or firms?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, not at all.

MR. SALSBERG: That is only for employment around the institutions or institutional undertakings?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That is it.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Government work.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. MR. DREW: Eleventh order.

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh order, second reading of Bill No. 39, An Act to amend the Department

of Reform Institutions Act, 1946. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 39, An Act to amend the Department of Reform Institutions Act, 1946.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I was wondering if the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) has given consideration to giving these powers to part of the guards rather than to all the guards? Is there any precedent in other institutions of a similar character where these powers have been given to the guards en masse? I mean to all the guards?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I do not like to have to say this in the House, but we have had our reformatories and industrial farms for a great number of years and men never have had any power. According to the interpretation given by the department of the hon. the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), the keeper is the only person who can arrest a man outside of the farm, or even carry firearms. It was a mistake carried through, that was never noticed, so this is simply to enable us to carry it out as originally intended.

You will notice by some press reports that I said there was some secrecy regarding the swearing-in of these men by the magistrates. When we discovered the error in the Act we had to send magistrates to institutions to swear in all the guards. This is to overcome that, so that any guard there will be ex officio, a peace officer, so that he may go outside the grounds in case a man escapes and re-arrest him.

MR. OLIVER: I want the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) to say a word on the point that I raised. It seems to me that it is necessary that certain of these officers be clothed with the powers described in this amendment, but I was wondering if the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) felt that it was necessary to give these powers to all the guards at the institutions. Could the purpose not be served if certain of the officers were

given these powers rather than all the officers? That is what I wanted to hear the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) speak about.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, I do not think it would be possible. We have the eight-hour day, three shifts — a number away on holidays and on sick leave and there are men working in different parts of the institutions, some perhaps, as in the case of Burwash, out in the woods, others in the sawmills and in the barns, so that we must have every person empowered as officers *ex officio* in order that they may be able to act not only outside of the grounds but also in the institutions. We have to give them the authority in order to save trouble.

We can, of course, as I explained, bring in a magistrate and swear them in as peace officers, but this Act will do away with that trouble. I do not think it is possible to get around it.

MR. OLIVER: Can the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) tell me of any other institutions similar in character, in other provinces where the guards are accorded these powers? In the Province of Manitoba, for instance?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That I cannot say. If they do not, I think they would be very foolish not to have them under some authority, so that they will not be placed in the position of seeing a man disappear down a laneway on the farm and not be able to arrest him or bring him back to his work. I do not see how one could have any discipline in any institution unless other officers there have the same full authority as the keeper. That is what brought this about. The Act said "the keeper" and the department of the hon. the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) says that refers only to one man, the keeper, therefore if we have 160 guards working in different parts of the farm at different times, we must have them all peace officers.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, I wonder

if the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) would explain whether or not these officers are sworn in by anyone? Are you providing for the superintendents to have the power to swear in these officers? I am looking at it this way; when a new guard comes on duty, someone should instruct him in his duties and tell him: "Now, you have been sworn as an officer; you have such-and-such powers." I do not think it would be quite correct to allow a man to become a guard of an institution and be given these extra duties, or extra rights, beyond the limits of the institution, without some instruction or some direction from some officer. I admit that to bring in a magistrate to swear the men in has been a cumbersome and very unnecessary procedure. Your bill is in proper form, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), but I think that some officer in the institution should instruct each guard when he first comes on duty and point out to him just what is being done and swear him in at the same time. I do not think that any man joining an institution should have these duties without being sworn in as an officer also.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You are quite correct. That will be done. No man in these institutions will be taken on as a guard and put to work without first being given basic training. He is told all about his job and what is expected of him as he is sworn in. As he takes the oath of office, he becomes a peace officer and he takes his basic training. We have five courses of basic training in Burwash so far; which are the first courses of basic training ever given in the Dominion of Canada in regard to any institution.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. MR. DREW: Fourteenth order.

HOTEL REGISTRATION OF GUESTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourteenth order, second reading of Bill No. 46, An Act to amend the Hotel Regis-

tration of Guests Act, 1944. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 46, An Act to amend the Hotel Registration of Guests Act, 1944. I think the explanatory note is quite adequate.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, just an inquiry of the hon. minister (Mr. Blackwell). The purpose of this Act, I think is very praiseworthy and deserving of support. I was wondering, though, whether it will constitute any real protection against a proprietor who may wish to raise the price at any given time. All he will have to do to conform with the law as amended would be to merely place another sign there saying: "This room is \$10.00," whereas yesterday the sign may have read: "This room is \$6.00."

I think I understand the purpose of the Act and I think it is very good but it does seem to me, as I have said, that you could get around it very easily by simply changing a sign. There is nothing in the amendment to suggest that the average or prevailing rate as posted shall be the price for given lodgings.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I think I am not entitled to speak twice on second reading of any bill, but I have always followed the practice of giving the hon. members of the legislature any information I possess. On the slim possibility that there is something about this the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) might not understand, I would simply say that these lists of prices were required to be posted in hotel rooms under the wartime regulations, and on the disappearance of these regulations, the price lists disappeared out of many of the rooms. This was raised, not in my department, but by the hon. the minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) who received a substantial number of complaints about this information not being available to hotel guests and that they were being

met with what they believed to be overcharges in relation to what the Tariffs in the hotel might have been if required to be published. Therefor, this is a mere insertion in one of the statutes of the province of the very same provision that existed in the wartime measures. It is not a price-control measure; it is not intended for that purpose.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I want merely to ask another question. I agree with the intent of the amendment and I think the hon. the minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) is perfectly right in what he wants to achieve. But all I would like to know is why the bill could not be further amended, perhaps, when it reaches Committee stage, so as to achieve the objective that the hon. minister (Mr. Blackwell) desires.

I am suggesting that as it is now, the hotel owner can overcharge, which is something the hon. minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) wants to avoid, by merely posting it on the wall of the room, and I suggest that this be considered further and perhaps amended.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to be discourteous to any member of the House, but that was not a question. It started out as such, and then became a statement that was completely incomprehensible to me. I still do not know what question the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) wishes to ask me, what particular thing might happen as a result of these hotel-keepers posting up these lists, and I have no idea what suggestion he is making to accomplish the result he wants.

MR. SALSBERG: I will explain it, Mr. Speaker. The reason why it was a bit incomprehensible, if it was so, is because I know you do not speak twice on second reading and I felt that it was necessary to put it in the form of a question. However, I shall now, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, explain exactly what I am trying to do. It will take only a minute or two.

The hon. the minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) is desirous of protecting the travelling public from being overcharged and, therefor, this bill is introduced to make it necessary for an operator or owner of a hotel to post a sign in the room stating what the price of the room is. I suggest that the bill as at present worded will not offer the protection that the hon. minister (Mr. Welsh) desires, according to the explanation of the hon. the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), because it would be possible for an hotel owner to increase the rates and merely change the card or the price by posting it in the room and would as a result be quite within his rights to charge higher than the hon. minister (Mr. Welsh) desires. That is the point I had in mind and I suggested that perhaps in order fully to achieve the desires of the hon. minister (Mr. Welsh) that this bill be further amended so as to make sure that prices will not be changed overnight or from day to day, but that there will be a legitimate price established and maintained for a season or a year, or whatever period the hon. minister (Mr. Welsh) will designate.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, what the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is advocating is price-control on the prices charged for hotel rooms. That policy was not put forward by the bill, and that policy has no relation to this bill.

MR. SALSBERG: What is the purpose of the bill, then?

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. MR. DREW: Fifteenth order.

TICKET SPECULATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth order, second reading of Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Ticket Speculation Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): I move second reading of Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Ticket Speculation Act. I think there again the explanatory note is adequate and I will not take up the time of the House unless there are some questions about it.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I find that another bill is listed in the orders which I had not called. Twelfth order.

ONTARIO NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth order, second reading of Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act. Mr. Michener.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of hon. Mr. Michener (Provincial Secretary) I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 44, An Act to amend the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): That is the completion of the bills on the order paper. I now propose to move the adjournment of the House, but before doing so may I say that we will, as I said yesterday, in view of the express desire of the hon. the leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver), continue the debate on the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday, and deal with the order paper as it now stands on Monday.

I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 4:04 p.m.

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ONTARIO

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OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C HEPBURN

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1948.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS BROKERS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS ACT

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Public Hospitals Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Will the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) explain the bill?

HON. MR. KELLEY: This is just a very short one. It contains a provision for \$30.00 for the burial of indigent patients.

MINING ACT

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Mining Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, may I ask your permission to introduce, before the Orders of the Day, the following report:

1. 27th Annual Report of the Public Service Superannuation Board of the Province of Ontario for the year ended March 31, 1947.

2. Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto for the year ended June 30, 1947.

3. Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, for the year 1947.

4. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, for the year ended March 31, 1947.

5. 39th Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department, 1945-1946.

6. 28th Report of the Department of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1947.

7. 61st Annual Report of the Niagara Parks Commission, for the year ended October 31, 1947.

8. 46th Annual Report of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission, for the year ended March 31, 1947.

9. Ontario Research Commission, Final Report, January 6, 1948.

10. Annual Report of the Department of Reform Institutions, Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31 March, 1947; Part I, Reformatories, Industrial Farms, Common Gaols.

11. Annual Report of the Department of Reform Institutions, Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31 March, 1947; Part II Training Schools.

12. Annual Reports of the Department of Highways, Ontario, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1946, and March 31, 1947.

Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the report of The Select Committee of the House appointed on the 3rd day of April, 1947, to enquire into, and consider The Tile Drainage Act, The Ditches and Water Courses Act, and any other related Acts, in the light of recent developments in soil conservation and reforestation.

This report, I am advised, is available in mimeographed form for the hon. members of the Legislature.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Might I ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), if he anticipates any legislation based on this report which has just now been presented?

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I had hoped to take this report down to the Department of Agriculture almost immediately and see what is to be done about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that Mr. W. B. Reynolds (Leeds) be appointed Chairman of the committee of the Whole House.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

The House in committee.

Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 18th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 34, An Act to Repeal the Protection of Birds Act, Mr. Scott.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS ACT

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 34 reported.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 19th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 19th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 37, An Act to amend the Industrial Farms Act, Mr. Dunbar.

INDUSTRIAL FARMS ACT

On Section 1.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) would mind an amendment to this section? The amendment I have suggested here is:

"That subsection 1 of section 9 (a), as enacted by section 1 of this Act be amended by the addition of the following words:

"Provided that nothing in this Act shall permit the use of any prisoner in private employment."

A question in regard to that was asked the other day when the bill was first introduced, and at that time the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) gave us his assurance, but to make it a fixed policy, I believe that amendment should be in the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): I do not believe that is necessary, Mr. Chairman, because we have never used men outside of these institutions in private industry, and we have no intention of doing so, and I think the hon. leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) should have sufficient confidence in whatever government may be in power, to be assured that they are not going to take the prisoners out and put them into private enterprise. I do not think it is necessary to have the amendment, and I am opposed to it.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I asked the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) for his assurance on that point when the Bill was before us for second reading, and the record shows the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) replied that no such danger existed, or would exist as a result of this Bill being passed, and that no prisoners would ever be used for outside labour. I accepted the assurance of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar).

However, it seems to me that the amendment brought forward by the leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett) in no way offers just reason for objection; it merely attempts to make unmistakably clear the point with which we are all concerned, and which prompted me to ask my question the other day.

I do not question the assurance of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) when he tells this House there is no such intention on the part of the government, but since laws are made for a long time, why not include this amendment, and I think it would make it unmistakably clear that no such thing would take place.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I do not think we

should have on the record any suggestion that any prisoners are or should be used for any private enterprise. If that was put in, it might create an impression that prisoners have been so used. I think we can take it for granted that no prisoner will ever be used for any private work, or engage in private enterprise at all.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Chairman, if this raises any doubt in the minds of the hon. members in this House, I presume it would raise a doubt in the minds of people outside. If the work which these prisoners are to do is to take place on outside property, other than on the industrial farms, I presume in a way they will be working on private property, and, therefore, if they are working on private property, it might be suggested they are engaged in private enterprise on such property.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Harvey) is entirely astray on that. It is not the intention at all to have any prisoner working on any property other than institutional property. However, when we have to dismantle buildings secured from the War Assets, and remove them to industrial farms, we do not want to declare the property on which those buildings were erected as an "industrial farm," because they will never be. There is a lot of nonsense going around in the press that we are going to have industrial farms when no such thing is intended. All we are doing is dismantling these buildings and moving them to where we are going to have industrial farms.

Section 1 approved.

Bill No. 37 reported.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 20th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th order, House in Committee on Bill No. 39, An Act to amend the Department of Reform Institutions Act, 1946, Mr. Dunbar.

REFORM INSTITUTIONS ACT 1946

On Section 1.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, in this bill I see that, according to clause 1, section 5-A, every guard is appointed ex officio a constable. The sentence ends with that wording.

Is it the intention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) that a guard is to be a constable for all purposes, or is he a constable for the apprehension of escaping prisoners only? If it is the intention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) to make him a constable only so that he can arrest escaped or escaping prisoners outside of the boundaries of the institution, then I believe this section should be amended, and I would suggest that it be amended as follows:

"Section 5-A of the Act, as enacted by section 1 of this Act, is amended to read as follows:

"5-A: Every officer having any custodial duties at any penal or reformatory institution under the jurisdiction of the Department shall have ex officio the powers and duties of a constable with respect to any inmate of the institution or any person who may have escaped from the institution."

I do not believe it is the intention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) to give these guards the duties of a constable beyond the duties which pertain to the institution. For instance, would he have the right to go into a private residence without a search warrant, and so on? Would his duties be the same as the Provincial constables? or are his duties in connection with the institution only, and he to be given authority to apprehend escaped or escaping prisoners beyond the boundaries of the institution?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I may say, Mr. Chairman, that this is not clothing the guards with any more power than we always thought they had. As a former Provincial Secretary, the hon. Member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) knows he him-

self always thought the guards had this power, for the sake of discipline within the institution, and in order that orders might be carried out. If a man was escaping from an institution, the guards were clothed with that power, but we found from the Department of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that although they were exercising that power, and had been for the last 20 to 25 years or more, they had no authority to do so.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Should there not be a lot of prisoners released, if that is the case?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I was not saying anything personal about this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, I was just explaining that it was always understood that the guards had this power. There is no intention whatever to use the guards for any purpose outside. The hon. Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) might have in mind such occupation as strike breaking, but there is no intention of that at all. It is only to clothe them with the authority we always understood they had, for the control of the institutions, and arresting escapees outside of the institutions. No further power than that is requested at all.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Yes, Mr. Chairman, but may I say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) that a constable would still be a constable outside of the prison, and could, I suppose, under certain circumstances, exercise the authority of a constable. That is the point that came up, and I think it is a very legitimate one.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, he is ex officio a police constable, Mr. Chairman.

MR. OLIVER: Yes, in or out.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: He is a peace officer. Prior to the enactment of this Act, only one man was a peace officer.

We want them all peace officers, to look after the operations of the institutions.

There is nothing asked for in this Bill further than what we always understood they had—nothing at all.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I agree with the powers the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) claims he is asking for, but at the same time I think the powers should be clearly defined in the Act. The amendment defines the powers which the guards would have, and I cannot see anything wrong with the amendment. I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) is perfectly correct, but I do not think he goes far enough. If he will limit the powers of the constables, by stating that the powers apply only to escaped or escaping inmates or prisoners, that defines exactly what is being asked for.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, I am not a lawyer, and so I will ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to explain the purpose of the bill.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, I am sure that with the explanation I will give, you will agree that this discussion is rather a waste of time.

As the hon. members know, we have many police forces in the province, including the Provincial Police and the forces in the various municipalities. If it was the intention to send the guards out of an institution, it would be easy to do so, as all we would have to do would be to swear them in. The fact of the matter is that the use of the guards depends entirely to what use the administration puts them.

I think every hon. member of this Legislature is familiar with the practice, for instance, of not using the police of one municipality in another municipality. It could be done if there was occasion for it, but it just does not work out that way.

We could take section after section of the Statutes and could add six more volumes to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, if we were going to put in this

protective wording relating to every section. I think it will be time enough to have a discussion on this sort of thing when an abuse takes place.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 39 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 21st order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st order; House in Committee on Bill No. 46, An Act to Amend The Hotel Registration of Guests Act, 1944, Mr. Blackwell.

HOTEL REGISTRATION OF GUESTS ACT, 1944

On Section 1.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to return to this Bill again. I spoke on it briefly when it was before the House on second reading. I would like to ask the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) if he would agree to an amendment to subsection 1, which now reads:

"In every room used for sleeping accommodation in a hotel, there shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place a notice specifying the rate charged for such room."

Would the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) agree to amending that section by adding:

"the rate charged for such room for the season"? I think that is very clear—even the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) should understand that quite readily.

In other words, the addition of these few words would offer protection to the tourists that the rate charged as stated on the card would be the rate prevailing for the season, and that there would not be a day-to-day change in the rate.

I do not think this is "price control" of which the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) seems to be afraid. Personally I am not afraid of price controls; I think they are necessary, generally speaking, but in this instance I suggest that the addition of these few

words would really achieve the purpose which the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) is trying to achieve.

HON LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, the reason I thought the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) was going to give us another thesis on "price controls" was that he was talking about protection. This is entirely different, and it is quite unnecessary to add the words "for the season." If a tourist resort is operating and is renting rooms by the day, by the week, by the month, or by the season, it would make it more general to add these words. If they were renting by the day, week or month, all of the rates would have to be on the notices when posted.

Mr. Chairman, while I am on my feet, I would like to say that it is some gratification to me, as a lawyer, that the laymen want me to keep adding verbiage, and I am very glad that our drafting department prepares these bills as briefly as possible, and I feel grieved that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has not fully appreciated it.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I fully appreciate the fine work that the staff of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) is doing in drafting our Legislation. If there is any fault to be found in the drafting of the Legislation, it is not the fault of the staff, but the fault of those who dictate the policies upon which the Legislation is drafted.

I confess that this is not a big thing, but it does seem to me, as a layman—and I say this with all respect to the members of the legal profession—that the Bill is useless for the purpose desired by the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) unless these few words are added. I repeat this does not mean "price control." It would mean that a hotel keeper could fix whatever price he wants and post it, and he could not change it overnight. If it were raining in the neighbourhood and

travellers on the highway were obliged to stop at his hotel, as the Act stands now he could change the card, increase his rates, and post the increased rate, which is the very thing the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) wants to avoid.

I repeat that my proposal does not suggest the institution of "price control," but strengthens the Act and more nearly achieves what the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) desires.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 46 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 22nd order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd order.

House in Committee on Bill No. 47, An Act to Amend the Ticket Speculation Act, Mr. Blackwell.

TICKET SPECULATION ACT

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 47 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 23rd order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd order; House in Committee on Bill No. 44, An Act to Amend The Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act, Mr. Michener.

ONTARIO NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION ACT

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, has the Provincial Auditor been auditing the books in the past, or have they had their own auditors?

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): An external auditor has been retained by the Commission ever since its inception, and has made an annual audit which has been submitted to the Legislature. The Provincial auditor has only made enquiries

under special instructions from the government. This section will make the Provincial Auditor the regular auditor of the Commission.

Sections 2 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 44 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. WALTER B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, I beg to report that during your absence, the committee of the whole house has passed certain bills without amendment.

Report approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 24th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order; second reading of Bill No. 38, an Act to amend the Companies' Act, Mr. Michener.

COMPANIES' ACT

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 35, an Act to amend the Companies' Act.

The amendments are to meet certain circumstances which have arisen from time to time in the administration of the Act. There are none of them of great significance, and there is no principle that runs through all of them. I think it might be preferable, unless hon. members wish otherwise, to leave explanation of the sections until the Bill reaches committee. I shall, however, be pleased to make any further explanation now which hon. members would like.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 25th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th order; second reading of Bill No. 36, an Act to amend the Companies Information Act, Mr. Michener.

COMPANIES INFORMATION ACT

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of this Bill, I should like to say, as was indicated to the Legislature some time ago, an effort is being made to move towards uniformity in company legislation, and to that end the Government of Ontario was represented at a conference called by the Secretary of State, at which all of the Provinces and the Dominion discussed this problem of uniform company legislation. Some progress was made and committees were formed on the various aspects of company law. One of them is a committee to deal with uniform returns. Each Province and the Dominion require companies which do business within its jurisdiction to file an annual return or report of some kind or other.

In the case of Ontario, Quebec and the Dominion, a great many companies are required to file returns in all those jurisdictions, and the returns differ very little in substance and form.

The Committee which was appointed to deal with this problem of returns and prospectuses includes representatives from this Province, Quebec and the Dominion, and I believe that in the course of this year, it will be possible to agree upon a uniform type of return which will be acceptable in all the provincial jurisdictions and probably in all the jurisdictions of Canada.

That will be a step forward because companies then doing business within several jurisdictions will simply have to duplicate the one return instead of preparing different returns for each jurisdiction.

This amendment gives authority to the Government in the coming year to change the form of a company's return by Order-in-Council, so that if we do

succeed in achieving the agreement to which we look forward, we shall not have to wait until another session of the Legislature to adopt the form. In due course, when it has been tried and accepted in sufficient jurisdictions, it can again be given the rigidity of the statutory provisions which are now in the Act, but in the meantime, the statutory provisions remain and the Government has the authority under this section by Order-in-Council to make modifications as may be agreed upon in the best interest of uniformity.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 26th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th Order, second reading of Bill No. 45, an Act to amend the Regulations Act, 1944, Mr. Blackwell.

REGULATIONS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 45, An Act to amend the Regulations Act, 1944.

This amendment is simply to remove the necessity of filing under the Regulations Act the legal description, or route description, of the King's Highway. Those descriptions are filed in registry offices throughout the Province in the different registry districts through which the highway passes, and are also in the Department of Highways.

Although they are legislative in character, the amount of work and amount of space they take up in the regulations is entirely unnecessary, as those concerned with determining an accurate description of a highway can do so in either the registry office or by resorting to the Department of Highways.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 27th order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th order, second reading of Bill No. 48, The Coroners Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

THE CORONERS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 48, The Coroners Act, 1948.

As hon. members will observe by the explanatory note, this bill is a revision, after many years, of this Act. It contains a number of minor revisions, none of which is of great consequence in principle, and it is the type of bill that, I submit, Mr. Speaker, will be best dealt with, section by section, in Committee.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): It looks as though it might be of considerable importance to provincial coroners if you are going to abolish the office.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I did not catch what the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) said.

MR. NIXON: I notice the office of Provincial Coroner is to be discontinued, "As it has not been required since the passing of The Fire Marshalls Act." What in the world has the Fire Marshalls Act got to do with the chief coroner?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: There is now a supervisory coroner for the Province, and the other position has disappeared. It has not been in existence in practice for many years under the Statutes. The Statute is simply being brought into accordance now with what is actually done.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, that completes the bills that are printed and it is necessary, therefore, for us to adjourn. As I indicated before, we will proceed tomorrow with the debate on the Speech from the Throne. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will

indicate to us his pleasure and approval for what the Government has been doing in past years, and proposes to do, I think we can safely say this will be the last of the short sittings of the Legislature, because we will now be in a position to carry forward the Legislative programme, and that will occupy our time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER
(Leader of the Opposition): I was going to ask, are you contemplating a night sitting tomorrow?

HON. MR. DREW: It will not be necessary to have a night sitting tomorrow, as it is not customary to continue

with the debate on the day that the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the head of the Government take part in that debate.

We will have other matters on the order paper with which we can continue. As I indicated earlier, we will try to limit the night sittings to only Tuesdays and Thursdays unless more should be necessary as a result of the extension of the debates. I think it would be possible to indicate tomorrow whether it would seem advisable to have a night sitting on Thursday, so the hon. members can make their plans accordingly.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 3.55 o'clock p.m.

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OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1948.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

The following petitions were read and received:

Of the Corporation of the Township of Stamford, praying that an Act may pass validating a By-law of the said Corporation and an agreement between the Corporation and the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Street Railway Company, for the purpose of replacing the present street car system with a bus system.

Of the Corporation of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to establish a Commission to operate, manage and control a Memorial Community Building.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. HARRY A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to strike the Standing Committees of the House, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Stewart (Kingston) from the Select Committee appointed to prepare the lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of the House, beg leave to present the following as its report.

The Committee recommends that the Standing Committees ordered by the House be composed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Messrs. Acres, Allan (York West), Belanger, Chartrand, Creighton, Davies, Dent, Duckworth, Elgie, Elliott, Grummett, Habel, Hanna, Hanniwell, Hunt, Hyndman, Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), MacLeod, Murdoch, Murphy, McPhee, Nixon, Oliver, Patrick, Pringle, Pryde, Roberts, Robertson, Robinson, Robson, Stewart (Kingston), Thomas, Thompson, Vivian. 35.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Messrs. Allan (York West), Anderson, Begin, Belanger, Davies, Downer, Fullerton, Grummett, Hamilton, Harvey, Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), Mackenzie, MacLeod, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk), Millen, Murdoch, Murphy, McEwing, McPhee, Nixon, Oliver, Parry, Patrick, Phillips, Pringle, Reynolds, Roberts, Robertson, Robson, Stewart (Kingston), Stewart (Parkdale), Vivian. 33.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS

Messrs. Acres, Allan (York West), Allen (Middlesex South), Anderson, Armstrong, Begin, Belanger, Carlin,

Cathcart, Chaplin, Creighton, Davies, Dempsey, Docker, Duckworth, Edwards, Elgie, Elliott, Fullerton, Grummett, Habel, Hamilton, Hanna, Hanniwell, Hunt, Hyndman, Janes, Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Knowles, Leslie, Lewis, MacLeod, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk), Murdoch, Murphy, McEwing, McPhee, Newman, Nixon, Oliver, Parry, Pryde, Reynolds, Roberts, Robinson, Robson, Sale, Stewart (Kingston), Stewart (Parkdale), Thompson, Wilson. 51.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS

Messrs. Acres, Allan (York West), Allen (Middlesex South), Anderson, Armstrong, Cathcart, Chaplin, Chartrand, Creighton, Davies, Duckworth, Dye, Edwards, Elgie, Elliott, Fullerton, Grummett, Hall, Hamilton, Hanniwell, Martin (Nipissing), Meinzinger, Murdoch, McEwing, McPhee, Pringle, Reynolds, Robinson, Robson, Sale, Stewart (Kingston). 31.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Messrs. Acres, Allan (York West), Allen (Middlesex South), Anderson, Armstrong, Begin, Belanger, Cathcart, Chaplin, Chartrand, Creighton, Davies, Dempsey, Dent, Docker, Downer, Duckworth, Dye, Edwards, Elgie, Elliott, Fullerton, Grummett, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Hanniwell, Harvey, Hunt, Hyndman, Janes, Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), Knowles, Leslie, MacGillivray, MacLeod, Martin (Nippissing), Murdoch, Murphy, McEwing, McPhee, Nixon, Oliver, Patrick, Phillips, Pringle, Reynolds, Roberts, Robson, Sale, Stewart (Kingston), Taylor, Thomas, Thompson. 55.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Messrs. Acres, Begin, Cathcart, Chaplin, Dent, Docker, Downer, Hanna, Hunt, Knowles, MacGillivray, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk), Martin (Nipissing), Murphy, Parent, Pringle, Pryde, Roberts, Robertson, Salsberg, Thompson, Vivian, Wilson. 23.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL LAW

Messrs. Allan (York West), Allen (Middlesex South), Anderson, Begin, Belanger, Carlin, Cathcart, Chartrand, Creighton, Dent, Duckworth, Edwards, Elgie, Elliott, Fullerton, Grummett, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Hanniwell, Harvey, Hyndman, Janes, Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), Knowles, Leslie, Lewis, Mackenzie, Meinzinger, Murdoch, Murphy, Murray, McEwing, McPhee, Nixon, Parry, Patrick, Reynolds, Roberts, Robinson, Salsberg, Stewart (Kingston), Stewart (Parkdale), Thomas, Thompson, Wilson. 47.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL BILLS

Messrs. Belanger, Chartrand, Creighton, Elgie, Grummett, Hamilton, Hyndman, Janes, Leslie, Lewis, Millen, Murdoch, Nixon, Parry, Patrick, Reynolds, Roberts, Robinson, Sale, Stewart (Kingston), Stewart (Parkdale). 21.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Messrs. Acres, Allen (Middlesex South), Anderson, Cathcart, Creighton, Dent, Downer, Edwards, Elgie, Fullerton, Grummett, Habel, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Harvey, Hunt, Janes, Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), Leslie, MacGillivray, Mackenzie, Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk), Murdoch,

Murray, McEwing, Newman, Nixon, Oliver, Parent, Parry, Patrick, Phillips, Pringle, Pryde, Reynolds, Robson, Stewart (Kingston), Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Wilson. 43.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON FISH AND GAME

Messrs. Acres, Allen (Middlesex South), Armstrong, Carlin, Cathcart, Chaplin, Dempsey, Dent, Docker, Dye, Elgie, Elliott, Fullerton, Habel, Hall, Hanna, Hanniwell, Harvey, Hunt, Janes, Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnstone (Bruce), Knowles, Leslie, MacGillivray, Mackenzie, Martin, (Haldimand-Norfolk), Martin (Nippissing), Meinzing, Murdoch, Murphy, McEwing, McPhee, Newman, Nixon, Patrick, Phillips, Pringle, Pryde, Reynolds, Robertson, Robinson, Robson, Sale, Salsberg, Stewart (Kingston), Taylor, Thompson, Wilson. 49.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

Messrs. Allan (York West), Armstrong, Carlin, Chaplin, Creighton, Davies, Dempsey, Downer, Duckworth, Dye, Elgie, Elliott, Grummett, Habel, Hyndman, Leslie, Lewis, Meinzing, Murdoch, Murphy, McPhee, Newman, Nixon, Phillips, Pryde, Reynolds, Roberts, Robertson, Salsberg, Thompson. 30.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Harry A. Stewart (Kingston)
Chairman.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.
Introduction of bills.

ACT TO FACILITATE THE ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I

move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to facilitate the Enforcement of Maintenance Orders, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

DESERTED WIVES' AND CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

JUDICATURE ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend the Judicature Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The General Sessions Act and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

COUNTY COURTS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend the County Courts Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

NOTARIES ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Notaries Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

DEPENDENTS RELIEF ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Dependents Relief Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CONDITION OF SALES ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Condition of Sales Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Moved by myself, Mr. Speaker, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Con-

tinuation Schools Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

TEACHERS AND INSPECTORS SUPERANNUATION ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Teachers and Inspectors Superannuation Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Boards of Education Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The High Schools Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

SCHOOLS SITES ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend The Schools Sites Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions):

Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following report of the Commissioner on the disturbances at the Industrial Farm, Burwash, October 1, 1947, presented to me March 8, 1948—yesterday. So do not drive us to the country on this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

"1. 21st Annual Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1947.

"2. Annual Report of the Milk Control Board of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1947.

"3. Report of the Ontario Veterinary College for the year 1947.

"4. Report of the Ontario Stock Yards Board for the year ended June 30, 1947.

"5. Report of the Ontario Food Terminal Board for the year ended December 31, 1947.

"6. Report of loans made under the Cooperative Marketing Loan Act for the period January 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947.

"7. 30th Annual Report of Civil Service Commissioner for Ontario for the year ending March 31, 1947."

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Seventh order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh order; resumed the adjourned debate on the motion for the consideration of the speech of the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in rising to continue the debate this afternoon I want, first of all,

to offer my congratulations to you upon your reappearance in the chair of authority for another session. I trust our relationships will be of the very highest order, and that we will not indulge in anything that will lower either ourselves or your office, Mr. Speaker.

I want to say, as I commence my remarks this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, that I am very appreciative of the hon. member for North Cochrane (Mr. Habel) who has been ill during the past week, and who has today just been able to take his seat in the Legislature, and also my hon. friend from Gengarry (Mr. MacGillivray), who is ill in bed and perhaps will not be with us in the capacity of a member sitting in the House for another week. These illnesses come and go. We seem to have little control over them, and we can only regret that the services of those hon. members have not been thus far available to the Legislature and to the Province.

I want, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate the mover and seconder of the address, my hon. friend from Huron (Mr. Pryde), and my hon. friend from South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton). May I say that I did appreciate the very fine manner in which they delivered their remarks to this House. My hon. friend from Huron (Mr. Pryde) in his first speech in the Legislature, did himself credit. I rather thought that he would be able just to do that, from my past appraisal of his abilities. So far as my hon. friend from South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton) is concerned, while it was not his first speech in the Legislature, he did the other afternoon give us a very lucid and comprehensive—and I would say factual—summing up of the Hydro supply situation. It may be, in the course of my remarks this afternoon, that I will deal in greater detail with some of the things my hon. friend (Mr. Hamilton) said, not in a critical manner, but calling upon him, and the remarks he made, for the authority upon which to base some statements, concerning which I would like to speak this afternoon.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. members of the Legislature, irrespective of party, do appreciate the complexities that exist in the world picture as we look at it today. Meeting in our capacity as legislators, in this year 1948, even a student with a most casual knowledge of the world situation and the world picture would be forced to agree that all is not well, as one looks out over the international horizon.

As we seek to appraise the international picture today, we are forced to the realization that it is looking more and more every day as if the efforts and sacrifices of the days that have gone have almost been in vain, and the thing that was done will have to be done over again. I think we cannot escape our relationship to that picture; we cannot escape a measure of responsibility for the part we must play in that picture, as it unfolds in the days that lie ahead. One only has to look at the situation as it exists in Europe today, where countries that until recently had a democratic form of government similar to our own, have seen before their very eyes that form of government give way to a totalitarian system.

I am one of those who believe that there are two kinds of dictatorships, both equally bad. You must have seen that we have a dictatorship on the right, and a dictatorship on the left. Both of these forms of dictatorships are equally at bay; they are equally at variance with your opinions and my version of the way of life we would want to live in this country of ours.

And it will become in Canada increasingly evident that we who love democracy, we who value our way of life, must take our place side by side with those who think alike with us in turning back any semblance of any real effort on the part of those who would transplant the ideology for which we have no use in place of the one under which we have grown up, and through which we are living.

I want to say to you, Mr. Speaker, and through you to the hon. members of this House, that I have a keen appreciation of the difficulties and troubles that lie along the path that leads into

the future. We in Canada have a great heritage to protect; we have a great tradition to live up to, and we want to see to it that every move we make, and every advance we make, are made along the line of preserving our liberties for ourselves, and for those who come after us.

There is no compromise with those forces which would destroy our way of life. There is no possibility of a compromise with those forces. They are out for one purpose alone, and that is to disrupt and to destroy, and we who do not believe in that philosophy, we who say that philosophy is foul and has no part of our conscience, must take our places and see to it that any attempt to transplant the ideology into the soil of Canada is frustrated at every attempt, because I want to say—and I want to make abundantly plain—that we have not any use in this country for changes by force, for changes by revolution. The democratic way provides that changes can be made in an orderly and democratic fashion by evolution. I am not one of those who believes that the democratic way, as we see it, is all that we would like it to be. The democratic order, if it is to fully serve the needs of the people of this country, cannot be a stationary form of government; it must be a form of government that is susceptible to change, a form of government that lends itself to improvement and to amendment as time goes on.

But I do believe, notwithstanding what some people call the slowness of democracy, that, in the circumstances to which I am referring, it is better to be slow and sure, than to be swift, and most uncertain. There is a quality in democracy that we seldom think about, and that is a quality to differentiate between things that are good for the country and good for its people and things of contrary stature. Democracy has been able to differentiate between these down through the years; she has been able to do it with the methodical course which democracy pursues; she is not hurried, nor held back by public opinion; she pursues her own course and takes her time about it, and ninety-

nine times out of one hundred she has registered what is the popular need to meet the demands from the people as a whole.

I want to say as definitely as I can—and I refer to a remark that I made a moment ago—that we cannot in this House or in this province make any compromise with communism; we cannot afford to. The time has come in this country when we must stand together to turn aside any aspirations of those who would move our ship of state by force rather than by evolution.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: I want to make it abundantly clear that to me we can do little to change the ideology of any particular country outside of our own. I do not know what steps we would take, what methods we would employ to change the system or the way of thinking of the people who live in Russia. I do not know why we should be particularly exercised about that situation. The thing we must move against and guard against in this country is not the internal government of another country, but it is that when that other country has a system which is at total variance with our own, seeks to transplant that ideology into the soil of Canada, that is when we in this country must be on our guard, when we must stand prepared and ready to turn back with certainty, with effectiveness and with despatch, the transplanting of that ideology into the soil of Canada, and, so far as the inroads have already been made into this country of ours—and there are few of us who doubt that inroads have been made—we should at all times do what we can to eradicate the disease insofar as it has spread within our country.

There was a suggestion made the other day by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) having something to do with communism as it affects trade unions. I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) agrees with me when I say that the unions generally recognize their position in respect to communism. I think they are doing a

gigantic task in trying, and in a measure succeeding, to rid their organizations from the disease, and it will be our part and our duty to work along with these forces in our community who are looking toward that end, and wanting to see to it that we in Canada for generations to come will have the right to say—and the obligation to say—how we shall be governed from those we elect from amongst ourselves.

After all, Mr. Speaker, we can talk as we like in this Legislature about Hydro, about education, and about the other things that fall within the scope of our Provincial Legislature, but unless we keep the carpet clean in the picture that engulfs us all, then the things we might discuss here would have really very little practical value.

It is because of that, I make these remarks this afternoon and pledge myself and those who sit with me to do all we can in our several capacities to make Canada great and strong, so that those who live here can be proud of this country, and will never have hanging over their heads any shame because they were apathetic, because they were lethargic, because they did not see the danger when it appeared before their noses.

The greatest cure that I know of for this disease within our own country is this: that men and women in all walks of life should realize that they have a responsibility in citizenship and in government; that men and women the Province and the Dominion over should take their responsibilities of citizenship seriously, that they should all say to themselves: "I have a part to play in the election of a member to the Legislature, or to the House of Commons," not to sit back and say: "It's all right; let the other fellow do it; I am not vitally concerned."

Every Canadian citizen is, and should be, vitally concerned in government. It is the biggest business in our country, it is the most important business, and therefore I suggest to the people at large that the time has come for an awakening of interest in the needs of government in this country, and the time has come for each individual to

take upon his shoulders the responsibility that rightfully belongs to him, establishing his or her own part in the evolution of government and in its working out in the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, I want to turn to some things that were mentioned in the Speech from the Throne and to discuss each of them for some little while this afternoon.

I want to talk, first of all, about the agricultural industry, and to say to you, Mr. Speaker, that it is recognized generally, I think, that agriculture is one of, if not the basic industry of this province and it naturally follows that if there is prosperity in agriculture itself, that prosperity which is prevalent in the agricultural industry will branch out and go into other walks of life and other vocations of our land. It is very important therefore that we keep the basic industry of agriculture virile, progressive and able to meet the problems that beset it along the way.

I am going to suggest now, Mr. Speaker, that the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne dedicated to the agricultural industry is very anæmic. It does not set out any great advances that this Government has in mind for the agricultural industry; indeed, the farmers of Ontario, generally, speaking through their organization are not very well satisfied with the record of this administration and its agricultural programme.

I read just a short while ago in the *Rural Co-Operator*, which is after all the mouthpiece of the Federation of Agriculture in Ontario, an editorial written by, I suppose, the editor; I do not know who wrote it, but it was on the editorial page.

HON. MR. DREW: I do, if you do not.

MR. OLIVER: Well, that may be enlightening, I do not know, but anyway it was on the editorial page and I want to read it to the House. I want to put it in *Hansard* because after all the opinion—

HON. MR. DREW: Give the name.

MR. OLIVER: I beg your pardon?

HON. MR. DREW: Give the name. It was not an editorial.

MR. OLIVER: Yes, it was an editorial.

HON. MR. DREW: It was a special article.

MR. OLIVER: No, no, I disagree with my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) in that regard. It was an editorial, on the editorial page of the *Rural Co-Operator* on the 13th of January, 1948, and this is what it says:

“See Here, Mr. Drew.

“Now is the time when it can be done in a non-partisan way for farm people to examine the promises which the present Ontario Government made to agriculture, and to attempt to secure action in fulfillment of those promises.

“Friends and critics of the Government”—all are included—“could join in an effort to secure action which would help agriculture and strengthen the Government. The Government’s agricultural record as against Mr. Drew’s promises is a sorry one. In a year or two there will be a provincial election.”

I am not so sure—this is an aside—I am not so sure it will be so long delayed—anyway, this is the writer’s opinion:

“In another year or two there will be a provincial election when the elfin spirits of partisanship will again claim their victims and it will be too late for farmers to take united action. Today Ontario farm people could still unitedly send their Federation representatives to Queen’s Park to meet members of the Cabinet personally and say: ‘You promised us this and you promised us that, but you haven’t half done that and you haven’t touched that. We don’t want some of the things you promised anyway, but we do want so-and-so.’”

That is the editorial in the *Rural Co-Operator*. I am still quite sure it was an editorial. If I am wrong I am quite ready to step aside for a more mature and a more certain judgment.

MR. T. R. DENT (Oxford): We should know who wrote that editorial.

MR. OLIVER: My friend, I do not know who writes all those editorials.

MR. DENT: I happen to know.

MR. OLIVER: All right, we will get that name after a while. The hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has it. I am quoting an editorial from the *Rural Co-Operator* and I think that that editorial has some substance in fact in relation to the present Government's agricultural administration.

The two main things that they started out with in 1943 were county committees, and to set up a committee to study the farm problem. These county committees, as the House is well aware, were to be set up in each county, and the function of these committees was to assist the farmers and to advise them on matters of production. I do not know how many of these committees have been set up, but I do know this—and I said so when the bill to establish these committees was brought into the Legislature—that I did not feel that it answered in any way the needs of the people of this province. I said then, and I say now, that the county committees are but a fifth wheel in agricultural organization. There are plenty of agricultural organizations that can be the mouthpieces of agriculture and to set up in each county another committee which, after all, is sponsored by the Government, is, to me, adding something where it will be valueless and of no account.

The committee that was to enquire into the condition of agriculture sat for a good long time, it has not now had sittings for 22 months I understand. The Agricultural Federation a week or so ago made representations, I believe, to the Government that this committee

should sit again. They have more hope for this committee than I have, because I do not think it matters very much whether it ever sits again or not. It was not necessary in the first place and it becomes less necessary as time goes on.

These committees of inquiry into agricultural problems are not what will make agriculture stronger in this province. The thing to do if you want to help the basic industry of agriculture is not to sit for months inquiring, but it is to do the obvious thing that needs to be done. The hon. the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), who is a farmer, knows quite well what things should be done to help the farming industry. He knew just as much about it before the committee was appointed as he knew after it had made its report. I do suggest to the Government that these two things, which were the mainstay of their agricultural program and their agricultural promises in 1943, have not given a good account of themselves so far as rendering service to the basic industry of agriculture is concerned.

I want to say another word about farming, and it is to this effect:

I believe that the time has come in this province when we should place more emphasis on the marketing of farm products than we do on their production. There has always been, it seems to me, the tendency in the Department of Agriculture to place particular stress on the production of agricultural products, and there has been a tendency to do too little for the marketing end of agricultural products. The day is coming in this province, and I think we all realize it, when our markets overseas will not be as large as they are today. Those countries that are war-ravaged are getting back on their feet. They will be into production in the course of a short time. Many of them will be self-sustaining, so far as agricultural products are concerned, and the day will come in the not too distant future when the problem of Ontario and Canadian farmers will not be how we can produce more but how we can sell what we have so effectively

produced. I would say further in regard to this matter that we should be laying great stress in the Department of Agriculture at the moment on agricultural research. We should be trying to find ways and means of utilizing agricultural products in different processes of manufacture, rather than using them all for foodstuffs. I would say that in a country such as Canada, with her great productive capacity along agricultural lines, that we would do well to study and to harness every vestige of research that we can towards using some of these agricultural products for other purposes than feeding the human beings of this or any other country.

Mind you, I do not want to say that, to the extent that I think that we should not export agricultural products. I am all for trade of that character. What I am pointing out is that world conditions will put themselves in this position, that Canada in the days that lie ahead will not be able to sell so easily so much in world markets, and when that time comes we should be able, if we are going to keep up production, to harness our manufacturing plants to use agricultural products, after we have used research to determine the best method of their use.

I want to say a word or two about housing, and I will not debate this at length, because I anticipate, Mr. Speaker, that there will be before the House some legislation dealing with housing matters. There was a suggestion, or a promise, in the Speech from the Throne that the Government had become interested in low-cost housing. I am glad that a reversal of faith, or conversion has come over them, because we do need low-cost housing in this province, and we do need a central authority to push and to make possible low-cost housing. So it is with pleasure that the group in this corner realizes that the Government at last—at long last—have decided to meet the problem of housing and to do something of a really tangible nature in that connection.

I do not think anyone doubts that there is a need for housing not only at

the present time but there will be for many years to come in Ontario. It is not a passing problem; the need for housing is so great that it will extend over at least a number of years, and there is still time for this province to show that it desires to play a very important part in building houses for people who need them in this Province of Ontario.

We always thought that the Government promised in 1943 that they were going to build houses, but of late they have denied their child and said that under that promise they did not intend to build houses at all and that really they had gone much farther than they had intended to in actual performance. I am glad that promise has now been clothed with some semblance at least of action and that we are going to get some move on the part of the Government to meet this very great and grave problem.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that I do hope when the legislation comes down, whatever legislation there is, will be of a far-reaching and definite character. I have read with interest in these last few weeks the story of the Quebec housing scheme. I do not think very much of it, I think it goes only a very small way towards meeting the need and part that a government should play in a housing enterprise. The Quebec scheme, as I see it, is one that is just playing with the problem, one that does not meet it squarely nor deal with it adequately and it is to be hoped when the legislation comes down in the House that after waiting so long we will be able to say that at last it is adequate and that it meets the problem as it exists.

I want to say a word or two about northern Ontario, because I think all of us have an interest in northern Ontario. We have an interest as legislators and we have an interest gained through travelling in that important part of this province.

The northern part of this province lends itself, in my judgment, to great development, to development that will pay dividends over a long period of

time, and anything we might do as a government towards the development of the great northern areas of this province must not be considered, on the basis of a short term. Anything we do to develop the north should be considered over a long term, and if we do consider it from that view point we will, I am sure, realize that anything we do for the north will repay itself one hundred fold in the years that have yet to come.

The north needs many things, as all of us know. They need roads; they need main arteries of travel, but I think what they need particularly is what might be called "feeder" roads, roads that will open up small, isolated communities, roads that will open up new mining, new forestry and new tourist wealth in the great northern areas of our province.

I think I am safe in saying, and correct in saying, that roads are one of the prime needs of the great northern part of Ontario.

I am quite persuaded, too, Mr. Speaker, that the north needs, if it is to develop the way it should develop, a land settlement policy that is modern in its design, that is up-to-date in the way that it seeks to move ahead, and one that is far removed, may I say, from the kind of colonization schemes that heretofore have been part of government policy, both present and past—particularly past in this instance—in the Province of Ontario. We have got to provide, as a government and as a province, in many areas of the north, the clearing machines, the big bulldozers and so on, to clear the land in an emphatically up-to-date way. We have got to make these blocks of land so that they are available, so that they are accessible and lend themselves to the building up of a community from an isolated area that can be easily served by churches and schools and by the other services that go to make up a very real community. I do not think that there is any doubt in any of our minds that northern Ontario, if it is properly helped, can grow much more

in the line of agricultural products than it does today. There is one thing about agricultural farm products in northern Ontario; you have a market right at your door for the great proportion of the products. You do not have to send them hundreds of miles away. The growing cities of the north can and will absorb the products that are produced there, or could be produced there in such abundance. I do believe, as my friend Mr. Martin suggested—I think it was last year—that the Government might well interest itself in establishing a processing plant in some part of northern Ontario, as a trial experiment. It has always seemed to me to be utter foolishness to ship the cattle from some parts of the north down to Toronto to process them, and ship them back. I do not know why. I do not know why we could not establish a processing plant at some important point in northern Ontario and allow it to prove itself, to see if it is one of the things that would meet the need for that sort of thing in northern Ontario. I think we could very well try it out as an experiment. We spend a lot of money on lots of things that could be called experiments. I doubt if we could spend money any better than by establishing a processing plant and allowing the north to build around it and to be serviced from it.

There is one other thing I want to say about the north, and that is this. I think we have not developed to its full the north as a tourist attraction. I am not going to criticize my hon. friend (Mr. Welsh) who handles the tourists, but I think he will agree with me in this: that there are countless areas in northern Ontario that have not been tested or developed yet, countless lakes there that lend themselves admirably into the making of tourist resorts, and I think the Government could well do something towards opening up some of those areas. We talk a lot about tourists who come from the United States. We talk about the density of population in the United States, it is only a day or so travel from our tourist resorts, but I want to say, as well as

wishing that these people come back again and again, we want to pay perhaps more attention to the people in our own province who want and should have a holiday. I look towards the day, Mr. Speaker—and I do not know whether my hon. friend, the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will agree—I do not ask him to agree—but I look towards the day when all industrial workers of this province will have two-weeks' holiday, and when they have the holiday, you are going to find them in thousands and thousands making for our resorts in northern Ontario. One week's holiday does not give a man time enough to get up to a place of recreation and have any stay there at all, but two-weeks' holiday will see the greatest increase in tourists from our own province that you can imagine, and we should now be looking for the time when this army from amongst ourselves, who have very well earned a holiday, can easily find a place in which to spend it in enjoyment and in comfort and in leisure, and I do say to you—this is not said in a political or censorious way at all, but in the interests of the great potential areas of the north—how easily they lend themselves to improvement as tourist attractions.

I am impressed also by the fact that we still have that great number of tourists from the United States, and that we can add to them many, many thousands of our own people who, before long, will be getting two-weeks' holidays and will be anxious to spend that time in a resort of some kind in northern Ontario.

Now, I want to touch for a moment or so on the question of welfare. I do not intend to go into it at any great length because we can perhaps do that later on. I want to say here and now that I think the time has come when, if it is at all possible, we should undertake to pay old-age pensions at 65. We will in the course of time enter into a recession in this country. I do not want to be a pessimist—the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has raked me for this before—but really you know we have to face the facts once in a

while—you cannot be carried on your own enthusiasm forever—we will have a sort of recession; there will come a time when we are not as prosperous as we are at the present time. Even now a man of 60 or 65 will not be able to get employment in industry. I think the day is here when we should use every means at our disposal to see that these worthy citizens are given a pension at 65 years of age.

I have argued in this House before for a pension for disabled persons. It has always seemed to me that is one element of our community with whom we have not dealt fairly, men and women who, through no fault of their own, become crippled or disabled, with no income or no revenue with which to meet medical bills. I think it is proper, in this progressive province of ours, we should have a pension for that class of citizen.

I want to say further that I think that as a province we should do something of a more definite character for the crippled children of Ontario. You might put it in this way, we should have some legislation dealing with the problem of crippled children. One of the first things that would have to be done in respect to crippled children would be to catalogue these children who have infirmities. I do not think there is any catalogue of those at the present time, of the youngsters who are crippled or who are infirm in any way. I think that is a move we might make. I think that we could pass legislation—perhaps not taking all financial responsibility ourselves—to see to it that there was a proper proportion of the financial cost divided between private and government sources. At the present time, as hon. members of the House well know, there are certain service clubs that are doing very great work for crippled children. I do not want for a moment to retard that work. I do not want to say anything that would seem to reflect on that work. What I am saying is that the Government has a duty in this regard, to catalogue the crippled children in the province and then, having done that, it should see

its way clear to do what was needed by way of legislation to further that very worthy cause.

I want to say further that I think we should have, at the earliest possible moment, health insurance in this province and in this country. We have come to a time when a man is almost afraid to get sick. The cost of doctor's bills and costs of hospitalization of every sort, has created a condition where it is very hard for the ordinary wage-earning citizen to meet his doctor's bills.

I do not suppose the province on its own could initiate a health insurance bill that would be comprehensive in relation to meeting the problem in hand.

I was struck today — and perhaps other hon. members were—by an article appearing in the *Toronto Star*. What appeared in this newspaper will be taken I am sure by the government at its face value. The heading across the inside section is this:

“Martin will offer Ontario New Health Security Plan.”

I want to read with the indulgence of the House some of the things that hon. Mr. Martin says:

“I am hopeful that a national health scheme for Canadians will be announced sooner than most people anticipate, Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of national health and welfare, said last night in an interview.” He said:

“The scheme will be fundamentally the same as was presented at the Dominion-Provincial conference in 1945, he added. Cost if all provinces adopt it will be \$250,000,000—”

Now, I am not sure of the figures at that time. These are probably correct.

“—of which the Dominion will pay 60 per cent., or \$150,000,000. The balance would be met from payments by provincial governments and individuals participating.”

Now, further on in the article, hon. Mr. Martin is quoted as saying:

“A ‘more comprehensive’ scheme than the contributory old-age pensions proposed by Ottawa in 1945 is now receiving very serious consideration. The 1945 proposal was for a plan under which the Dominion would meet 100 per cent. of pensions paid persons over 70, and 50 per cent. for people over 65. Mr. Martin said also he was very much in favour of survivors’ and disability pensions.”

Disability pensions are what I have been talking about these last few minutes. There are two things that arise out of this article that I want to leave in the minds of the hon. members of the House; one is that no province will be barred in this scheme which is now about to develop according to this article.

I am not one of those who would say—and I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will give me credit for this—that we should grasp this thing with the open hand, until we have thoroughly analysed it and weighed the financial consideration involved. But it seems to me if it were possible for us in Ontario and those in the other provinces of Canada to come under this national scheme it will be one of the most forward steps this country has ever taken. We may find upon examination that the costs involved are more than we should bear. But that will come, of course, only after examination. A casual perusal of the matter would lead one to believe that in Ontario we should come under the scheme and do it in a way that would not be too great a burden on our citizens. If that is possible, Mr. Speaker, I say to the Government and to this House, that we will have taken a great step forward in social welfare and we will have laid a sound plank for future prosperity in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I want to touch on one more subject before I conclude my remarks, and that has to do with Hydro. I do not think anyone thought I would conclude my remarks without saying something about the hydro problem. We have in Ontario a great shortage of power. That shortage has become so

acute that we have had to have black-outs and conservation plans of one kind and another.

No matter what the cause may have been—and I say this in a broad, general way—it is unfortunate that at this time when the possibility of development within our province was so very great, we should be short of hydro electric energy, because power, in essence, means development, power means new industry, and it is a well-known fact that industry will go where the power is. So, from that point of view, there is regret on our part that there is a shortage of electrical energy in this province today.

My hon. friend from South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton) the other day said in his remarks that in 1943 the output of hydro—or “income from hydro” is perhaps the better way to put it—was just about balanced with our consumption, in fact, our reserves, as he put it, were all but gone in 1943, and that condition continued up until we had to dip in beyond our reserves, and put on some conservation measures of one kind and another. I want to say to this House—and I think I should say it—that the power shortage we are going through at the moment is not one which will be over in a few months. It will not be over, according to Mr. Hearn, of the Hydro, until 1950 at the earliest.

What is the fact regarding the hydro shortage? The hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton) put his side of the case here the other day; I want now to say what in my opinion is the other side of the picture. My hon. friend (Mr. Hamilton) carried on up until 1943, and then he left us with the suggestion that in 1943 the Hydro power coming in was just about equal to what we were using, and our reserves were all but washed away.

What happened in 1943? In 1943 I think this house will recall the Liberal government of the day had been making plans to increase the production of Hydro electrical energy. They had negotiated with the Province of Quebec

during 1942; they had brought the agreement to a place, in 1943, where they were able to bring it on the floor of the Legislature and ask the hon. members for ratification. This agreement provided, as the house recalls, for development of power on what is known as the upper Ottawa River. When this matter was before the house in February, 1943, there were two or three significant things, and one of them was that Mr. Conant, who was leading the house, and Mr. Houyk, who was Hydro Commissioner, and vice-chairman at the time, both stressed, in speaking on the bill, that it was necessary to pass this legislation and get to work on the development of power on the upper Ottawa because they felt in their judgment that a power shortage would result, unless we completed the plans and pushed them on to their conclusion.

The present hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and those who supported him in opposition at that time opposed very strongly the passage of this agreement on the floor of the Legislature. They argued, and I think pressed divisions on every phase of that bill as it went through the Legislature, but of course we had something like the majority in those days that my hon. friends have today, and in spite of their objections and their protestations, the agreement became law and was ratified by this house.

An unfortunate thing happened in 1943. The hon. members of the house will recall the government of 1943 was defeated in the election of that summer. From then on, Mr. Speaker, there are some things that any of us who want to understand this question must take into consideration. I have said before, and I say here now, that my judgment is that the present government did not proceed to develop power on the upper Ottawa as they should have done, if they were aware, as my hon. friend from South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton) pointed out, that our supply was very close to our demands in 1943. If they were aware of that situation it would seem to me that the course for them to

pursue as a government would have been to speed as quickly as possible the development of new sources of power on the upper Ottawa river.

I think the house will agree with me that in 1943, after the present government was elected, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) went down to see Mr. Godbout, about this development of power. They apparently were not very co-operative. I do not know what matters were discussed, but I rather presume that the present hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was asking the government of Quebec to proceed with the "joint" development, rather than the allotted ones, as was the case with the former agreement. But be that as it may—and it is not very important—nothing was done until the government changed in the province of Quebec, and hon. Mr. Duplessis came into power. Letters were tabled last year which show the correspondence between the hon. Premiers of this province (Mr. Drew) and the province of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) relative to commencing the development on the upper Ottawa. That was in 1945, in November, I believe, so that actually three years were wasted by this administration—in my judgement at least—when they should have been developing power on the upper Ottawa; three years which were very important ones, three years which if utilized to the full would have gone a long, long way toward relieving the power shortage in the province of Ontario at the present time.

They were not taken advantage of by this administration; they were not used to build Hydro between 1943 and 1946.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will make his contribution when he rises, but it is my honest opinion that the government should have proceeded with the development on the upper Ottawa immediately they were elected in 1943, and if they had done so, they would have averted, in the main, the power shortage we are suffering at the present time.

There is another matter, of course, in respect to hydro that is outlined in the Speech from the Throne, and that is the

conversion of the Southern Ontario system from 25 to 60 cycle. I will not debate that now, except to say, as the hon. members will realize, that this is a tremendous project. I am one of those who feel that if it can be carried out in an equitable manner, it ultimately will be advantageous to this province. I feel, and quite earnestly, Mr. Speaker, that it is important for us to carry on indefinitely as a 25-cycle island in the midst of a 60-cycle province, or as part of a 60-cycle province. So when this matter comes before the Legislature, we will look on it not with a critical eye, but with an analysis that will seek to see in the legislation whether it adequately meets the problem that the government is aiming at in this regard.

There is one other matter—and I would be unfair if I did not mention it, because I have mentioned it elsewhere—which has to do with the composition of the Hydro Commission itself. I have said for a long time, both in this house and outside, that the Commission governing hydro should be one at which the finger of political partisanship could not be pointed. It is almost a year now since Mr. Hogg retired from his position as Hydro chairman. All during the year, when Hydro was going through very difficult times, the great enterprise did not have a chairman to direct its energies, and to direct its policies. Frequently and repeatedly through the summer I have urged the government to appoint a chairman to the Hydro Commission.

Just before the Huron by-election, and before the meeting of the Municipalities Hydro Electric Association, they did appoint a chairman of the Hydro Commission. This gentleman who now occupies the position of Hydro Chairman I have known for a while, and whose abilities I admire. As mayor of the City of Toronto he did a good job, and it may be that the streak of independence that has been so prominent in "Bob" Saunders up until the present time may serve the people well in his present position. I hope that turns out to be the case. My only criticism of the chairmanship of the Hydro Commission at

the moment is that with the nomination of Mr. Saunders to be the chairman of the Hydro Commission, it completes the Tory roster of Hydro Commissioners. We have now three on the Commission about whose political affiliations one would not care to doubt, because he would be waging a losing battle if he tried.

I remember reading hon. Mr. Challies' statement in Port Arthur, made on the 7th of September, 1944, and it is rather interesting in view of the present situation. He said:

"The control of Hydro legally and in practise is, and always has been, the function of the Commission. I am not saying that a government could not influence the control of Hydro by appointing to its board three of its supporters who could follow its direction. That may have happened in the past and perhaps could happen in the future—but I can assure you it is not happening at present.

"The present commission is composed of Dr. Hogg, an independent, impartial judge; Mr. Ross Strike, representing the municipalities, and myself representing the government, which means the people. With such a set-up I do not think that anyone could claim that there are politics in Hydro today, or that any undue influence can be exerted by the government on the Commission."

In 1944 hon. Mr. Challies was claiming that there was no political partisanship in regard to the Commission, because the chairman, Dr. Hogg, was an impartial man. Of course Dr. Hogg has now gone to whatever reward awaits a faithful servant of this province, and in his place has come one who is supposed, by rumour, to be in the line of succession when my hon. friend the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) goes down to Ottawa to take up the reins where hon. Mr. Bracken will some day leave off. It is all right to have your political opinions; it is a good thing some times to wear them on your sleeves, but in this case where my friend the ex-mayor of

Toronto is so prominent in the Tory party as to earn a place amongst the elect, and amongst the most promising candidates for future advancement, then there can hardly be any suggestion that Mr. Saunders is on the Commission as an independent, impartial, and so on, as he should be. I want to leave that with the suggestion, Mr. Speaker, that I do feel that we have to remove any question of political affiliation dominating the Hydro Commission. It is most difficult to do that when you have three men on the Commission whose political affiliations are so well defined. I leave that to the House and to the Province in order that they might judge for themselves.

There is one more thing I want to say, before I sit down, in regard to hydro, and that is this: that I have come to the opinion that the day has arrived in this Province in regard to hydro matters when the hydro municipalities should have a man of their own choosing on the Hydro Commission, and those municipalities which actually own hydro have a perfect right to have a man of their own choice on the Commission, and I hope to see the day in the not too distant future when that will be done, when the man supposed to be representing the municipalities will not be one picked by someone else, but picked by the municipalities themselves. I do not want to say any more on hydro tonight, Mr. Speaker, but I do feel so strongly on this matter that I am forced, before sitting down, to move, seconded by Mr. Nixon, that the motion be amended by adding thereto the following words:

"That this House condemn the Government and the Hydro Electric Power Commission for their failure to provide adequate reserve of electric power to meet the needs of the people of Ontario."

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before I make any remarks about the address which has just been made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I wish to mention two things that he covered in his address.

First of all, I share the regret that he expresses, at the illness of the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray) and I hope, as I know every hon. member of this Legislature hopes, that he will presently be with us again in this Legislature.

I also wish to pay a more formal tribute to the mover and seconder of the adoption of this address, not because they happen to be supporters of this Government, not because I certainly very warmly agreed with many of the things that they said about the Government, but simply because of the content and the manner of presentation. I want to say that we have not, in my recollection, had better speeches in the moving and seconding of the adoption of the Speech from the Throne than we had here on Thursday last.

I also wish to extend an expression of pleasure which I indicated before at the fact that the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) is the hon. member who is sitting now on the opposite side of the House, not in the sense that we ordinarily use that expression, but in that overflow on that side of the House which almost equals the whole of the Opposition ranks. And I can, perhaps without any unpleasantness, recall that by-election with some measure of pleasure in other respects. It is more appropriate that I should do so now than on the occasion when we formally welcome a new member here on the opening day.

There were many amusing aspects of that by-election, one of which occurred on almost the last day. I do not say this unkindly, but I could not help reading with a good deal of entertainment the report of a speech of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that we were "scared stiff," and also I could not help getting a good deal of pleasure out of a remark by the Opposition candidate that I "had a tiger by the tail." Well, Mr. Speaker, no matter how the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has been described, I can think of more appropriate descriptions than a "tiger." And I do feel that neither on that occasion nor on this, has there been any evidence of

the very sharp claws that would go with that particular description.

The by-election was satisfactory in many ways. It was particularly satisfactory as a demonstration of the fact that the people of this Province form their own opinions in a careful way and are not unduly actuated by misleading statements that are sometimes put forward in the way of argument at a time such as that.

I do feel that the address that was made here by the mover of the motion to adopt the Speech from the Throne indicated why the people of his own riding felt so very warmly about him, as they indicated. I also want to say, in spite of all the remarks that have been made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), that the address by the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton) was an extremely important contribution to the discussion and problems of power resources and is a very valuable address to have on the records of this Legislature because of the important facts which it contains, facts which will, as a matter of fact, be very useful in the time ahead.

Now, just as a matter of information to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and without in any way enlarging upon it, I might tell him that the article which he quoted was written by Mr. Andrew Hebb, and was a special article with his own name attached and not one of the general editorials.

MR. OLIVER: On that point, if my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) will allow me, if I am not mistaken, Andrew Hebb is the editor of the *Rural Co-operator*.

HON. MR. DREW: He is one of the editors and writes these signed articles. I thought you would like the information, since you did not know the name.

Now, to go on with the remarks made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I feel it is desirable that I deal with them in the order in which he presented them.

First of all, may I express my satisfaction that at this very late date, the

hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has finally come to agree with the views that we have expressed for a very considerable time as to the danger of Communism in this country and outside.

MR. OLIVER: Well now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say to my hon. friend (Mr. Drew)—and I have found him mostly fair,—that throughout the province on many, many occasions have I expressed myself on the matter of Communism. I did not think there was any doubt in anybody's mind as to where I stood in that regard and for my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) to say today that this is a new chapter in my career, is begging for an argument, that is all.

HON. MR. DREW: I would like to remind the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) he was very effectively allied with the Communists in 1945 and so was the Federal Party on the same occasion.

MR. OLIVER: I never was allied with Communism in my life.

HON. MR. DREW: There may be some whose memories are short but there will be some in this Legislature who will remember the very constant exchange across the floor of the Legislature between the then Leader of the Liberal Group and the Leader of the small Communist representation in this Legislature. However, to pass from that, but in utmost sincerity, I do say I am very pleased to find that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) does hold those views. I might remind him it is not a year ago since I was quite severely criticized by hon. members of his own group for having raised this very subject and it was suggested I was trying to divert attention from the alleged shortcomings of the Government.

I merely mention this as a matter of record. I do agree that the time has come and, in fact, is long overdue, for a full appreciation of this danger outside and inside the country. I certainly agree very warmly with the statement by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that the best way to meet the

threat of Communism here in Canada is for everyone who believes in freedom to take an active part in the political and public affairs of this country. For a moment I thought he had been reading my speeches.

MR. OLIVER: I never do.

HON. MR. DREW: I regret that this was the first time I ever saw any indication in a speech of his that he had taken the trouble to take my advice, but on this occasion I thought he was improving. I thought I saw some indication that he realized the best way to deal with the threat to Democracy is to encourage the democratic process in the very way I have been suggesting for some time.

One point I would like to deal with is the suggestion that is sometimes made, —I am not referring now to any remark in the address by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver),—that you will never have to worry about the threat of Communism as long as conditions are good.

May I say that this is a very dangerous fallacy. Indeed it is a fallacy which should be kept in mind by those who may think that in the comparative prosperity of the moment there is little danger of the spread of this vile, un-Christian doctrine in Canada. We have seen a very vivid demonstration in these past two weeks of the fact that it is not necessary for a country to be under compulsion of poverty and of hardship to be subjected to the yoke of this most vile form of dictatorship, because Czechoslovakia was a country which of all the countries in Europe had succeeded in advancing most in the years since the war in the development of its production and in the activity of its people.

The people of Czechoslovakia were employed. The people of Czechoslovakia were producing and the people of Czechoslovakia were free. They were about to have an election when they would have driven these Communists out of office. That was the reason that with guns and bayonets, in the customary manner, this international treachery took its latest form in Czechoslovakia. Since then, we have seen magnificent

little Finland subjected to this same domination simply by the abuse of power in the hands of a dictatorship as vile, as dangerous, and as opposed to everything we love, as were Nazism, and Fascism which were destroyed by the force of arms of the people of our country and other free countries so short a time ago.

Now to come to the remarks about the Speech from the Throne. I am not going to deal very extensively with what the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has said about agriculture because the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) who is, as a matter of fact, pursuing his duties, as he so regularly does in the field of agriculture, is away today. He will be very well able to deal with this subject and to indicate to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that the only place where agriculture is understood is not on Four-Winds Farm, but that it is also understood in Peel County and in other parts of the Province.

The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), is very intent upon demonstrating the failure of this Government to deal with the problems of agriculture.

The fact is, the Royal Commission on Agriculture was made up of some of the leading farmers of this Province, and if that Commission has not recommended the things that should be done for agriculture in this Province, then the blame would rest with those outstanding farmers and not with the Department of Agriculture which has implemented practically every one of the recommendations made by the farmers who were on that Royal Commission.

I do not believe that the members of that Royal Commission failed in their recommendations. On the contrary I believe that, as good and efficient farmers, they made recommendations that were in the interest of agriculture and that this Government acted wisely in accepting their recommendations and carrying them into effect.

As to the agricultural committees about which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) does not think

so very much, I might point out that they are voluntary bodies which are representative of the farmers in the county and the Government does not seek to impose its view on any member of those committees nor on any farmer in that county. They merely seek to provide a clearing house through which farmers can exchange their views and have those views in turn presented to the Government by way of advice. In order that those voluntary bodies may function as representatives of all the farm organizations, the Federation of Agriculture, the Junior Farmers Organizations, and so on, the Act makes provision for financial support of those committees and for assistance in the secretarial work. I believe that if the work of those committees are fully understood and their functions appreciated, much can be done in that voluntary way.

I come now to the next point made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). He said that the question soon will be not whether we can produce, but whether we can sell what we do produce. For that reason he laid emphasis on the necessity for research so that agricultural products could be employed in the industrial uses of agricultural products which are expanding all the time. First of all may I suggest, and not unkindly, that this is merely another expression of that constant fear of the future which has at all times prompted the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in everything that he has done. Actually we are able to assure him that while we do not fear the future in that way, we do recognize that with more intense agricultural developments and scientific methods of agricultural expansion never attempted by the government of which he was a member, we can look forward to the time when, even with the enormous food requirements overseas, we will be able to expand our production and devote a considerable part of it to those industrial uses which today are working magic in new and completely strange devices. We have as a matter of fact gone a very long way. The hon. the Leader of the

Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will have read in the Speech from the Throne—or heard, if he does not like reading what we sometimes prepare—that we are setting up under statute to be presented during the present Session, the Ontario Research Council which will have as its broad function the co-ordination and stimulation of research in every field in this Province. I would remind him that this Research Council is the logical successor to the Royal Commission on Research which we appointed more than two years ago.

I know that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) does not like these royal commissions. He does not like enquiries. He likes to move without finding out what the facts are. We have the rather simple, old-fashioned idea that it is wise to find out what the facts are in regard to extremely important matters of this kind in regard to which the ordinary layman can seldom be fully informed. Therefore because of the great importance of advancing research activity in this Province, we appointed a Royal Commission which not only received instructions to enquire into research problems and to make recommendations, but at the same time along with their enquiries to direct research and to increase research activities as those enquiries proceeded. During these past two years there have been greater advances in research in every field than at any time in the history of this Province.

We have many research agencies. One of them, and the most important, is that associated with the Government, the Ontario Research Foundation, an extremely efficient body not exceeded in its ability to perform public service in that field by any organization in Canada. It carries on many projects connected with industrial enquiries and other fields of research. In addition to that, there are research activities in the universities. There are research activities connected with certain of the departments of government, and there is also tremendous research activity conducted by many of the private enterprises of this Province.

We found that there was no effective co-ordination of those research activities. We found that there was duplication. We found that there were certain projects not being undertaken simply because of lack of co-ordination in that field, and we found that there was not sufficient emphasis being placed on research into the uses of farm products for industrial purposes. That was one of the very things in regard to which instructions were given two years ago to this Commission to advance research in that field. Largely as a result of some of these research activities, there are many new industries in this Province today, employing thousands of men and adding millions of dollars annually to the accumulating wealth of this Province and which are producing industrial products which are using the resources of agricultural production.

Let me come now to the question of housing. I do wish that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would read some of the things that we produce. In fact I think it is important that before he claims to quote the things we write or the things we say, he read what we said about housing prior to 1943 when, to the great advantage of this Province, the government of which he was a member was removed from office very decisively.

Prior to that time we did put into print, so that no one could be in any doubt, exactly what we intended to do. If he will on this occasion overcome his reluctance and read what we said he will find that we did not at any time promise to build houses, never. He will find that what we did say was that we would develop a housing programme which would advance the proper construction of houses in this Province under conditions that the people would find desirable—a very different thing.

Let me leave no doubt about this. The present Government does not believe that it is the function of governments to go into manufacturing or other business of that kind. This Government has never left any doubt about its belief that the people who

can best produce industrial products and the people who can best build houses, or automobiles or other products, are the people who have been trained to build houses, or to make automobiles, or to do things of that kind. I want to leave no doubt about the fact that so long as this Government is in power—and I think that will be a very long time by any present indication—

SOME HON. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW:—we have no intention of going into the manufacturing or other similar business.

There are certain fields of public ownership, such as that of the development of electric power and other services of that kind, or development of railways such as the Ontario Northland Railway, which certainly are the proper functions of government and which in fact have received all their effective support and all their real advancement from Conservative governments in this Province from the very beginning.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. DREW: The only periods when they have suffered from inactivity have been during the negative periods of those governments which on the one hand do not believe in the future of this Province; and, on the other hand, are confused in their thoughts as to the real functions of government in relation to industrial and other activities.

In regard to housing I have no intention of enlarging on what this Act will do. That Act will be introduced, and will be discussed when it is introduced. I feel sure that the hon. members of this Legislature, no matter what their individual affiliations may be, will feel that the Act does afford the opportunity to advance the construction of houses in this province on a basis that will actually reduce their cost and produce houses of a type which our people want. That discussion will come with the Act, and not now.

I want to repeat again, however, that this Government did carry out its undertaking. It did not set up a housing commission, that is true. As I have said in this Legislature before, and I repeat it again in the hope that by hearing it, even if he will not read it, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will understand what we have done, we created a new department of government embracing a very much wider field than that of housing. We created the Department of Planning and Development. That department has introduced legislation in this House which is on the statute books and under which effective planning and slum clearance and other procedure for proper housing development can be carried forward in accordance with the intention of what we really said prior to the 1943 elections.

I come to the next point. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has said that he wants us to remember about northern Ontario. I am glad he said that. I am glad he has discovered the north, because there was a time when the interest of the government of which he was a member was not so very great in northern Ontario, nor was their confidence so very great.

If I go back to the things that were done by a previous government I only do so because of the fact that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) does not come to his present position as a newcomer to this Legislature. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has in time of service been here longer than any but a very few of the hon. members who sit here. He has had long sitting experience.

SOME HON MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. DREW: He also had some time as a member of a previous government, so for that reason it is a matter of interest to know what he did and to see the tremendous changes that have come in his thinking in these past few years. That at least is a great sign of hope that our educational programme is advancing, to some degree at least. It also is of importance to remember

what the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) actually did when he had it in his power to do something and was not only talking in a broad speculative field. It is interesting to go back to what that government actually did when they were in office and when they had a chance to express their confidence in northern Ontario.

When we took office in 1943 they had given instructions to tear up the northern tracks of the Ontario Northland Railway as they did not see any hope of development in that upper section of the Northland Railway. I might tell you that that upper section is now "in the black"—making money—and also I might point out that in the broad development of events that upper section of the Ontario Northland Railway is one of the most important keys in the development of northern Ontario and is moreover, a military factor with very great potential possibilities.

They were going to tear up the tracks, because they could not see any business ahead of them. All that, Mr. Speaker, is merely an indication of the measure of confidence they felt.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): May I ask, Mr. Speaker, has the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) any evidence to support that statement?

HON. MR. DREW: Oh, yes.

MR. NIXON: Well, I never heard it before in my life.

HON. MR. DREW: I feel quite sure that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) is correct. The trouble is their government never met and they did things without discussing the things that the government actually decided upon. However, I can assure the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) that there are communications on record with the Ontario Northland Railway, written by the hon. a Premier who preceded him, in which instructions were given and one of the reasons it was not proceeded with is that they could not find out how to remove a steel bridge that was in the way. In the delay in finding out how to do it,

fortunately a change had taken place and we stopped that and now have gone ahead in the development of northern Ontario.

MR. NIXON: It would be very interesting to see those documents.

HON. MR. DREW: I will be very happy to let my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) see them. I must express my sympathy with him in the difficulty he must have encountered in not knowing what the government was doing at that time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. DREW: We come now to another part of the speech made by the present Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). He speaks of the fact that we should do what we can to develop new communities in the great northland. I know the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has been through that north country. I do hope that while he was there he stopped at Marathon, at Heron Bay, at Terrace and Espanola and quite a number of other places that have shown the most challenging development in this past couple of years.

I want to say that I wish every young person in the Province of Ontario could see Terrace today. I wish that every young person in the province of Ontario could see Marathon; I wish they could see Heron Bay. I wish they could see Espanola; it was a "ghost" town while the government of which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was a member did nothing to bring it out of its complete inactivity.

There are tremendous developments going on: It is one of the most thrilling periods in the expansion of the north. Only three years ago where Marathon now is, there was virgin forest, and today there is a large community, with churches, with a hospital unsurpassed in equipment anywhere in Ontario, with an excellent school, with a good hotel, with moving picture accommodation, with excellent stores and with fine houses which would be attractive to any workman in this country or elsewhere.

A hundred miles away in Terrace, is another beautiful community, only two years ago this past winter work started. At Terrace today, as many hon. members know, there are in that large community some of the most beautiful small houses to be seen anywhere in Canada, with all the facilities of a well-organized community life.

Heron Bay is another fine example of what is going on, and Espanola, which was one of the most unfortunate communities in this province, is today a thriving town, as is Sturgeon Falls, which is another place where the confidence brought to northern industries by the activities of this government has created the very expansion of which the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) speaks, and which he will see if he goes to those places.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. DREW: Next let me deal with opening out new tourist areas. I regret that while he was in the north, the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) did not see some of the things we have done. I wish, for instance, that he had travelled up the new road from Quebel to Red Lake, that new road driven through 125 miles of forest, where it was necessary to blast out great rock cuts and make huge fills, a road which goes through one of the most magnificent sport areas in the whole province. That road was driven through that distance in record time as a result of the leadership and energy of our hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett)—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. DREW: It is one of the finest roads in the province, and I think that the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Docker) will agree with me, because with that courtesy which he always displays, and that sincerity which he always expresses on occasions of that kind, he paid tribute to our achievements when that road was opened last September. I do wish that all the hon. members could see that road which has opened a sport-

ing area second to none. It is a place where no fisherman needs to stretch the truth in any way, and that is the greatest test to which I can possibly put it. It is a fascinating thing to see how our friends from the United States find out about these places, because that road had just been opened when we were up there last September, and there were hundreds and hundreds of cars from the United States in there the occupants of which were already getting good fishing while it was still at the very top. I have never seen a more enthusiastic crowd than those who had already seen those hundreds of un-fished lakes which were opened up, not only for fishermen, but for holiday resorts, for people who can go there in their thousands in the years ahead. It also is a great hunting area. But the road was mainly built for the purpose of giving land communication for the first time with one of the greatest developing gold areas in this province. This government has demonstrated its faith in that area in a very practical way by spending \$6,000,000 in the construction of that new highway through the forest.

There are also other highways right across the whole of that northland, opening up new tourist areas on a scale never before equalled in the history of Ontario. I really think the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) should toddle over to the office of the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) and after that to the office of the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) to find out where he can go—and then go there—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DREW: —and just see exactly what is being done to really improve the tourist and recreation facilities in the north country.

I come now to the next very interesting point raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). He says that he thinks there should be old-age pensions at 65. In this case again may I urge him to overcome his reluctance to read what we have written, and to read the brief we presented to the

Dominion-Provincial Conference in 1945. If he reads the brief he will find that three years ago this government went on record as supporting that very proposal, and urged the adoption of that practice by the joint Dominion-Provincial Conference.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. DREW: And, Mr. Speaker, may I say that the brief clearly said that this should be done without a means test.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. MR. DREW: Now I will refer to the next point he makes: He tells us he thinks we should do more for the crippled children. We are always glad to have suggestions. We have done a great deal already. Just a short time ago we deeded over a piece of land on the outskirts of the city for a model training school for crippled children. That piece of land is valued at \$150,000. We claim no special credit for that. It was done for the benefit of the people of Ontario, and we believe the people of Ontario will feel the land was well dedicated for that service. In this matter we co-operated with service clubs, and other public bodies as was suggested, so that we might have a model training school of that kind.

I now come to something in regard to which I confess quite frankly the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) gave me some news about which I had not heard when I came into the Legislature, and that relates to the part of his speech in which he read the latest effusion of the hon. Paul Martin. He quoted hon. Mr. Martin as saying:

"I am hopeful that a national health scheme for Canadians will be announced sooner than expected."

I hope it will. At the moment we have not much reason to anticipate it, from the speed the Dominion Government has been showing in meeting us to discuss this subject.

I was interested in, and in agreement with the statement of the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) that in a case of this kind it is not practicable for the provinces alone to deal with this subject. About that I think there is no disagreement. In fact, there has been no disagreement for some time, and I think there are very obvious reasons which should never be forgotten. After all, it would be most improper if at any time we ever in this country of ours placed barriers between the provinces. Everybody who is a Canadian, should be free to move from one part of Canada to another. Those people who, because of physical disability, old age, ill health, accident, or any other cause, are in need of assistance from the state, should not be limited nor anchored by any disguised or imposed limitations. The only way this can be avoided and the only way our people who are in need and in receipt of assistance of that kind can be completely free to join their loved ones wherever they may be, or live where they would most like to live, is for this to be put on a uniform basis across the whole of Canada under some effective, general plan approved by the Dominion Government and all the provincial governments. That was the basis upon which we put forward our recommendations in 1945, and it is the basis upon which we have continued to press for a renewal of the Dominion-Provincial Conference so that we might discuss these subjects, along with others.

I do hope that the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) in his reading of what others say—if not of what I may say—has read what the Dominion Government said about their proposals. I hope he has read something in addition to what has appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star*, because I feel he would wish to be more reliable than that. The fact is, if he has not already read it, I hope he will read in detail the full proposals of the Dominion Government in regard to health and social security measures, because if he does, he will find that there was something more than merely a proposal for health and social security measures, something which is not yet sufficiently understood.

This has been mentioned before but it would be best to mention it again, because if we ever do succeed in getting a conference with the present Dominion Government, this is one of the things which must be discussed. The proposal they made for financing their health and social security measures should be understood. May I emphasize this fact, Mr. Speaker, so that hon. members, if they have not already done so, will examine the record and find out just what did go with the Dominion proposals.

They never at any time suggested that they were prepared to assume these financial responsibilities, simply in return for the provinces signing on the dotted line of an agreement they put forward—never.

They explained quite clearly how these were to be financed. They were to be financed by two new systems of taxation. I hope ever hon. member of this Legislature will remember this, and I hope that every person in the province of Ontario will come to understand this, before we have another conference, because this government does not feel that these proposals would be acceptable to the people of Ontario.

This was how they were going to raise the money for these social security and health measures. They were going to put a new and added five per centum income tax on every person in this province, on every cent they earned, without exemption, no matter how small that income might be. May I repeat that, so there will be no misunderstanding. In addition to the present income tax, and without any exemption because of taxes now paid, and without any level as a starting point, every person was to be called upon, no matter how small or how large his or her income might be, to pay an additional income tax of five per cent. right across the board. That is the first, but that is only part of it.

The other tax was a completely new tax, and a tax which has been regarded throughout the whole history of taxation as the most unsound and inequitable form of taxation that ever existed. If these proposals were accepted, there was to be a poll tax imposed upon every man,

woman and child of sixteen years and over. Do not have any illusions about this. I will repeat that again, because some of you obviously are showing surprise that this is so. But the record is there. There was, however, a very ingenious device. They knew it was unpopular, and, therefore, they were going to compel the provinces to levy that tax. That was right in their proposals. They were going to levy the five per cent. income tax, but the provinces were asked to agree to impose the poll tax on everyone, of sixteen years or over, whether they were earning anything or not.

Remember if those proposals had been accepted as they were, and as they still are—and I emphasize the words “as they still are”—then if any of you have a boy or girl of sixteen or over still going to school or for any reason still living with you and not earning their own money, you will be obliged to pay a poll tax for yourself, for your wife and for every one of those children. In 1945 that poll tax was estimated in the case of Ontario to be \$12 per capita. That was an under-estimate, but that was the estimate in 1945 agreed upon, mark you, by the joint Dominion-Provincial economic committee as the figure which would have to be applied in the case of Ontario.

That would mean that a man who had a wife and two children of sixteen or over, still going to school—and there are many families who have more than that number of children—would pay \$48 per year under this new poll tax, plus the five per cent. on whatever he was earning per year. Supposing he were a man earning \$2,000 a year—and there are many who do—and he had two children sixteen years and over, and a wife; under those new taxes, in addition to any other taxes, he would pay for these social security and health measures \$100 as a tax on his income, plus the \$48 poll tax. He would therefore pay \$148 as a completely new tax on top of all others, for these social security measures.

All I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), Mr. Speaker,

and to every hon. member in this Legislature, is that before you recommend our acceptance of the proposals be quite sure that you think the people of Ontario want this new form of taxation, because the two go together. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) said when he presented these proposals that all must be taken as integral proposals, and that they could not be separated. I hope with that on the record, we will not again be left under the impression that the Ottawa government has cast itself in the role of another form of Santa Claus, because even with his ruddy and rotund appearance, I cannot quite picture the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) in that role. I think it would be well also for all hon. members to keep this before the public, because they should not be misled by statements such as appear in the press from time to time about the social security measures. May I also point out how clearly the statement by hon. Mr. Martin quoted today, indicates that there never was a time when this government or any other government was in a position to deal with their health or social security proposals, because they have never known themselves what those proposals really were. Apparently they are now going to come forward with another one.

We have made it quite clear that we want to discuss this subject. We have emphasized that over and over again, but in view of the fact that the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) has seen fit to raise this subject, I think it would be well to place on the records of this Legislature my last exchange of communications in this connection, written during the absence of the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. King) in England.

Many of the hon. members will recall that in the early part of November there were press announcements—and very well-informed press announcements, as it turned out—that a new department of government was to be formed which would have the duty of dealing with the resources of this prov-

ince and of the whole country. As you know, that department has been set up. At that time I had only seen the speculative reports which turned out to be quite correct. Therefore, I wrote this letter on November 6th, 1947, to the Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, as Acting Prime Minister, and is as follows:

“Right Honourable L. S. St. Laurent,
P.C., K.C.,

“Acting Prime Minister of Canada,
“House of Commons,
“Ottawa, Ontario.

“Dear Mr. St. Laurent:

“My attention has been drawn to a number of reports in the press during the past week which indicate that a new department of the Dominion Government is to be set up to deal with the development of resources. On behalf of the Ontario Government I wish to place before you some of the implications of these reports. If they correctly interpret the intention of the Dominion Government, then it is quite clear that a department is to be set up for the express purpose of dealing with a number of subjects which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments.

“I need not remind you that the Ontario Government has urged, over and over again, that the conference which adjourned on the motion of the Dominion Government on May 3rd, 1946, should be reconvened for the purpose of a general discussion of inter-governmental relationships under our federal system, and for the purpose of establishing an effective functional mechanism which would provide an opportunity for continuing co-operation between the governments in regard to all matters of common concern. Without repeating my earlier comments upon the explanation given for the Dominion Government's failure to reconvene the conference I do wish to place before you reasons why I believe it is now of the utmost importance that

representatives of all governments meet in conference without further delay."

Mr. Speaker, may I emphasize these words?

"While we have always regarded it as essential that there be a clear definition of responsibility in the fields of health and social service, most of the earlier proposals put forward by the Dominion and Provincial Governments could have been carried into effect without serious duplication of governmental services. In this case, however, it would appear that the Dominion Government is proposing to set up a department dealing with matters which are not merely under provincial jurisdiction, but are government activities which have been administered by provincial departments for a great many years and for which large, highly trained staffs of provincial civil servants have been brought together. For that reason, there would be a useless and costly duplication of governmental services unless the whole field is explored in advance and a simple mechanism devised for effective co-operation between the governments.

"To illustrate what I mean let me point out the situation in regard to only one department. My observations apply with equal force, however, to other departments affected. The press reports indicate the intention of the Dominion Government to enter the field of development of forest resources and the conservation of forest areas. Since Confederation, eighty years ago, and in fact for many years before that, the Ontario Government has had a highly skilled administrative and supervising staff dealing with this extremely important subject. The Dominion Government at no time has had any occasion to set up a similar civil service organization. Any attempt by the Dominion Government to enter this field without previously exploring the practical problems in-

involved with the provincial departments concerned would invite confusion and conceivably prevent the practical possibility of effective co-operation afterwards."

May I, myself, emphasize this last paragraph?

"This situation serves to emphasize the urgent need for a meeting of representatives of all governments to devise an effective plan for continuing co-operation in dealing with these and other matters in regard to which the Dominion and Provincial Governments may find it desirable to take joint action. Having regard therefore, to the press reports I have mentioned, I urge you to arrange for a conference of representatives of all governments at Ottawa at the earliest possible date."

Mr. Speaker, in the face of that letter, we still constantly hear statements about the refusal of the Ontario Government to meet the Dominion Government. You see statements made by hon. Ministers of the Dominion Government to the effect that the hon. Ministers of the Ontario Government would not meet them. You see statements, of course, in certain inspired publications of an even stronger nature. That letter however represents the real position this Government has taken at all times since this subject came up. In fact, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) well remember, the members of our party who were in the House before we formed a Government, were very insistent upon the Dominion - Provincial Conference, to deal with all these very subjects.

To that letter of mine, of November 6th which I have just read, I received in reply the following letter, dated November 15th:

"My dear Premier,

"I received on November 12th your letter of November 6th—"

he must have been away for the weekend—

“—relating to press reports to the effect that the Federal Government is about to set up a department to deal with the development of resources and stating your view that such action, without prior exploration with provincial governments, would involve duplication and interference with matters which are under provincial jurisdiction.”

May I ask you to listen carefully to the next paragraph of Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent's letter:

“I have not yet had any opportunity of discussing it with my colleagues but I may say at once that any reports which may have appeared in the press along the lines indicated in your letter are without foundation.”

You will remember we now have a Department of Resources with the very powers to which I referred. I go on with Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent's letter:

“I need hardly add that the Government would not contemplate the establishment of any department, the functions of which would involve entry into the constitutional field properly occupied by the provinces without prior arrangement with Provincial governments.

“Of course I need not remind you that for many years the Federal Government has included a Department of Mines and Resources and that the Minister and officials of that department are fully aware of the extent and usefulness of the Provincial departments to which you refer. You will agree, I think, that the measure of co-operation between Federal and Provincial officials in this sphere which has obtained over the years has been mutually helpful and in the national interest.

“In the circumstances, I can only say that the reports to which you refer in your letter do not appear to me to afford any new reasons for calling a conference of representatives of provincial governments at this time. The Government's attitude

on that subject has been stated to you on a number of occasions by the Prime Minister and I would not feel justified in asking my colleagues to change that attitude in his absence.”

Mr. Speaker, if anyone knows of any clearer way in which this Government can ask for a resumption of the Dominion-Provincial Conference to discuss health and social security measures, or if anyone knows of anything which this Government can do which it is not doing to express willingness to meet the Dominion Government, I would welcome that suggestion.

This does not however end there. Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent, as Acting Prime Minister, stated that those press reports did not indicate the situation. The fact is that everything indicated in that report has come true—everything, and much more. He said if there was going to be any invasion of the Provincial authority in this or any other field, they certainly would call a meeting to consult with the provinces. They have invaded the fields of Provincial authority. They passed an act under the supposed “emergency powers” which gave them authority over a wide range of Provincial jurisdiction. In other words, they have completely broken faith in the face of that assurance given on November 15th, 1947. I am not going too far when I say that one of the difficulties encountered by this Government is that it cannot rely upon any statements made by the Dominion Government, even in writing. Was there ever a clearer breach of faith than that letter by Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent and the subsequent events which have taken place? The reports were true, and they have done what he said they would not do, without consulting the provinces.

Mr. Speaker, may I say however that no matter who the individuals may be who make up the Dominion Government, we are dealing with the Government as a continuing institution. The members of that Government are merely individuals who, for the time being—and only for the time being—occupy particular offices. We will deal with them at any time as the occupants

of those offices without any change in our position, because of what our personal opinions may be of their conduct, past or present.

This Government is the Government of this Province. Not too complimentary things have been said about myself and some of the hon. members of this Government by members of the Government in Ottawa. I am not going to pretend for a moment that I have not said, and said with a great deal of feeling, very uncomplimentary things about more than one member of that Government. I may assure you that I feel no compulsion to be less emphatic in the future. But these are governments, and in their official relationships the personal feelings of the members of those Governments, have nothing to do with the duty of these Governments to deal with each other as the official representatives of the people in their own fields from time to time.

There are different political parties forming Governments right across Canada. If any attempt were made to establish the proposition that governments could only deal with each other because they happen to share the same political views, never for many years to come would it be likely that we would have a successful Dominion-Provincial Conference, because with all my optimism I do believe that it may still be a few years yet before there will be a Conservative Government in every province. I do make that very mild reservation.

This is a duty between Governments, and I place on the record to indicate to you how empty any criticism is of the conduct of this Government in regard to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, and the willingness of the Government of Ontario to meet the representatives of the Dominion Government and the other governments at any time.

We come now to the great subject of Hydro-Electric Power. Well, Mr. Speaker, if there is one subject that I would have thought the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would not have chosen as a basis for attack, I

would have thought that subject would have been hydro-electric power. I can only repeat that since he seeks to make comparisons and describe past events, he openly invites,—and I accept that invitation,—an opportunity to review exactly what did take place and to subject the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and those associated with him to the test of the record in regard to what they did and what we did when we came in.

It is quite true that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of this province has not been able to meet the expanding demand for power in this province, and this is the direct and inevitable result of the negative policies followed by the Government of which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was a member.

Let us throw off any pretense. I did not on an earlier occasion, when the present hon. Leader of the Opposition occupied that position then on the basis of an unconfirmed authority, see there was any occasion to go into the past; we were too busy thinking about the future; but since he is not a new-comer and since he asks the public to judge upon the record, then it is important that the public should know what the Leader of the Liberal Party and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) really did when he was a member of the Government, and what other members of that Government did when he was associated with them. Remember, he occupied two portfolios. I cannot remember anything he did under either one of them, but he did occupy the two positions and for that very reason the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is not merely repeating inaccuracies which have been passed on to him by others, he is stating something which he should know from his own experience is not in accordance with the facts.

In what I say in regard to this subject, may I extend my remarks a little beyond what he has said, and refer to other statements so assiduously reported by his ardent supporter, *The Toronto Daily Star*? May I deal with some remarks

made during the recent by-election, which had such very satisfactory results, about the very subject of Hydro-Electric Power in Ontario.

You have been told through those statements and those inspired articles, which are more than reports of statements, that the previous Government signed an agreement with the Government of Quebec in January, 1943, just as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) stated today, and you have been told that under that agreement they were to proceed with the development of a power site on the Ottawa River. You have also been told, and the people of Ontario have been told, that the present Government stopped construction on these sites. Let me remove any strain on the hon. Leader of the Opposition and avoid the necessity of his getting up, by saying—

MR. OLIVER: I want to get up, it is no great trouble for me to get up. I think you might keep the level of your remarks just a little higher—

HON. MR. DREW: Don't be childish.

MR. OLIVER:—on some of these things. Why you need to make those insinuations, I do not know.

In respect to this matter which you just brought up, I never in my life said you stopped the construction on the upper Ottawa River—never.

HON. MR. DREW: I do wish the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would listen to what I say. I will ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition to read tomorrow in *Hansard* what I said, and he will find what I said or was about to say.

I was not merely referring to his remarks but to statements which had been made outside and which were reported in that paper which is his assiduous supporter, and also in inspired articles appearing in that and other publications. It is to that I am referring. I clearly tied these remarks so that I would not under any circum-

stance leave the impression I was referring only to the rather vague statements he made today. When the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) rises with such indignation, then I say it is time he examined the facts and stopped making these reckless and inaccurate statements around the Province which are not in accordance with the facts on the record of this Legislature.

MR. OLIVER: What are those statements?

HON. MR. DREW: I will tell you one. You made a statement in the Huron by-election over and over again that the reason that we were short of power today was because we did not get on with the development that you had undertaken under those contracts that you approved in January, 1943.

MR. OLIVER: That is a contributing reason.

HON. MR. DREW: That is exactly what I will deal with and where I will start.

Let us just go back to what actually happened at that time. The Government, of which Mr. Oliver was a member, did sign an agreement in January, 1943, and that agreement was with the Government of the Province of Quebec, that is true. And that Government had majority of which he has spoken, not quite the majority we have, but a very good one. It did put through in this Legislature an Act approving that agreement. This is a rather important point. Nothing whatever was done from the day that agreement was signed until we took office on August 17th, 1943, to proceed with the construction under the terms of that agreement which he says was so important, and so urgent.

Now, you also have been told in public statements elsewhere, not here today—I am not confining this to statements of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver)—that work had been ordered on the Ottawa River and that

diamond drilling had been done. I feel sure that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), in view of the publication which he just read, will have read the statement to which I have referred. That statement in regard to diamond drilling was put forward as evidence in support of the contention that construction was actually under way, construction which it is claimed this Government stopped. Certainly diamond drilling had been done at Des Joachims and at Chenaux and other places on the Ottawa River. Certainly, there had been survey parties in that area. That is only part of the work being done all the time in every part of the Province of Ontario by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Very extensive diamond drilling has been underway for more than ten years along the St. Lawrence, so that the Commission may be ready at any time to deal with that situation when the opportunity develops. The plans which have been made are based upon that diamond drilling and no plans could be made for construction at Des Joachims, La Cave, Chenaux or any of the other sites on the Ottawa River without diamond drilling and a soil survey of that kind. That is being done everywhere and this proves absolutely nothing except that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission was doing the job that it is supposed to do, of always keeping ahead of possible developments throughout Ontario.

Now, no person who had any regard for accuracy and who knew the facts would make the assertion that diamond drilling of this type constituted any evidence whatever that construction was actually under way. Before any actual construction can be undertaken, there must be official authorization both by the Commission and by the Government, and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is fully aware of that fact.

May I emphasize this. There had been no authorization of this undertaking by either the Commission or the Government up to the date we took office on August 17th, 1943—none.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: You also have been told, not only in relation to the suggestion of construction before we took office, but in reference to the possibility of proceeding earlier than we did, that there were priorities which had already been obtained and which would have made it possible to proceed with the construction and to have the metal available for the manufacture of the required turbines, generators and so on. Again let me make it quite clear that I am not quoting the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in this case, I am quoting statements that were made very generously and generally during the Huron by-election and which found their way to the readers of the Province, and always with the statement that they were by "a Hydro official". I do not believe any one of them was, but I am not attributing that mis-statement to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) but simply to the publication where it appeared. That is the way they do—no name ever appears so that it can never be found out who did this strange and fantastic lying.

Please let me say most definitely that this statement in regard to priorities is equally untrue. I do hope that when I recall what took place we will not have that story repeated. I wish that those who were members of the government at that time would refresh their memory as to what did take place.

On February 10th, 1943, the bill approving of the Ottawa River agreements was before this Legislature. Many of you who are here now will remember that in that quick succession of Premiers at that time, Mr. Conant was Premier at the moment. I was then the Leader of the Opposition. I was questioning the real purpose of this agreement and of the bill which had as its purpose the approval of the agreement. In fact I stated—and this is a matter of record—that I did not believe that the Government had any intention whatever of proceeding under that agreement, a statement which has

been borne out by subsequent events. I challenged Mr. Conant to say to the Legislature that any priorities had been obtained which would permit the Government to proceed with this construction and these were Mr. Conant's exact words in reply:

"We have no definite commitments in writing on priorities."

To those who suggest that we had priorities under which we could have proceeded, may I repeat again the exact words of the hon. the Premier of the day:

"We have no definite commitments in writing on priorities."

And that was true. At a later stage in the same debate I said: "There is a great deal behind this that we do not see." There was—a very great deal. I still do not believe that the government had any intention at any time of proceeding under the agreement of January, 1943. I explained then, and I will repeat it on another occasion if it is necessary, what I thought was up. I did not think it had anything to do with the development of power in the Province of Ontario.

The best possible evidence of that is to be found in the fact that seven and a half months later the government had done nothing whatever to proceed with construction under the agreement on the power sites covered by those agreements.

That is only one limited part of the whole story. The policy of the preceding government for the whole nine years it was in office had been that Ontario was not going to need more power, not for long, long years to come, not in any measureable future, and they were not going to embark upon any programme which would enlarge the power supply needed here in Ontario. This is not my opinion. This is not any supposition of mine. This was what they said. The expression of this policy is to be found in many statements by the head of the government, by the Chairman of the Commission and by the hon. the Attorney-General of that day.

For example, on March 16, 1936, Mr. Stuart Lyon, the Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission at that time said in a public statement that there was no foundation whatever for the alarm expressed about the possibility of shortage of electrical energy. He said that they already had sufficient power for the next two decades. Now remember—that was 1936. That would carry us up to 1956. They said they had enough power then for the next two decades.

Then there was the statement of the then Premier of the Province in 1938 which summed up the position of that government very clearly in these few words:—I am quoting his exact words—"This province is simply not interested in the production of more power."

At an earlier date the hon. the Attorney-General who was also for a while a commissioner in that "non-political commission" which we have had pictured here that was set up by the government which preceded us—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: There was a speech here which was the record speech for all time by the then Attorney-General of the Province, hon. Mr. Roebuck, who said over and over again that never could this province use the power available to them under the contracts with Quebec, and that for that reason they must cancel those contracts, which in fact they did.

That, Mr. Speaker, is the clear evidence of the attitude of that Government in regard to the need for power up to the outbreak of war. Everything done by the Government of which the hon. member, now the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was a member, was consistent with that stated policy "we do not need more power". They did not believe that Ontario would grow and that industries would soon absorb what they then thought was a surplus. With the rapidly-increasing demands by industry for war purposes, efforts were made to get more power. Even then they did very, very little to

increase generated power supplies in this province. They did increase some of the power available under contract, but they did very little to develop new generating plants. During the whole nine years they were in office, the total construction of new plants only reached 155,000 horsepower, and of that, one unit came into production after we took office, but I give them full credit for that, because actually the work was completed while they were in office.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): You had a very good time.

HON. MR. DREW: I had a wonderful time in opening that new power site, and seeing this single piece of evidence that the Government had reluctantly started to wake up. It was a rather unfortunate situation, because they had held back construction during all those years. The fact is that these very sites were developed under plans which had been made before that Government took office. Just compare that almost completely negative record, with what has happened since this Government took office, just four and one half years ago. Through the confidence which has been established in adjoining jurisdictions by the conduct of this Government, it has been possible to add nearly 900,000 horsepower to the electric supplies of this province, largely through new contracts which have been made. It has, moreover, been possible to proceed with construction which was made possible by the efforts of the Commission with the co-operation of this Government.

In addition to the power which I have mentioned, there is under construction in Ontario today, plant capacity which will bring into the system of Ontario new, generated power to the extent of 1,250,000 horsepower within a comparatively short time. Some of this has come in, some will come in later this year, some next year, and in the years following. Please remember that you cannot order a generating plant from the grocery store. They take years to build, and there is an enormous construction job, not only on the spot,

but in factories which build the turbines, the generators, the dynamos, and all the intricate devices which are required to produce power.

All of this, as part of our present overall plan, will be before this Legislature for approval and for decision. There is not only this 1,250,000 horsepower, but an additional 1,000,000 horsepower and more which will bring the new generated power supply to this province, within the comparatively near future far in excess of 2,000,000 horsepower, as compared with what happened in those nine years previous. I am only too happy to have that comparison placed side by side with what this Government has done in half the time.

Of course, I hope it will be remembered that this Government did not stand still. This Government did not "do nothing" as has been said, in connection with the production of a new plant until 1946. This Government did a great deal in co-operation with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. During that time, and starting away back in 1943, construction was started at Stewartville, and on the last unit of the Decew plant, which was put into operation just a few months ago. That has brought in more new power, in these years that have just passed, even with all the limitations of war, than all the new generated power that was brought in during the whole nine years the other Government was in power. We will accept the test of comparison at any time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, that comparison goes a little farther than just a comparison of those past events. It is a comparison between two points of view. It is a comparison between the point of view which led to the order to tear up the northern tracks of the Ontario Northland Railway. It is a comparison with the point of view which said "we do not need any more power in Ontario." It was a point of view which did not have any confidence

or expectation for the future. It is the point of view expressed today by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) who indicated what he thinks may happen in the years ahead to the agricultural production in the Province of Ontario. I would like the public to know the difference between us in that respect: What we have done during these past years to obtain the information and to make the plans which can be put before this Legislature for the greatest hydro-electric power development this province has ever seen. This is merely an indication of the confidence of this Government and those who support it in the growth which is going to take place in Ontario in the years ahead.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: We have not "done nothing" as had been stated by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). We were aware of the situation, and we pressed forward as rapidly as we could to meet the situation which was created by the inaction of the previous Government.

Mr. Speaker, it will only be a few moments before the close of my remarks, and the adjournment of the debate. If the hon. members would prefer to wait just a few moments until I conclude, it will enable the next speaker to move the adjournment of the debate before we rise.

Mr. Speaker, may I recapitulate what actually took place in regard to the new developments. We gave orders to proceed at Stewartville, and on the second site at Decew in the latter part of 1943. In addition to that we were doing everything we could to prepare our plans for the Ottawa River, just as soon as it was possible to proceed with that development. One of the very first things that this Government did when it came into power was to reach a decision to proceed with the Ottawa developments as soon as possible. I communicated with hon. Mr. Godbout and met him in Quebec City on September 12, three weeks after we took office. I indicated the decision of the

Ontario Government to proceed as quickly as possible, and asked him to do all he could to facilitate the preparation of plans, because no plans were ready upon which we could proceed. We wanted to get ahead, but it was only possible to get ahead, even with the plans, when we knew what could be done. It was a naked cupboard; there was nothing there at all upon which we could act beyond the general preparatory surveys made in every part of the province. They are available on the Manitoba boundary today, and were made wherever they could find power resources. That was all that was handed to us. We wanted to go ahead. We did not stop there. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) who, as Minister of Mines, has also been dealing very largely with resources, saw Mr. Godbout again in December, 1943, on this same subject, urging immediate action, which we had not obtained as a result of our first visit. But we got no results. Then the Government changed in Quebec. It was not then a case of waiting until 1945 or 1946 as has been suggested. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) met the hon. Premier of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) in Quebec, in October, 1944, and placed these proposals before him. A general understanding was reached at that time that as soon as it was possible to proceed, we would go ahead with the development on the basis of joint development.

Subsequent discussions took place in Quebec on this particular subject, and they were followed in 1945 by discussions in which I took part. These, in turn, were followed by letters confirming the verbal arrangements that had been made. In the meantime, as a result of those verbal arrangements, instructions had been given for all the physical surveys to be made, for plans to be drawn up, so that the moment it appeared possible to get any metal for construction, we could immediately proceed under the new agreement with Quebec, under the plans we had made.

The reason for this completely fabricated story about an "earlier authority from the controller in Ottawa to pro-

ceed", is because they knew that there were these limitations, and they were trying to give some appearance of failure on our part to proceed as quickly as we could.

We proceeded as quickly as we could. Not one thing could have been done to advance the construction any more rapidly than it has been done, because of the shortage of supplies and manpower.

I have seen statements which have been repeatedly broadcast throughout the press of this province that generators had been ordered prior to the time we came into office. There is not an atom of truth in that, not an atom of truth. No order for generators had been placed.

Mr. Speaker, may I to keep the record clear deal with another statement, which has been made, in this case by a very high official of the party to which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) belongs—I am sure he will know to whom I refer—that an order had been placed for 60-cycle generators to be placed in the upper Ottawa, and, therefore, we had committed ourselves to the frequency change-over plan before the public knew about it. The fact is there is not an atom of truth in that, either. Apparently what this particular gentleman, although he poses as an expert, does not know is that the metal construction for generators is precisely the same whether it is 25 or 60-cycle, and that all we did was to proceed with the construction of the metal portion, leaving the winding until a decision was reached upon that point. Construction of these generators was not being held up because this decision had not been reached. One of the reasons we want to reach a decision so quickly on this matter is because of the fact that the first of these generators will be finished within a few weeks, and we want the factory to be able to proceed with the winding the moment the metal work has been done. That is the situation, and there is no deviation from it in any way.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, may I refer to the rather impassioned concern

expressed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) about what he regarded as the political complexion of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Has he forgotten the politics of Mr. Lyon? Has he forgotten the politics of Mr. McQuesten? Has he forgotten the politics of Mr. Roebuck, of Mr. Houck, of Mr. Smith, or of Dr. Hogg? I really think he must be getting very forgetful. As Leader of the Opposition I did not raise any complaint on that ground alone. I might have raised some complaint about members of this Commission on the basis of their incapacity to do the job, but I did not raise any objection on the ground that they were Liberals. The fact is that, as far as I am aware, the three members of the present Commission, if they have expressed any political convictions, have been members of the Conservative party. But the present chairman, the former mayor of the City of Toronto, was so highly regarded by the municipalities of this province, with whom the Hydro-Electric Power Commission will be doing business, as to be appointed president of the Ontario Mayors and Reeves Association last year, and by many men and women who are not members of the Conservative party. In fact, he was still actively engaged as president of the Ontario Mayors and Reeves Association at the time he was appointed.

May I also remind the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that another member of the Commission, who was not a member of the Government, Mr. Strike, was president of the Hydro-Electric Municipalities Association at the time he was appointed. I do not make any excuse for the fact that he is a Conservative. He is simply an example of the type of people who are members of the Conservative party.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: As a matter of fact, the Dominion Government found a great deal of difficulty in finding people to do the wartime jobs at Ottawa who were not Conservatives. Just go

over the records. They showed good judgment. In that respect I think the Dominion Government used the best judgment they have ever exercised. Mr. Strike, after all, had been chosen by the members of the Hydro-Electric Municipalities Association, and by many people who were not members of the party to which he belonged. As far as the member from the government on that Commission is concerned I would remind the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that for a very long time the Act has provided that one of the Commissioners shall be a member of the government. The millenium has not arrived, and it simply did not occur to me that it was necessary to appoint a member who was not affiliated with the Conservative party, so there is no political significance in the fact that a man was appointed from the government who has had a long experience in hydro-electric matters. I do not think on that score we are open to any criticism at all.

I will not extend the discussion tonight on the details of the developments under the new plan. These details will be discussed separately and in considerable detail. I will assure the hon. members that they will be furnished with detailed information, which I hope will be delivered to them by tomorrow. Of course, I do not expect that we will deal with it for some time, because it will be an advantage to the hon. members to have an opportunity to study this information. Very considerable detail of what is proposed will be placed before the hon. members so that everyone will be able to form their own opinions, with adequate knowledge before they say what shall be done or shall not be done in dealing with this very important matter.

If I have found occasion to be critical this afternoon, I can only say with the utmost sincerity that I have done so only because I felt that criticism was necessary in relation to the remarks which were made. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and I, in our ordinary contacts, have not found

it too difficult to find agreement on many things, and I was happy to find that he was coming to agree with us on so many, as evidenced by his speech here today. If sufficient time is allowed, a lot of arguments work out in their own way. I realize that it was his duty, as Leader of the Opposition, to express some critical comments, and I can only say that the most convincing demonstration of the success of the efforts by this Government and those who support it is the complete absence of any effective criticism in the remarks of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) this afternoon.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): It took you a long time to answer them.

HON. MR. DREW: The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has not yet been able fully to discern the difference between concern about an opponent's argument and using the points he raises as appropriate pegs in which to hang one's own arguments.

I thought it was necessary to correct a number of mis-statements which have been made throughout the province by some who have been associated with him, and by certain newspapers which support him. I do not believe that the opinion of anyone would have been changed from anything he has said here this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, in summing up these remarks, may I say that we have a motion before us which is a customary practice of the opposition, expressing disapproval of the Government. That motion may be regarded as a want-of-confidence motion. When we vote on that motion I would suggest that those who vote keep in mind the distinction between the Government of today and those who support it, and the Government we succeeded and those who supported it, many of whom are still in this Legislature. It is the difference between those who believe in the future of this province and those who have grave doubts that we will grow and expand. I would not want a vote supporting our Government unless it was given with the knowledge this

Government will always act in the belief that we have one of the most favoured areas in the whole world, and that we are only at the beginning of our greatest period of development and growth.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:
Hear, hear!

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane

South): Mr. Speaker, I now move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 6.18 p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker : The Honourable J DE C. HEPBURN

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, 1947

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary) : Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Public Service Act, 1947, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

TOURIST CAMP REGULATION ACT

HON. G. A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity) : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Tourist Camp Regulation Act.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MENTAL HOSPITALS ACT

HON. R. T. KELLEY (Minister of Health) : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Griesinger, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An

Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act, and same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT, 1947

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour) : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Industrial Standards Act, 1947, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. MR. DALEY : Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the fact that it is somewhat unusual to make a statement concerning a bill on its introduction, but I feel that this proposed amendment is of some considerable importance, and I would like, therefore, to make what might be considered a clarifying statement in regard to this proposed legislation.

I do not think that any single problem which has arisen, during the time that I have been Minister of Labour, has caused me more concern than the effects of the application of the Industrial Standards Act to the retail gasoline outlets, particularly as it applies to closing hours. As I believe the members of the Legislature are well aware, I have spent a great deal of time meeting representatives of this great public service, and also representatives of other bodies who are interested in the results of the application of this Act on the general public.

It seems quite clear that, when the

Industrial Standards Act was originally passed by the Ontario Legislature, it did not contemplate such industries as the retail gasoline service industry. Nevertheless, judicial decisions did have the effect of extending its application so that there could be no doubt that it was possible for this industry to bring itself within the terms of the Industrial Standards Act as the law then stood. That being so, when applications were made for conferences to be called in certain zones, I complied with those requests and codes were established in different areas throughout Ontario.

It must be remembered that when the Industrial Standards Act was originally passed we had no law in this province limiting the weekly hours of work, nor were there laws assuring the right of collective bargaining such as we have today. The fact that these laws now do exist should be kept in mind when we consider the effect of any variation in the application of the Industrial Standards Act in this particular case.

I was most anxious to do what I could to bring to an end the very serious abuses in this industry. The industry was at a low ebb. Long hours with poor pay were the rule rather than the exception. I welcomed the opportunity to do something which would remedy this situation. Undoubtedly, the establishment of codes in some areas had the effect not only of improving conditions in those areas but of bringing about a general improvement throughout Ontario in this industry. I feel a very real measure of satisfaction that I have been able to do something to improve the working conditions in that industry in this way.

On the other hand, certain difficulties arose in regard to the effect of these codes which it is impossible to ignore. Many objections have been directed to the provisions of the code which closed service stations at certain hours, particularly in the summer months. I am satisfied that there was a great deal of misunderstanding as to the real extent of the application of these codes, but whether there was misunderstanding or not there is no escaping the fact that

criticism, undoubtedly sincere, had been directed against the application of these codes in that respect.

Although we now have a statutory limitation of the number of hours a man may be called upon to work, and have assured effective collective bargaining, I would not wish to see the desirable features of the codes established under this Act disappear insofar as they affect other matters than the hours of closing.

In considering this situation, the Government could not disregard the fact that traditionally for many long years municipal authorities have had control over the hours of closing in any type of public service of this kind. Undoubtedly there are good reasons for this traditional practice. The local authorities are receptive to impressions as to the local needs in a way that a central government must always find it very difficult to reach. In any event, we had on the one hand the situation that closing hours for public services of this kind are generally regarded as being within municipal jurisdiction, and we had the fact that under the Industrial Standards Act the codes provided for closing under the provisions of that Act.

After very careful consideration, the Government has come to the conclusion that, having regard to the nature of this business, and the very wide public service it performs, it is desirable that the municipal authorities should decide whether there are to be closing hours for gasoline service stations, and if so at what time and in what area that will be done.

What I would like to have clearly understood is that the Act which I have introduced makes it possible for precisely the same type of zone to be established by municipal by-law as could have been established under the Industrial Standards Act.

One of the difficulties which presented itself was the possibility that a municipality, particularly a municipality adjoining a larger municipality, might not wish to close the service stations throughout the whole municipal area. For that reason provision is made that a by-law establishing closing hours for

gasoline service stations may apply to any part of the municipality designated in the by-law.

Just to illustrate the result of this, I would explain that insofar as Toronto and the adjoining areas are concerned, precisely the same result might be achieved by municipal action as could be achieved by code. The City of Toronto might pass a by-law establishing a certain closing hour for the whole area. The adjoining municipalities might pass by-laws relating only to those parts of the municipalities as immediately adjoining the City of Toronto and over such areas as they deemed advisable for carrying out the purposes of the by-law.

It will be seen that the effect of this Act is deferred until the 30th day of April. The codes now in force will remain operative until that time. This will give those interested in this particular service plenty of opportunity to make their representations to the municipal authorities for appropriate by-laws to deal with this situation. In that way there need be no break in the continuity of any provisions which the municipal authorities will adopt.

I believe that this is a satisfactory solution of a very difficult situation which has resulted from a legal interpretation of the Industrial Standards Act which I feel sure went beyond the original intention of the Act. Nevertheless, I have made it clear that I would not wish those engaged in this industry to lose any of the advantages in the improvement of their working conditions which have resulted from the codes which they obtained. If the municipalities deal with this, to the best of their judgment, with due regard to the local situation, I feel sure that all the advantages which have been gained can be carried forward. I would also like to emphasize the fact that we now have laws which limit the hours of work and afford rights to workers in this and every other industry which did not exist at the time the Industrial Standards Act was originally passed.

I would like also to make it very clear that this amendment relates only to the retail gasoline service industry,

because of the special circumstances I have mentioned and in no way affect the codes established in the many other industries which have worked very satisfactorily under that Act.

TEACHING PROFESSIONS ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend the Teaching Professions Act, 1944, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. T. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, with your indulgence and the indulgence of the House, I would like to make a brief reference to a matter which I feel has the general interest of the House.

A few days ago the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) was kind enough to invite hon. members of this House to go to Brampton to visit the Junior Reformatory there. Yesterday about 25 hon. members of this House from all parties were his guests, accepting that invitation. We were furnished with transportation. We spent a couple of hours at the reformatory. We were given a very fine opportunity of visiting class-rooms and workshops of that institution, meeting the boys there in their class-rooms, in their dormitories, and at their meal. We ended up by having a very good meal in there ourselves, with the same menu exactly as the boys were served for their mid-day meal.

I know that every one who took part in that trip was very much impressed with what he saw there. My purpose in speaking is to do two things: in the first place, to extend to the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) the thanks of the group who were his guests there, and to his officers and staff, the superintendent of the institution, Major Virgin,

who accompanied us, and the staff at the reformatory.

In the second place, I would like—and I am sure every one who was there will join me in this—to congratulate the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) on the very fine programme of education and reform that is being carried out there. We realize that this is a new institution and that a certain amount of experimenting and pioneering is being done, but we feel that new standards and patterns are possibly being laid there which may well be adopted for this type of work in Canada and in fact everywhere.

I am sure those who were with me there would like to join in complimenting the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) on the work that is being done there, and thank him for this opportunity, which I think is one which might well be extended to other institutions of the same kind.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in committee; Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 24th Order.

COMPANIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 35, An Act to amend the Companies Act. Mr. Michener.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2:

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa, East): Mr. Chairman, in connection with the amendment to sub-section 2 of Section 17 of this Act for the purpose

of converting a public company into a private company, the proposed amendment as I see it is that a company of a public nature shall not be converted into a private company unless with the assent of all the shareholders.

In this respect I think that the effect of that amendment will be to render it practically impossible to convert a public company into a private company, as the hon. members of this House will notice, the various by-laws which may be passed under Section 17 require only to be confirmed by two-thirds of the shareholders present at the meeting, and under Section 64 of the Companies Act if a compromise or arrangement is entered into between the shareholders and the company, it has to be confirmed by three-fourths of the shareholders before the same may be approved by the judge.

There are many companies in which it is impossible to locate all the shareholders. A company by-law usually provides for a meeting of shareholders and that a notice should be forwarded to the shareholders at their last known address. If a shareholder cannot be located, the effect of the amendment would be to make it impossible for a public company to be converted into a private company.

I would suggest that the farthest we should go on this amendment would be to provide that the application for supplementary letters patent shall not be made until it has been confirmed by a vote of the shareholders present at a meeting for that purpose. This would allow any shareholder who wished to object to the procedure to voice his protest at the meeting and to vote against the proposed change, but it would not allow the blocking of such conversion by shareholders who are not interested, who are indifferent, or who cannot be located.

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Chairman, I wish to voice strong objection to that section. I have not brought any amendment in substitution therefor, because I believe that once the proposed amendment is accepted by the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) it

would be useless to bring forward an amendment to be voted against; therefore, I wish only to make these representations.

HON. MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, perhaps this matter would be more clear if I explained the difference between a public and private company so that hon. members will understand the reason for the requirement that all of the members of a public company should be required to consent before the company is converted into a private company.

A private company is limited in membership to 50 members so that any company which is down to 50 members is not going to face a great problem in finding those 50 and getting their consent, and if it is not down to 50 members, it will not be qualified, as a matter of law, for conversion to a private company.

In the second place, a private company is entitled to restrict the transfer of its shares, and that is a very serious restriction on the ownership of shares. Any man who buys shares in a public company, knowing that he can transfer them, would feel aggrieved if he found that his company had been converted into a private company without his knowledge or without his consent, and he found himself then in a position where he could not transfer his shares. Thus it seems to be a condition or change which really should be made by the consent of all those concerned. It is sometimes asked for; it is not a very common occurrence in the administration of the Act, but occasionally the principal shareholders in a public company find that they have so reduced the outstanding shares by purchase that it really is a private company and is functioning as a private company, and, therefore, apply to make this change.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that the requirement as drafted is a proper one and I would not like to consent to the change.

Sections 2 to 6 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 35 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 25th Order.

COMPANIES INFORMATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 36, An Act to amend the Companies Information Act. Mr. Michener.

On Section 1:

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) if the powers he seeks in this bill to amend the Companies Information Act by order-in-Council are so necessary that we should give that power? Could the form of which he speaks not be developed and then the Companies Information Act amended in the ordinary way at a session of the Legislature? There cannot surely be such a matter of urgency involved as to make it necessary to give you the power to amend it by order-in-council. I would like to hear the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) on that point.

HON. MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, the contents of any of these questions which companies are asked to answer are almost altogether stereotyped in form. There is no great scope for the exercise of discretion in what should be asked and what information should be supplied in the annual return that a company files, so that what is being delegated here is not of any great importance in that it does not permit any change in principle but simply a change in wording, a change in the method of verification of the return or matters of that kind, which are now different as between the provinces, or among the requirements of the different provinces. With this authority it will be possible to agree in the course of the year on a form and have it in effect.

As my hon. friend says, the matter is not of such urgency that it cannot be left until the next Session. I agree that is so, but as the powers which are delegated are not of great consequence, it would be a convenience if the committee of this Legislature would endorse this provision as a means of facilitating working out a uniform return, during the course of the year.

I might point out, Mr. Chairman, that, at the present time, there is another form of return under the Companies' Act known as a "prospectus" which is settled in the way that is proposed here. The actual details of the prospectus are not set out in the Statute, but are left to be prescribed by regulation. This Act, which is a very old Act, does set out the exact requirements of the return. All that is asked here is that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may vary the return in the course of the year.

Sections one and two approved.

Bill No. 36 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 26th Order.

THE REGULATIONS ACT, 1944

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 45, An Act to amend the Regulations Act, 1944, Mr. Blackwell.

On section one.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, at the end of section 1 (e), with a small "3" I would like to move another inclusion, with a small "4," the words of which are as follows:

"A schedule of classifications for civil servants including their qualifications, duties and salaries prescribed in the Public Service Act, 1947."

The effect of that proposed amendment is simply to avoid the necessity of publishing the classifications and other regulations mentioned there, in the Regulations Act. They are of great volume, and technically they might be described as being "legislative" in character. It seems to me that they are not matters which concern the rights of the public of the province, and the proposal is simply to avoid the necessity of registering under the Regulations Act.

Section one (as amended), two, and three approved.

Bill No. 45 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 27th Order.

THE CORONERS ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 48, An Act to amend the Coroners Act, Mr. Blackwell.

Sections one to ten approved.

On Section 11.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the opposition): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) if there is any change in Section 11. Does the provision exist today, that Provincial Police can be delegated to act as coroners, or is that as it stood?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: This is the amended form.

MR. OLIVER: How is it amended from the original?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Let the question stand, I will refer to the statutes, and check it, and give you that information.

MR. OLIVER: Very well.

Sections 12 to 25 approved.

On Section 26.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) if he considers that a majority verdict of a jury of five is a good amendment in this section? Previously, juries consisted of a much greater number of men. Some years ago an amendment was passed reducing the number on a jury to five, and at that time the verdict had to be rendered unanimously by all five members of the jury. This section provides that a majority may render the verdict, and I was wondering if that is a good amendment at this time.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is sub-section 1?

MR. GRUMMETT: I might say, Mr. Chairman, I had another copy of the bill which I marked and left in the office. I did not mark this one. I cannot

see the reference here. Section 30 is the one to which I should have referred.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I will say to the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) that the section of the old Act was section 22.

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, I should have referred to section 30. I had marked another copy.

Sections 26 to 29 inclusive approved.

On section 30.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, this is the section to which I should have referred. Perhaps the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) would give an answer to that question.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the provision in question is not new. The corresponding section of the existing Act is section 22, and in sub-section 2, it provides "an inquisition may be found by a majority of the jurors sworn."

The fact is that we have no departmental experience which would lead us to depart from accepting the result by a majority, and does not necessitate that it be unanimous. As a matter of fact, the departmental opinion is quite to the contrary, that it would make it impossible for a coroner's jury to function in many instances.

Section 30 to 41 inclusive approved.

On Section 42.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) under what circumstances a coroner could assess a fine, as mentioned in section 42.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the assessment of a fine would be for failure to appear on a summons, or otherwise comply with what the coroner is entitled to require.

Sections 42 to 46; schedules A, B and C approved.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to clear up any

question raised by any hon. member as we go along. The hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) was good enough to waive the question he asked in order to enable the bill to go forward, I now have the information he requested.

There is no change in substance in the section; it is merely to widen the application of the provisions.

Bill No. 48 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that you rise and report three bills without amendment, and one bill with amendment.

Motion approved.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the whole House reports three bills passed without amendment, and one bill with amendment, and moves the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 28th Order.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS BROKERS ACT, 1946

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th Order; second reading of Bill No. 60, An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 60, An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946. In view of the fact that the amendment to the Act is self-explanatory, I will refrain from making any statement about it, unless any hon. member desires it.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I have not had a chance to read the bill. I think it was placed on our desks only today. In view

of the unhappy experience we have had in approving legislation on real estate sales, which made many of us look rather foolish in the eyes of the public, I think it would be proper to have some explanation. I think other hon. members are in the same position as I am. The bill was placed before us, and no one has had a chance to properly read it. It is not an important amendment, but a few words of explanation at this time would be welcome.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, of course I will do anything that the House asks me to do, but in view of the fact that the amendment is only eight lines long, the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) could have read it faster than he made his speech about it.

However, in view of the fact that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has asked for an explanation, I will repeat the explanation I made at the introduction of the bill.

This applies to the sales of real estate and is now extending the section to make the very same principle applicable to commissions on renting real estate, as well as selling it. I think that will probably be understandable by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. SALSBERG: I quite understand it, and I hope we will have no unhappy experience with it, as we did with another Act dealing with real estate sales.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 29th Order.

THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order, second reading of Bill No. 61, An Act to amend the Public Hospitals Act, Mr. Kelley.

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 61, "An Act to amend The Public Hospitals Act."

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: I would like to ask the hon. minister (Mr. Kelley) whether this bill will prevent a municipality from agreeing to pay a higher amount in order to give a better funeral; as one of the members who served on a municipal council before, I recall this problem arising before us on more than one occasion where the Association of Undertakers and other organizations brought before us proposals which called for greater expenditure in such instances.

This amendment would limit the maximum amount payable to \$40.00. I would like some assurance from the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) that this will not prevent a municipal government from providing the kind of service that they are inclined to grant.

Now that the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) has been advised by two of the Treasury Benchers, I am sure the explanation will be fully satisfactory and complete.

HON. MR. KELLEY: Mr. Speaker, all I can say is it has been \$30.00 in our Department and \$40.00 in two of the other departments, and it has been brought to a uniform figure across the board with the three departments. If any other person, a friend or lodge, wants to give more, over and above what council give, I am sure that is quite in order, but the municipalities will be required to pay \$40.00.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Does the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) feel that the rate he has set would be satisfactory to McDougall and Brown? I think they fix the cost of their funerals at \$100.00 and up, according to the advertisements in the street cars.

MR. SALSBERG: I am very serious about this matter. I do not think the explanation is satisfactory to the House and we should ask for a referral of the bill or agree to amend it. In all seriousness, the hon. members will understand there are municipalities where burial costs are rather high, relatively speaking, and indigents have in the past received a kind of funeral that was not

satisfactory to the families involved and neighbours and the municipality.

I recall dealing with this question on the Welfare Committee in the Toronto government and we agreed at that time to increase the cost. I do not think we should tie the hands of a municipal government to a maximum figure of \$40.00; if a given municipality wants to provide a larger amount, they should be permitted to do so.

HON. MR. KELLEY: A municipality can pay more. Might I ask the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) how far he would like us to go?

MR. SALSBERG: I would merely remove the maximum that you place on a municipality. Let the municipality decide that in accordance with prevailing costs.

HON. MR. KELLEY: This is not a maximum, this is a minimum, they must pay \$40.00. If they want to pay more, it is up to them.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Surely that is not right.

HON. MR. KELLEY: They must pay \$40.00. I cannot see there would be anything wrong if they wanted to pay more.

MR. OLIVER: I do not think they should have to pay \$40.00; if they could "get away" with \$35.00, they would "get away" with it. The Act says it must not exceed \$40.00. You have just said the municipality, if they so desire, could pay beyond \$40.00. Surely that is not the case when the bill specifically says the maximum is \$40.00.

HON. MR. KELLEY: If any municipality wants to pay more, I cannot see there would be any trouble. It is true, the bill says \$40.00 is the amount they should pay. One explanation we could give is this; we have been asked for an increase and it is an increase of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., which we thought was sufficient at this time.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 30th Order.

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order, second reading of Bill No. 62, "An Act to amend The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947."

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 62, An Act to amend the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I rise to raise the same objection that I raised on the previous bill and on the same grounds, and I do not think it is necessary to repeat the argument.

I do hope that the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) and the Government will see fit to amend the bills when they come before the House in committee stage so as not to place a maximum figure on a municipality.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): The hon. members of the Government have said it is quite possible for a municipality to increase the payment I would like to remind the House—

MR. SPEAKER: That motion carried.

MR. GRUMMETT: I do not think so.

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking to the previous motion?

MR. GRUMMETT: I am speaking to this bill, Mr. Speaker.

Statements have been made that a municipality could increase the payment. Now, a municipality's books are audited and should a municipality increase this payment they would be severely checked by the auditors and they would be told they are exceeding their powers, and if they do, they are answerable to the electors of the municipality. Therefore, the municipality

would say, "We have no power to increase the amount that can be paid for indigent funerals."

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 32nd Order.

ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to facilitate the Enforcement of Maintenance Orders.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I wish to move second reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to facilitate the Enforcement of Maintenance Orders. I feel that in relation to this bill which is of some importance, I should give an indication to the House what it accomplishes.

This is part of a uniform legislative project. The bill is a bill of the United Kingdom which has already been adopted in the four western provinces of Canada and is now introduced for consideration in this Legislature.

This bill goes a trifle further than the other bills, and I will explain, in the first instance, what the other bills do. They provide that in any jurisdiction where the bill is adopted there will be reciprocal enforcement of orders made by the courts of the other jurisdictions who have the same type of bill. That simply means this, that if a maintenance order is made in Britain or in one of the western provinces of Canada against a husband who deserts his wife and family, or either, a copy of the order, with the evidence upon which it was granted, together with an indication of any possible defence to the application are forwarded to the equivalent court in this jurisdiction.

Then, the person against whom the order is directed who has deserted his wife and children, or either, has an opportunity of raising those defenses that were indicated would have been open to him if he had been in the

original jurisdiction. Under those circumstances, the order subject to that procedure is then made an order of this jurisdiction.

The respect in which this bill goes a trifle further than other bills is that this one contemplates other states other than Britain and other members of the Commonwealth and it might very well extend that to the states of the United States of America to have reciprocal legislation.

Possibly, Mr. Speaker, if I may ask the indulgence of the House—I know this is out of order—I am sure the hon. members will permit me to say, while I am on my feet, we have a companion bill to this that deals with that very subject matter within the Province of Ontario. This companion bill gives a complete picture, if I might say something about it.

Under the companion bill an order of this nature made in one locality can go to another locality in the Province of Ontario, so a husband who has deserted his wife and child within the province can be followed from court to court and collections made. It is therefore with some satisfaction I move second reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to facilitate the enforcement of Maintenance Orders, which I submit is very timely legislation.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 33rd Order.

DESERTED WIVES' AND CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 65, An Act to amend The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 65, An Act to amend the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act. That is the companion measure I mentioned in making my remarks about Bill No. 64.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): As I understand the nature of these bills, it is that litigation will be divided into parts. The applicant may make application in one section of the province and obtain a prima facie order, and then this is transferred to another section of the province where the affected party may offer a defence. In case there would be conflicting evidence, so that the presiding magistrate or judge would be unable, on the evidence, to render a proper decision, would the case be closed or would it be remanded for further evidence?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest to the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) that on second reading what we are concerned about is the principle of the bill and I feel those are questions which, if the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) wishes to raise them, might be much better dealt with in committee.

MR. CHARTRAND: I won't press it. I was just asking the question.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I would like to ask a question respecting the principle of the bill. Will this legislation help us in cases where the husbands are in other provinces? The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) explained as far as the previous bill, which I think is a very good one, but on this one there is no explanation. We often have this problem of husbands moving out of the province. The difficulty is to get them. Will this in any way help us or is there corresponding legislation in other provinces?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The question asked by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) in relation to Bill 65 leaves me with a sense of frustration in relation to the explanation I made on Bill 64. However, for his information, in view of the fact that he has asked for it, I will refer to Bill 64 and what I said about it. I explained where a person left the province we have reciprocal provisions for enforcement, and Bill 64 provides mechanism whereby the Order would be sent to the

proper court in the province to which the person had gone.

MR. SALSBERG: I hate to cause a feeling of frustration to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). I asked this question because in the explanatory notes of Bill 65 that matter was not referred to. It was referred to in the previous bill, and now, after this explanation, there is no danger that a feeling of frustration will exist.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: You mean you understand the answer?

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 34th order.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order; second reading of Bill No. 66, An Act to Amend The Judicature Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 66, An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 35th Order.

GENERAL SESSIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order; second reading of Bill No. 67, An Act to amend the General Sessions Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 67, An Act to amend the General Sessions Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 36th Order.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th Order; second reading of Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The County Courts Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 37th Order.

THE NOTARIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order; second reading of Bill No. 69, An Act to amend The Notaries Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 69, An Act to amend The Notaries Act.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 38th Order.

THE DEPENDENTS' RELIEF ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order; second reading of Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Dependents' Relief Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Dependents' Relief Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 39th Order.

THE CONDITIONAL SALES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order; second reading of Bill No. 71, An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 71, An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: 45th Order.

THE SCHOOL SITES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order; second reading of Bill No. 77, An Act to amend The School Sites Act, Mr. Drew.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: I move second reading of Bill No. 77, An Act to amend The School Sites Act.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (South Cochrane): I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) would explain that bill. It is not printed.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes. I will be glad to explain what it is. It relates to the provision in The School Sites Act under which a city is permitted to buy land outside for school purposes, and the Act as it has stood so far described the boundary as "boundary road," and said that the city could buy property beyond the "boundary road." It is a very simple thing, but still one of those things that causes legal snarls. There have been cases found where there was no "boundary road" between city and township and the question arose whether under the Act as it stood the municipality had a right to acquire property in the adjoining township for that purpose, and the only effect of this amendment is to provide that a city can acquire any land outside the city boundary adjoining its own property in the township and removes the limitation of "boundary road" and simply describes the property outside of the boundary of the city.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. MR. DREW: 12th Order.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order; second reading of Bill No. 49, An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, this is so sudden, so unusual, that I almost blush. I am very glad, however, that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has reversed the . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I draw the attention of the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to the fact that there should be a motion before the House.

MR. SALSBERG: I move second reading of Bill No. 49, An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Just a moment.

MR. SPEAKER: Wait until I put the motion.

HON. MR. DREW: Perhaps the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) might permit me to make an explanation before proceeding with his argument. It is not in any way to interfere with his argument or delay it. The present bill, No. 49, is an exact counterpart of Bill No. 50, which was dealt with last year.

The position of the Government taken in regard to the bill last year is on record in Hansard, and therefore there is no reason to repeat the statements made at that time. I simply say on behalf of the Government it is not their intention to support this bill, and that is all I have to say at the moment.

MR. SALSBERG: I am surprised indeed at the suddenness with which this bill is called. We have been accustomed in the last few years to have all private members' bills called on a given day or night prior to the adjournment or prorogation, and dealing with them in wholesale fashion. In most instances those bills were railroaded out of exis-

tence or, as we called it, they were "slaughtered," there was a "slaughter session" for such bills. I am glad that the Government has reversed its policy by not allowing these private members' bills to stand over until the end of the session. However, I do think that it would perhaps have been proper to advise private members who have bills on the Order Paper of the change earlier, so as to enable private members to prepare and marshal their arguments in a proper fashion for presentation to the House. However, I doubt whether the Government has any such intention to facilitate such a desire on the part of private members to prepare themselves and to have the arguments marshalled.

The bill being called, however, I will make a few remarks.

I am sorry to hear from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) that the Government has not changed its attitude on this bill, and still opposes it. I think it is unfortunate for the province and it is regrettable from the point of view of the immediate future of the workers and of economy in this province that the Government retains its rather conservative and unprogressive attitude to legislation of this sort.

The bill tries to make into a law the introduction of the 40-hour week as a universal work week in industry and in occupations of this province. No one who has followed the development of industry, the rationalization of production, and the increased productivity of labour can argue against the need of such legislation. Indeed, it is true that in certain industries where labour is strong—I mean strong in organization—the 40-hour week has already been put into effect. Where the trade unions are weak, they are still working 48 hours, or they worked more than 48 hours prior to the adoption of the 48-hour week legislation by this House. Certainly with these changes taking place in industry, the need for which is now universally accepted as being a proper work week, namely, a 40-hour week, seems to be long overdue. I might say, Mr. Speaker, that in the past the argument was advanced that there was a shortage

of labour, and that the change-over from war to peacetime production called for additional labour forces. Now, that argument no longer exists. There is no longer any justification for saying that there is a severe shortage of labour and that the change-over would be harmful. On the contrary, there are, unfortunately, signs of an increase in the number of unemployed people, at a time when the productivity per worker is rising month by month. I have not the figures and the facts before me, and I am not able to get them here. I did not expect to argue this bill today. That is a disadvantage I was put to by the sudden action of the Government. But it is not to be questioned that that process has taken place and the productivity per labourer is increasing month after month in every industry. There is no reason why the work week should not be reduced as a requirement for the preservation of the health of the worker. The health of the workers under the modern speed up method of production suffers far more than was the case in the past where production was of a slower tempo. Machinery was less developed, and manual labour was more unhurried than is the case today. So that in the interests of preserving the health of the industrial workers today and in order to create the possibilities for a wider spread of employment opportunities, the 40-hour week is essential, and that is what this bill tries to accomplish.

Furthermore, the bill wants to safeguard the workers against any reduction in their earnings as a result of the introduction of the 40-hour week. In other words, the second part of the bill provides an automatic safeguard of the earning capacity of the worker because of the reduction in the hours of work. In other words, whether a man or woman is employed by the hour or by the week, his or her earnings should not be reduced with the reduction of the work hours from 48 or 44 to 40.

I think this is a very necessary piece of legislation which is proposed. I regret to find the Government adhering to a position which is, in my opinion, without

defence, without justification, and is an expression of a die-hard approach to legislation of such a character, and I do hope that the hon. members of this House, regardless of the official announcement of the Government, will vote for the bill. I believe that there are many hon. members on the Government side who favour such legislation, speak for it in their own constituencies, advocate it when addressing labour meetings on the eve of election, and privately hold views which coincide with those expressed in this bill, and I think that they and all other hon. members of this House should vote for this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I have already moved second reading and I hope that it will carry and that the Government will not put the whip behind every hon. member but will give them a chance to vote for what they believe is right and necessary, and I believe if that were done a majority of this House would vote for this bill.

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I am not going to debate this question at all because, as has already been said, Hansard of not so many months ago, recorded the Government's position in this matter. However, for the record, I think I should correct a statement that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) made, that strong unions have the 40-hour week and weaker unions have not. It is true that the 40-hour week is in effect in some industries, the nature of their business enabling them to do this. It is brought into effect by collective bargaining and negotiation. It is also true that many strong unions in different types of industry have not the 40-hour week, and I do not want it to be implied that every strong union has accomplished the 40 hours, because not only have they not accomplished it, but in a great many cases they are not desirous of it.

MR. SALSBERG: Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like—

HON. WILLIAM G. WEBSTER (Minister without Portfolio): Just a second. The hon. member for St.

Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) cannot speak twice.

MR. SALSBERG: A question for the record.

HON. MR. WEBSTER: Sit down.

MR. SALSBERG: Is the question out of order?

HON. MR. WEBSTER: Of course it is.

MR. SALSBERG: Since when?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot speak twice. You get around it by saying it is a question.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, all you have to do is let me proceed to find out whether it is a question or not.

MR. SPEAKER: You can appeal against my ruling by submitting it to the House, but my ruling is that you are out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: If all hon. members of this House agree that a request for a question is out of order I will sit down.

Second reading negatived.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 13th Order.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, second reading of Bill No. 50, An Act to amend the Minimum Wage Act. Mr. MacLeod.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 50, An Act to amend the Minimum Wage Act.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Just before this proceeds, and only as a matter of clarification, I might explain that the present Bill No. 50 is fundamentally the same as Bill No. 52, which was dealt with in the Legislature last year, except that there is an increase in the figure of the minimum wage provided from 65 cents to 75 cents. There is also the addition of a conflict-

ing sub-section and a maximum-hours sub-section.

I thought it well to explain that the fundamental principle is the same as was dealt with last year. The Government is not supporting this bill.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I share the feelings of my colleague in the expression of regret that these bills were called so suddenly. I appreciate the desire of the Government to get on with the business of the House, but I do suggest that since in years past it has been customary to give private members notice, that the House would not have been unduly delayed if we had been given a day's notice to prepare.

My bill is of a technical nature, in a sense, and the argumentation for it inevitably causes one to gather together some notes, unfortunately I do not have my notes before me at the moment. I do not think that it is asking too much of the Government to agree to let it stand over a day. I do not think the answer will be in the affirmative. I think, however, that it is a very reasonable request and that if the Government were disposed to grant a day's delay I, for my part, would appreciate it very much. However, if the answer is "no," I shall have to proceed under the handicap of the moment and do the best I can.

Mr. Speaker, this particular bill is something for which the trade union movement in the Province of Ontario has asked on innumerable occasions. At the last session of the Ontario Federation of the Trades and Labour Congress, this legislation was asked for, and I believe was specifically mentioned in the submission made by that organization to the Government a couple of weeks ago. It is not to be regarded as something which emanates from the mover of the bill or a few hon. members in this House, but rather as something which expresses the desire of a very large body of citizens in the Province of Ontario, in both the American Federation of Labour unions and in the unions of the Canadian Congress of Labour. I do not think the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will deny that. I think that if he checks back

on the submissions made by the Canadian Congress of Labour and American Federation of Labour unions, he will find that minimum wage legislation stands rather high on the list of requests made by those two bodies, and I may say that this type of legislation has been requested on innumerable occasions by the president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mr. Percy Bengough.

I think that in this day and age, which is, relatively speaking, a prosperous age—certainly all the figures that we read in the press these days, and all the statements made by the genial hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) indicate that we are passing through a period of industrial expansion and prosperity. If one is to take into account the financial statements of great corporations in the Province of Ontario as they appear from time to time on the financial pages of the *Globe and Mail*, of the *Toronto Evening Telegram* and, of course, the *Toronto Daily Star*, it is quite evident that industry in the Province of Ontario is enjoying unprecedented profits.

Mr. C. H. Millard, the National Director of the United Steelworkers of America, speaking in this city a short time ago—on January 10th of this year to be exact—pointed out that corporation profits had jumped from \$31 per worker in 1938 to a figure of \$61 per worker in the year 1946. I think that that figure alone indicates that industry and business in 1948 is in a position to pay its employees a wage which will enable those workers to live in something approximating that type of security which people have a right to expect in the year 1948.

If I had my notes before me, I could prove to the satisfaction of the House that in scores and scores of businesses and industries in this Province, workers both male and female are being paid a wage which is totally inadequate to keep body and soul together, to say nothing of providing for the future.

A wage of 75 cents an hour, which is the figure mentioned in the submission by the Trades and Labour Congress on the basis of a six-day week, provides a worker with a weekly wage of \$36.00. I do not think there is any hon. member

of the house who would even attempt to "get by" on \$36.00 a week. If you take the sessional indemnity alone, it amounts to more than that, and most hon. members of this House have earnings apart from what they receive in the way of a sessional indemnity. I say our failure in the past to compel industry to pay its employees a decent wage has resulted in an enormous increase in taxation for the people of the Province of Ontario. Where workers are not earning sufficient to maintain adequate standards of health and social security, then the State has to provide for them in the way of additional grants for medical care, and so on, and so forth.

I say it is a very sound proposition that industries and businesses, which derive benefit and profit from the labour of employees engaged in business and industry, should be willing to accept the obligation of paying a wage commensurate with the profits that these workers make for them.

Hon. members will recall that in 1943, when the present government was asking for a mandate from the electorate, there were many references in the 22 points to "good wages." Now, what is a "good wage"? Would the hon. members of this House consider it a "good wage," if they had to work for 30 cents or 40 cents an hour? Oh, I know there are great captains of industry, like Mr. C. L. Burton, who said he was happiest when he was earning \$1.00 a day, and was happiest when working 80 hours a week, and so-on, and-so-forth, and the inference is that it would be good for the souls of the people in 1948 if they worked for \$1.00 a day, and worked 80 hours a week. But, of course, such sentiments could only be expressed by a man who stands on the very top rung of salary earners and dividend earners, and coupon clippers, in the Province of Ontario.

I say that today, with the cost of living index standing at an all-time high—151%—and having regard to the tremendous increase in the cost of food and clothing, and having regard for the fact that what \$1.85 would buy before the war, the average wage earner today re-

quires \$4.37 to buy. Those are figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

When we take these things into account I think what is asked for is very sound and very reasonable, and certainly ought to have the support of any government which professes to be both progressive and enlightened.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, as this bill comes in the same category as the other bills heretofore mentioned, and the Government has already given its decision on them at the last Session of this Legislature, I do not intend to elaborate to any particular extent upon this bill, but there are a couple of things which might be said, which might refresh our memories as to the position the Government takes in a matter of this kind.

In the first place. I think a minimum wage is often misunderstood, and is deemed to be a fair wage, which is not the case at all. A minimum wage is simply a floor below which wages may not go. It is quite evident, if we examine the payrolls of this province in industry, we will find that often the suggested minimum wage does not at all compare with wages actually being paid. Wages in a great many industries are higher than the minimum wage suggested, but, thereunder also lies a difficulty, because the Government is fearful that what might be considered a minimum wage was a fair wage by industry, and it might be used to establish a maximum. That we certainly do not wish to see come about, because wages are a matter—particularly in these days of organization, where most industries are organized—which are settled by collective bargaining, that is, the wages are a result of that bargaining and negotiations, and usually wind up as being considered fair.

For us, as a Government, to establish a wage which would inculcate into the minds of employers that it is a fair wage, and enabling them to say, "I am paying that amount of money, therefore, I am a fair employer, and should be considered so," I think would lend difficulties to negotiations presently proceeding.

In addition to that, to cover the province with all its varying conditions in various parts of the province, and to include everybody who works, from a boy delivering with bicycle after school, to perhaps the older gentlemen who may be able to get some minor employment, such as gardening or landscaping, and that sort of things—I say that to establish a minimum wage such as has been suggested, I think would simply eliminate a great many people from being employed at all.

Now, if conditions were such that we felt there was going to be a recession of any magnitude, there might be some reason for establishing a true minimum wage—a floor. But under present conditions, I do not think it is advisable, and I want it to be understood that this Government is as concerned with the workers and the people of this province being adequately paid for their efforts, as could be, but we certainly cannot and have not changed our opinion as expressed at the last Session of this Legislature when this minimum-wage question was dealt with.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, on this bill before us I feel that I should say something I should have said when the previous bill—my own bill—came up, but I was taken quite by surprise, when the bill was called.

I want to say that it may be quite proper for the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) to have called the bill as he did, but it certainly is not conducive to good legislation; it certainly is not fair to private members to either keep their bills until the last night of the Session, or to give them no notice when the bills are being called, which deprives them even of the minimum of facts which they need in arguing the bills they introduce.

Furthermore I wish to raise this point, that in the 1947 Session, and in the 1946 Session, the standing committee on labour was never called together for a meeting, and this was protested against by the private members. It was suggested and argued—and I repeat it now in connection with this bill as well as the

bill we just dealt with—that bills of this character, dealing with labour, must be referred to the standing committee on labour, so that both the movers of these bills and all interested parties, labour and industry, be given an opportunity to appear and argue on these bills.

I do not know why we appoint a standing committee on labour if labour bills are not referred to it. Certainly these bills before us now require far more serious and careful consideration than is afforded at this moment.

Well, this trick may be legal, but it is a trick, just the same, calling a bill without any notification, and thus reducing the discussion to the very minimum, and have it killed. But the matter of establishing a high minimum wage in this province is one of the fundamental problems facing this Legislature, and other Legislatures, too.

All one has to do is to speak to the retailers in any neighbourhood shopping section to find out the fact that purchasing by the masses of people is declining. The dollar value may not show it fully because of the inflationary spiral, and with it the enormous profiteering that is going on, and the fact that the profits of industry have reached heights never before achieved.

I have in the room we are allotted—and for which we are thankful—a clipping from the *Globe and Mail* of last week, and on its financial page we see figures to indicate an increase in dividend payments which is 50 per cent. higher than two years ago. On the other hand, there is a shrinkage of the purchasing power of the mass of consumers, for clothing, and so forth. As the butcher and grocer will tell you, the people are more finicky; they are more particular; they do not buy as readily, and this is because they have not the money with which to buy, and the question of a minimum wage is a question that concerns the fundamentals of the economic future of the province.

Now, knowing the tendency that prevails in certain quarters at present, I can expect a reply to my very logical and reasonable presentation, that will

deal with everything but this, and will jump to all corners of the globe. I hope that will not be the case. I am discussing the bill before us; let us stick to the bill and the issues involved.

I say the tendency in the country today of abnormally high dividend payments and profiteering and the declining purchasing power of the masses leads inevitably to a crisis. We can avoid that, or postpone it at any rate, by providing the masses of the people with the additional purchasing power they require. That is what the bill seeks to achieve. Therefore, it is a constructive piece of legislation which is proposed.

I would appeal again to the government to agree to refer this and other bills dealing with labour problems to the standing committee on labour, to give everyone an opportunity to make an appearance and present a position and an argument. Failing to do that, you are merely resorting to another means of eliminating these bills from the agenda, whereas it used to be done by lumping them together in one evening and killing them all. Today they are being handled in this different way.

I appeal to the government to refer these bills to the standing committee on labour. It is the least the government can do when faced with legislation of this kind.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, there are one or two points I feel I should deal with before this bill is disposed of.

First of all, I cannot help expressing some amusement at the suggestion that what has been done is unfair. I quite clearly informed the hon. members of this Legislature that as our order paper filled up, it was the intention of the government to carry on the business of the Legislature in such a way that we would use the full time, without any limitation to the discussions, to permit the hon. members to complete our work and return to their homes as soon as the business of this Legislature is finished.

There is another reason, however, why the suggestion that there is anything unfair about calling these bills at the present time is positively ridiculous. In the first place, this bill is fundamentally the same in every way as the bill which was introduced last year, except that it raises the minimum wage mentioned in the bill from 65 cents to 75 cents. I am sure that the difference of 10 cents does not in any way change the arguments that have been made or would be made now. In any event, the hon. members who have just spoken have kept themselves in trim with regard to this, because they have been discussing these bills continuously for the past year, and have been explaining what a completely reactionary government and Legislature this is, because we would not adopt this bill a year ago. In addition, they have seen fit to use a bit of publicity, as anybody who examines the Communist paper, the *Tribune*, can see if they go back over the files.

There is no question of surprise. They have been speaking about these bills now for a year or more. They did not like them put on at the end of the Session, and they do not like them put on now, when we have put them on the inside of the track. They could not be taken by surprise, because they have been talking about this so much, and condemning anyone who raises any question about the bill itself and are continually raising questions about our motives in dealing with these bills.

Regarding the suggestion that this should be referred to the standing committee on labour: there is a very good reason why this bill should not be referred to the standing committee on labour, and that is that this bill was carefully considered a year ago, there is no change in it, and there is nothing which needs to be referred to the standing committee on labour. It is a perfectly simple bill, and the question is whether the hon. members of this Legislature want to make it impossible for anyone to employ anyone unless they are prepared to pay them 75 cents an hour; as has been pointed out by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley)

this government has taken more progressive steps in the last four years to advance the interests of labour than any provincial government since Confederation. All these things to be done in the interests of labour can be done by the unions and organized labour under the legislation which is now on the statute books of this province. It is not our desire to draw away from organized labour and from trade unions the opportunity to do a job on behalf of those they represent. There is nothing here to refer to a committee. The question is a simple one. There needs to be no evidence heard on it. It can be decided by this Legislature immediately.

Mr. Speaker, as to the suggestion of a "crisis," and the tremulous tones of the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. Salsberg) as he envisaged the danger of a "crisis." Mr. Speaker, that hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) wants a crisis more than anything else in the world—

MR. SALSBERG: That is untrue.

HON. MR. DREW: That is what he is working for—

MR. SALSBERG: That is untrue.

HON. MR. DREW: And what he and his party are working for, and striving for, is a crisis. It would please them more than anything else, if through their actions they could bring about the very crisis they appear to fear.

Regarding the statement of a "legal trick." We are here in this Legislature acting under the rules, and the best evidence of the freedom of this Legislature is the fact that the two Communist members have spoken with complete freedom, and without any restraint about their time, or the things they said, or the criticisms they made in regard to the bills which these Communists themselves have introduced.

It is just about time that this sham about their great concern for our democratic processes should be faced for what it really is. Let these men ask the relatives of Jan Masaryk, who died today, what freedom there is to discuss bills of this kind in Czechoslovakia at

this hour; ask them to find out from those with whom they communicate in Czechoslovakia and the other Communist-dominated states how much freedom is apparent over there, or let the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) tell us the information he gained on his recent visit to the Communist-dominated states. Let him tell us quite frankly how much freedom is allowed to discuss things of this kind over there. They have complete freedom here, and I for one believe they should have that complete freedom. If any riding is sufficiently interested to send them here as members, then let them speak, but when they speak, let us recognize the motives behind what they say. There is no "legal trick" here. What has been done is in accordance with the rules and in accordance with what I said to the Legislature last week, that we would proceed to use the time of the Legislature to deal with the bills on the order paper, and that is what we are doing. For the reasons given so well by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) it is not the intention of the government to support this bill or refer it to any committee.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Second reading was negatived on division.

AYES: 11

NAYS: 64

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 18th Order.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
18th Order, second reading of Bill No. 55, An Act to amend The Public Schools Act. Mr. MacLeod.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I rise to move second reading of Bill No. 55, An Act to amend the Public Schools Act.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): This is a bill precisely the same as Bill 57 which was dealt with in the Legislature last year. The reasons

put forward at that time were the same as today and the Government will not support this bill.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, Mr. Speaker, the way we are jumping around with these bills leaves no doubt in my mind as to who was intended to be caught off guard. It is plain discrimination here because these bills are not being dealt with in the order in which they appear on the order paper. Beyond making that observation, I have nothing further to add on the method employed.

As for the bill itself, Mr. Speaker; it is a very simple and a very clear bill. It seeks to give the boards of education in the Province of Ontario authority to provide milk for children of school age. The desirability for providing milk for our school children was very ably argued before the Royal Commission on milk or by representatives of two of the opposition parties in this House and I might add was also advocated with great eloquence by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) who is not in his seat this afternoon.

As I pointed out when this bill was before us last year, I can think of no more important step that could be taken in this Province than to make it possible for our children in Public Schools to receive half-pint of milk every day at the recess hour in order to build up their bodies and to enable them to resist disease.

The hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), in his submission to the commission of Mr. Justice Wells, pointed out that it is possible to provide a half-pint of milk for every school child in the Province of Ontario for the sum of \$4,000,000 a year. That seems to me to be a very small investment to make in public health, particularly when we take into consideration the rather alarming figures given from time to time by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) as to what it costs the citizens of this Province to maintain themselves in relative good health and what it costs the government of Ontario to subsidize ill-health by way of large

contributions for hospital care and other medical services.

In the course of the remarks I made last year, I called attention to references in the report of Mr. Justice Wells on this point. I do not have the report before me at the moment so I cannot give his exact words, but I think no one will deny there was a rather strong suggestion to the effect that providing free milk for school children would be a very desirable reform to put on the statute books at this time.

I pointed out on a previous occasion that anything that we do by way of providing milk for school children should not be confined to what we call the needy children because I think to leave it on that basis would merely call attention to the fact that in our public schools there are privileged and underprivileged children.

My suggestion is that the right or democratic way to deal with this matter is to have blanket legislation which would enable school boards in our municipalities to provide free milk for all school children.

It is impossible in a bill coming from a private member to suggest how that should be financed, because a private member is not permitted under the rules of the House to introduce legislation which calls for an expenditure of public money. I, for my part, feel that once the school boards have the authority to do what the bill requires, or provides for, then I think it would be quite appropriate if the City of Toronto and other municipalities throughout this Province should make representation to the Government suggesting that the cost should be shared equally by the municipalities and by the Province. That would mean a \$2,000,000 appropriation in the budget of the Province of Ontario, and I say that the Province of Ontario would be the gainer.

The reports that we receive each month from the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) indicate quite clearly that there has been a very sharp decline in the consumption of milk

since the recent rise in price, and I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, and to hon. members of this House, that the drop in the consumption of milk is felt most by our school children. If we permit a situation to continue where our school children are deprived of this very necessary food, we merely contribute to a situation where the taxpayers of the Province of Ontario will have to make provision for taxes in order to subsidize the impairment of health which will result from keeping away from our school children this very necessary food.

My bill is in effect enabling legislation and one that does not call for expenditure of money at this juncture. All that is asked to do is to make it possible in law for any enlightened municipality to provide this service if it so desires. The Public Schools Act in the Province of Ontario, as it now stands, does not give them the authority to do that.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in the course of his brief remarks last year, when a similar measure was before us, agreed with me up to this point, I think, that whatever may be done along these lines should be done for all school children, and I think that in expressing that view, he was measuring up to what one would expect from a progressive Conservative, that we ought not to do anything in the public schools which would call attention to the fact that there are privileged children in the northern portion of the City of Toronto, and there are underprivileged children in the southern portion of the City of Toronto, particularly in the ridings of Bellwoods, St. Andrew, St. Patrick and Dovercourt and other ridings in this city.

AN HON. MEMBER: High Park.

MR. MACLEOD: And High Park, of course. I believe that the Board of Education in the City of Toronto has passed a motion supporting a measure of this kind and I believe that if the Government were to agree to the legislation, the Board of Education in this enlightened, progressive city of Toronto would lose no time in finding ways and

means of taking advantage of its provisions and setting an example which the other municipalities throughout the Province would emulate.

However, the die is cast, the word has been given that it is "no dice," but that does not rob the proposal or the legislation of its merits, and for my part I am very proud indeed to be the sponsor of a bill which I consider enlightened and to be in the best interests of those citizens of tomorrow on whom the future of Ontario depends.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, surely the Government members cannot possibly sit through the discussion of this bill without attempting even to justify their negative stand. It is unthinkable that men representing constituencies all over the Province should fail to see the merit and the need of legislation of this sort, and it is difficult to understand how they can vote against it. It is difficult to understand how any representative here can raise his voice against a bill which seeks to give boards of education the authority to distribute milk to children if they so desire.

I cannot understand it. It does not ask the Government to provide the money, it does not even attempt to make it obligatory on any municipality. When the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) sends out letters with a motto at the bottom "Drink Milk," certainly that does not apply only to those to whom he addresses those letters. That there is a decline in the consumption of milk is revealed every month by the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) in the statistics that his department provides. Certainly we have not reached the stage where legislation of this sort cannot be defended without inviting another attack on issues that have nothing to do with the issue before us.

This bill wishes to grant the authority to boards of education like Toronto and elsewhere to distribute milk free to children attending school. What is wrong with that? What is wrong with that? How can any hon. member go

back to his constituents and say that he did not vote for this bill and justify it?

AN HON. MEMBER: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: You cannot laugh down the feeling in your own hearts, the feeling that this bill is right and that you should vote for it. It is a hollow laughter that emanates from any hon. member here who, instead of replying, tries to laugh it off. I want to appeal to all hon. members of this House to vote for this bill. I cannot imagine that such a bill should be defeated and I cannot understand the logic of the Government in taking the stand they take. I cannot for the life of me understand it. Whatever I may think of this Government, I give them some credit for ability to understand conditions, unless you explain it by an incurable Toryist approach to everything that is new. Perhaps it is just that Toryish feeling about something that is new. How else can you explain it—a bill to give the right to boards of education elected by the citizens of a municipality to give milk is voted against.

I hope that the opposition groups will on this question demand a recorded vote. We have not enough to demand a recorded vote, but I hope the opposition groups will help us to have a recorded vote on this bill, a bill to grant the boards of education the right to distribute milk free to children attending those schools. Let us know who votes against it and who votes for it.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the vote is taken on this, may I say simply for the purpose of the record that no hon. member in this Legislature, I am sure, is laughing at the idea of supplying milk; they are just laughing at the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg); that is all.

The fact is that the question of supplying milk is not an issue here. The question is simply one of how it is to be done, and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) knows perfectly well the very effective service that is being performed in the City of

Toronto at the present time by voluntary organizations in this field. He also knows perfectly well that insofar as any over-all application is concerned, there are many communities which at the present time are not ready for such distribution and which do not need it, and as far as any changes in the particular legislation that we have, we intend as we have said before to wait until we have the advantage of the report of the Royal Commission on Education in relation to which we will be able to draft our laws covering the whole field.

That is the position in regard to this bill. Nothing, of course, can stop the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) saying what he wishes to say outside, but I do wish to place it on the record that nothing that the Government has said at any time indicates any lack of appreciation of the need for milk. On the contrary, the best evidence of the interest of this Government is the fact that there has been by far the greatest increase in support of education and everything connected with education that has taken place in any province in Canada—and I say “any province in Canada”—and our budget for education alone today exceeds the total budgets for all purposes of most of the provinces.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make a few brief remarks in connection with this. I am going to vote for the bill because of the principle involved, but I do not believe it is workable—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. ANDERSON: You may laugh if you wish. I do not believe it is workable to the extent that the mover of the bill may think, but that is no reason we should not support it. It is simply enabling legislation. I know there are many municipalities which are not in a financial position to put this into effect, even if they had the privilege of

doing so. On the other hand, I think milk for children is a good thing, and it is so important that it should be a Federal Government measure. In this country where we have a very large agricultural economy, it would be in the interest of the farmers. In the past few years we have been rather fortunate—I will not use the word “Capitalism” as it may sound a little harsh to some of your ears—it has worked, but would be better if there was more artificial means of destroying wealth.

In the last few years we have had the common people able to get more of the consumer goods, more of the things they need to live on, even though the prices were high, more of them than many of them had when prices were low and goods were plentiful. I believe this is not something new. One of my hon. friends in the back spoke of this being new. It may be new to him, but it is certainly not new to all of us. With all the hardship Great Britain is going through, they are not permitting the people who have lots of money to buy the milk. The first call on milk over in England, if what I have heard is right, is to see the children get their share first, and if there is any left, the people with money, the adults, get the milk. But the children have first call.

I am going to support the bill in the hope that this government and the Dominion Government may see fit in days to come to provide milk for the children going to school, who need it.

Second reading negatived on division.

AYES: 12

NAYS: 55

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 19th Order.

RIGHT TO VOTE AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 19th Order, second reading of Bill No. 56, An Act to extend the Right to Vote at Municipal Elections to the Classes of Persons that may vote at Elections to

the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 56, An Act to Extend the Right to Vote at Municipal Elections to the Classes of Persons that may vote at Elections to the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, this bill which I hope I will not have to mark, as I have the previous bills, with a "K," which stands for "Kill" is an important one and is long overdue. I would have been very happy if the action of the government would have made it unnecessary to have a private member's bill before the House on so fundamental a question. But the failure of the government to bring about that long overdue electoral reform made it necessary for a private member to introduce it, and the bill before the House seeks, therefore, to extend the municipal franchise to all citizens in the municipality who have the right to vote for the election of members to the Assembly.

This long overdue reform has been an issue discussed for some considerable time. It was discussed in municipal arenas; it was discussed in the press, and has been a basic tenet with every reform group and organization for a long while. In fact, in most areas of the world that reform is already achieved, and the right to vote in municipal elections is automatically granted to anyone who has the right to vote for the Legislative body. That is so in England; that is so in parts of Canada; it is not yet so in our province. It should be so in our province.

The very restrictions that stand in the way of the application of this democratic principle are hang-overs from the time when property rights determined everything. There was a time when you had to have property qualifications of a given measure before you could vote for any elected body. That has been overcome. But in the realm of municipal elections that ancient heritage still hangs over the heads of a large section of very intelligent voters, who, because of this reactionary hang-

over are denied the opportunity of voting to elect the municipal government in the municipalities in which they live.

You may still hear the argument that the municipal government deals with property taxation, and, therefore, only property owners should be allowed to select the government. That is the old stand-by argument for all those who oppose this progressive legislation. But, of course, it has no ground to stand on, no support within reason, because this Legislature and the Federal House certainly deal with taxation which affects everything, including property, and yet every citizen over a certain age has the right to elect representatives.

It is an undeniable fact that the action of this House can and does determine the tax rate in a municipality, even far more decisively than the action of a municipal council. The municipal council is a creation of this Legislature; its freedom of action is limited by the legislation adopted here; its actions are restricted by our votes here on matters of taxation, on hospitalization, on social services, all of which determine the municipal tax rate no less than the action of the aldermen and the Board of Control of the City of Toronto. If we would assume certain obligations, the municipalities could reduce their tax rates. If we do not, the property tax inevitably rises, as it does today in every municipality.

The argument, therefore, that the municipal governments deal with property taxes, and, therefore, only property owners or those who occupy self-contained dwellings shall have a right to vote, is, of course, not in accord with realities and with the relationships of the different levels of government today, as it affects municipal issues and municipal taxation.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the hon. members of this House know—and if I repeat it, it is only because you did not vote for this bill last year; you may think you have heard this argument, and so you did, and you will hear it until legislation of this sort will be adopted—but as the hon. members

of this House know the present restrictions make it possible for a person whose mental capacity is perhaps questioned, and yet who, because he has a lot of property in the city, will go around and vote a lot of times. It is not uncommon in a city like Toronto to have people taken around to vote in every ward. Of course, they are not supposed to vote for controllers or mayor, but they vote for aldermen in every ward, because they own property in every ward.

On the other hand, you can have a man who makes the laws for this province, in the sense that he prepares the laws, the brains and mind which really prepare the laws for us—disqualified because they live in a hotel or in a rooming house not far from the Parliament Buildings. That is a fact. We all know that.

You can have the child of parents who may be carrying on full financial responsibility for the house, including paying taxes, denied the right to vote because officially that child is not the owner of the house; the mother is.

You will have a professor of civic law denied the right to vote in a municipal election because he is not qualified under the present restrictions, yet you will have someone from out of town come in and vote at a municipal election, because he is on the roll; he is on the voters' list; he owns property, and he votes, and then goes back home. There is no justification for such restrictions to be continued. You cannot argue for it. No one dares really argue for the present restrictions; they are just dodging them, that is all they are doing.

In the private gatherings of small groups in certain clubs, this matter is discussed, I assure you. In certain drawing rooms the matter is discussed, but not in public. In certain clubs over whatever drink is consumed after a good meal, and men speak their minds freely and are not choosy of the words they use, they will say, "Certainly we must not allow the radicals to extend their influence in municipal government, which they would do if you extend the

franchise." I do not know whether that would happen, but if it did, I think it would be a tremendous step forward in the realm of municipal government, but I have no guarantee that it would.

No one can defend the present restrictions. In a province such as ours, certainly there is no need for continuing these restrictions. The Government, to my knowledge, is not putting up a position against this proposal. Hon. members of the House on the Government side have never really voiced an opinion on this question. All we have before us is a negative position announced by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and that is that, and the hon. members on the Government side are supposed to vote "No" on a proposal of this sort which every progressive person anywhere will recognize as basic, and no longer questioned anywhere else.

Well, the bill was defeated last year, and it is here again and I dare say to those who have concocted the procedure which has been followed here today to call bills such as ours to dispose of them in the belief that the disposition of them in this manner—tricky in my opinion, and I repeat it—will dispose of the issue. Well, it just won't dispose of the issue, because it is an important issue, and whether the bill is defeated today or not, the issue of basic reform of the municipal franchise, which is long overdue, is going to be kept in the public eye and will be discussed and will influence people, and will call upon people to take sides.

The bill itself is quite clear. It says—and I am reading:

"Notwithstanding the Municipal Act, every resident of a municipality who is entitled to vote at elections to the Assembly, shall be entitled to be entered on the voters' list to vote at municipal elections in the municipality."

And then, paragraph 2:

"Notwithstanding any other Act, the voters' list shall be prepared in the same manner as for an election to the Assembly."

If you think that the method of preparing a voters' list for the Assembly is a good one, you cannot vote against that proposal, in so far as it may apply to the municipal voters' lists. If you agree that municipal democracy should be extended and be brought up to the position to which it has been brought in Great Britain and elsewhere in the world, then you cannot vote against this bill.

I do want to use every possible argument I can muster to influence the vote of the members of the House on this question. Of course, if I had known that the bill was going to be called I would have brought materials expressing opinions of people of all political convictions on so fundamental a question, but being caught off guard and this bill being dragged up in the method that has been employed this afternoon I have to rely on presentation that is not as full nor as convincing I am sure as it would have been if proper time had been given, but I am not going to be rushed. I am not going to be rushed, if that was the scheme, on this or any other bill. I am not going to be rushed on a bill which deals with so basic a question as the extension of the municipal franchise to all those who are entitled to vote for the Assembly. I am not going to have this railroaded on the floor of the house without expressing whatever I feel about it. I think I am within my rights in so doing more so than were those who concocted a plot to get rid of certain bills today by "pulling" them without notifying the members they were going to be "pulled."

AN HON. MEMBER: You have not prepared a speech?

MR. SALSBERG: No, I have not prepared a speech. I am doing the best I can without a prepared speech. I think that this bill perhaps should be referred to some standing committee. I am trying to save this bill from the sword that has been drawn by the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and all his supporters are ready to let it fall. I would like to see this bill presented to a standing committee and an opportunity given to Municipal Ratepayers Associa-

tions, and to Housewives Associations, to appear and discuss it. Well, the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) laughs when I mention "Housewives Associations." He certainly does not do that when he is in Dovercourt or he would not be where he is and feel as confident as he does.

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to confine himself to the motion.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I shall speak to the motion. I was merely speaking to an interjection that came from the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth). I say, yes, Housewives Associations, Consumers Leagues, trade unions and other political parties and youth organizations, every organization that wishes to appear and argue on so important an issue should be given the opportunity to do it. Is that wrong? No, that is right. That would be the correct procedure. I would even agree to ministerial associations.

AN HON. MEMBER: You do not include Mr. Stalin.

MR. SALSBERG: He is not a citizen of our province. I would include ministerial associations because very often the minister of a church is deprived of voting at a municipal election because he does not own property, while a member of his congregation, who almost does not know how to vote, has a vote. I would be pleased if this bill was considered on a non-partisan basis and for the Government to say: "Here is the issue, we don't have to divide on, let us refer it to the standing committee on municipal law." Why not refer this to the standing committee on municipal law and let mayors and elected representatives and other groups come and present their views? I think that an action of this sort would be very democratic. I think a refusal to refer this bill to the committee on municipal law is a display of fear of the reaction of elected and representative bodies to this bill. I am trying to present as full a view on a question of this sort as I am capable of under the circumstances and

in the face of an attempt to railroad a bill like this without adequate discussion and without adequate coverage. I think on a question of this sort there should be a recorded vote. I think there should be. I think voters are entitled to know who is opposed and who is in favour of a bill of this sort; who favours the extension of the municipal franchise and who wants it restricted.

Now, as I see the clock, I would move the adjournment of the debate on this question, the hour being 6 o'clock.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to delay or to limit the debate on this at all. It is entirely a question of the wish of the hon. members of the Legislature, contrary to the practice of that body of which the speaker (Mr. Salsberg) is a member. Here he is perfectly free to speak. I think it would be desirable to hear the remainder of what he has to say, not that I desire to limit his speech, but I oppose the motion to adjourn, and suggest that he continue with his speech.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) moved the adjournment of the debate. Do you want to press the motion or do you want to carry on?

MR. SALSBERG: No, Mr. Speaker, in view of the position taken by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) I think it would be quite wrong for me to press this motion and I, therefore, do not press it, in view of the knowledge that all hon. members are anxious to go home. I am sure all arrangements were made to go home around 6 o'clock and I will wind up the remarks I wanted to make. I might have extended them if we had resumed the debate on a later day but in view of—

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I want to refer to a point I made. I want to make it quite clear. In opposing this motion I suggested no limit on the time, it is in the hands of the hon. members to determine whether they want to go on or not. I merely indicated I proposed to oppose it. I think every hon. member

would like to hear the balance of his speech while it is being made and not hear it in two sections.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is entirely out of order in opposing—

MR. SPEAKER: I am capable of telling you when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, despite what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said, I do know that the hon. members expected to adjourn the session at 6 o'clock, in fact, the hon. Prime Minister made it known yesterday and I do not wish to be responsible for the extension of the session longer than absolutely necessary. I therefore won't make the additional remarks I might have wished to make. I hope that all members will vote for this very progressive bill and make it the law of the province and that we might also find it possible to have a recorded vote with the help of other hon. members of other groups in this House.

HON. MR. DREW: I just want to make an observation before the vote is taken. This has nothing to do with the question of the extension of the franchise, it has to do with introducing An Act piecemeal without due consideration to its effect and without any attempt to embrace the whole Act of which it is a part. I cannot help expressing some interest, although I am not greatly concerned about the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) in regard to what he suggests or remarks outside the sphere of the debate. The whole sequence of his remarks is relating to many things outside the debate. I do not know with whom he has been drinking in the clubs to which he refers.

MR. SALSBERG: I wish to declare right now that unlike the hon. Prime Minister I am not a member of any club in which there is drinking at any time legally or illegally. I do not drink in clubs and I do not belong to clubs where the members drink.

HON. MR. DREW: By that statement he did not know anything about what he was talking and made his reckless statements without any right at all.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I do feel it would be very unfortunate if we became prisoners of the clock, simply because it is 6.15, to proceed to dispose of a bill. I think the bill merits consideration by other hon. members of this House who may want to speak on it and it is my desire to speak on the bill. I certainly do not want to inconvenience the hon. members of the House. I ask you to believe me when I say that. I think, having regard to the time, it should be made possible for others to speak if they so desire. There are representatives of city councils here, even the mayor of a very important city sitting in this section of the House may want to speak. I do not know whether he does or not, but I would ask your permission to wind up these proceedings by moving the adjournment of the debate now and let us resume at a later date.

I would like to move the adjournment of the debate and I would, with all deference, ask you to enlighten the House as to what the ruling is concerning the continuation of the sittings after the hour of 6 of the clock. My understanding is there has to be a unanimous consent of the House to continue past 6 o'clock.

HON. MR. DREW: I think we will save a great deal of time. I have no thought in the world of giving either of these hon. members even the pretended excuse of saying they were denied the right to speak. The time has passed and I simply say I object to the practice

employed in the past by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) of breaking his speech in the middle so that he can come back and use up our time, without any advantage, on another occasion. Now that we are to have another address on this and there may be others who will want to debate it, I am quite prepared to concur in the discontinuance of the debate on this bill and I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. MACLEOD: I am moving the adjournment of the debate as I understand that is a recorded vote.

Motion approved.

HON. MR. DREW: I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) indicate what we shall proceed with tomorrow?

HON. MR. DREW: As I indicated before, we will proceed with the Speech from the Throne tomorrow. The hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) moved the adjournment and will continue tomorrow. I believe it would be advisable we sit tomorrow night and continue with the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

MR. McEWING: Will the bills not be taken up at all at the opening?

HON. MR. DREW: We will go right into the debate on the Speech from the Throne tomorrow.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 6.18 o'clock p.m.



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OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

The following petitions have been received:

Of the Corporation of the Canadian National Exhibition Association, praying that an Act may pass consolidating the legislation respecting the Association.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting reports by committees.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Stewart (Kingston) from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders begs leave to present the following as their First Report.

The Committee has carefully examined the following petitions and find the notices as published in each case sufficient:

Of the Corporation of the City of Niagara Falls, praying that an Act may pass confirming an agreement made between the Corporation and the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company for the provision and operation of a motor bus transportation

system replacing the present street car system under an exclusive franchise.

Of Wesley Gardiner Thompson, M.P.P., praying that an Act may pass authorizing him to purchase from His Majesty the King, in the right of the Province of Ontario as represented by the Provincial Minister of Highways, four (4) acres of land, more or less, being composed of lot 84, south of Talbot Road, in the Township of Howard, in the County of Kent.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Strathroy, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Strathroy General Hospital and to provide for its government by a Board of Governors and to define the powers and privileges and duties of the said Board of Governors.

Of the Corporation of the Town of New Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Council of the Corporation to pass by-laws subject to the approval of the Ontario Municipal Board for providing pensions for employees of the Town or any Board thereof, or any class of employees and their wives and children.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Riverside, praying that an Act may pass to establish the area known as the Town of Riverside into a High School District and to create therein the Board of Education for the Corporation of the Town of Riverside.

Of the Niagara Falls General Hospital Trust, praying that an Act may pass changing the name to "Greater Niagara General Hospital Trust" and to make certain changes with respect to the membership of the Corporation and the Board of Trustees.

Of the Corporation of Alma College, St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass defining the powers of the Corporation to take and hold property, real or personal, or any estate or interest therein, and to dispose of same if not required for its actual use and occupation and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Chatham, praying that an Act may pass confirming certain orders of the Ontario Municipal Board annexing certain lands in the Townships of Raleigh and Dover to the said City.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Dover, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said Corporation to sell the telephone systems of the Township of Dover to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and to distribute the net proceeds of the sale among the subscribers of the said system.

Of Norman McKinley Marshall, Daniel Elmer Stauffer, Ralph Sharpe Staples, et al, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the United Co-operatives of Ontario and authorizing the said Corporation to acquire the assets and undertakings of the United Farmers Co-operative Co. Ltd.

Of the Corporation of Knox College, praying that an Act may pass enlarging the powers of the Senate of the said College to grant degrees in Theology, including honorary degrees.

Of the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning, praying that an Act may pass enlarging and increasing the powers and privileges of the Association and changing its name to Carleton College.

Of Mary Brodie Laing and Jean Elsa Poole, praying that an Act may pass setting aside the Marriage Settlement Trust Deed.

Of the Corporation of the City of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass confirming an order of the Ontario Municipal Board annexing certain parts of the Township of Monaghan North to the City, repealing sections 16, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 26 of chapter 104 of the Statutes of Ontario, 1908, and for other purposes.

Of F. D. Burkholder, Harold E. Mackey and John R. Ruggles, formerly President, Director and Secretary respectively of F. D. Burkholder, Limited, praying that an Act may pass cancelling the surrender of the charter of the said Corporation and reviving the said Corporation.

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass validating a proposed agreement with the Toronto Board of Education to aid in the installation of swimming pools in schools; validating an agreement between the Corporation, the Corporations of the Town of Weston, the Township of York and the Toronto Transportation Commission to provide trolley coach service on Weston Road; to authorize by-laws for smoke control and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of Ottawa Ladies' College, praying that an Act may pass amending its Act of Incorporation, chapter 74 of the Statutes of Ontario, 61 Victoria, so as to establish and maintain the said college as a non-denominational institution of learning and to increase the powers and privileges of the college and/or of its Board of Trustees.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Stamford, praying that an Act may pass validating a by-law of the said Corporation and an agreement between the Corporation and the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company for the purpose of replacing the present street car system with a bus system.

Of the Corporation of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to establish a Commission to operate, manage and control a Memorial Community Building.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Report approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Department of Education Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Public Schools Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act to amend The Vocational Education Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CHANGE OF NAME ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Challies, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Change of Name Act, 1948, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PUBLIC VEHICLE ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Challies, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend

The Public Vehicle Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

SURVEYS ACT

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Surveys Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ACT RESPECTING WESLEY
GARDINER THOMPSON, M.P.P.

MR. W. G. THOMPSON (Kent, East): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Chaplin, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting Wesley Gardiner Thompson, M.P.P., and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
ACT

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Meininger, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ACT RESPECTING THE TOWN
OF NEW TORONTO

MR. J. P. ALLAN (York, West): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr. Robson, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting The Town of New Toronto, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ACT RESPECTING THE CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Lewis, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting The City of Niagara Falls, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ACT RESPECTING THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

MR. W. E. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Murphy, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Peterborough, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

NIAGARA FALLS HOSPITAL GENERAL TRUST

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Lewis, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Niagara Falls Hospital General Trust, and that same be read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

F. D. BURKHOLDERS LIMITED

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Acres, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the F. D. Burkholders Limited, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

MR. M. C. DAVIES (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Downer, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Establish the Township of Riverside High School District, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

KNOX COLLEGE

MR. A. A. MACKENZIE (York North): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Downer, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting Knox College, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member (Mr. MacKenzie) would tell us what he is going to do with that fine old Presbyterian institution?

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, if you do not mind—

MR. MACLEOD: Did you move the bill?

MR. DOWNER: No, Mr. Speaker, I did not, I seconded it, but I can explain it. Knox College is seeking the same rights and privileges as are possessed by other theological colleges—

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) that the explanation will come on second reading.

MR. MACLEOD: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, but I thought it was the custom to ask the mover to immediately give a short explanation.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Not of a private bill.

MR. A. A. MACKENZIE (North York): Mr. Speaker, this Act is simply an Act—

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

STRATHROY GENERAL HOSPITAL

MR. H. M. ALLEN (Middlesex South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by Mr. Cathcart, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act

respecting the Strathroy General Hospital, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved: first reading of the bill.

ALMA COLLEGE

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by Mr. Pryde, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting Alma College, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES OF ONTARIO

MR. S. L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Stewart (Kingston) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to incorporate the United Co-operatives of Ontario, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF DOVER

MR. G. W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Knowles, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Township of Dover, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF CHATHAM

MR. G. W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Knowles, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Chatham, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I rise to seek your ruling on a difference of opinion that has

arisen between the Clerk of the House and myself respecting a motion which I wished to have placed on the order paper.

The motion as I presented it in the usual manner to the Clerk of the House, read as follows:

"That this House is of the opinion that the old-age pensions in Ontario be forthwith increased to a minimum of fifty dollars per month, to all citizens who qualify, by reason of their age, for old-age pensions, and that the means now employed before granting the pensions to our aged citizens be abolished, and that the pensionable age be reduced at the earliest possible opportunity from 70 years as at present to 65 years for males, and 60 years for females."

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Clerk advised me it is contrary to the rules to have a motion like this on the order paper, because it implies an expenditure of money, which is the prerogative and the right only of Government. I do not question the fact that no private member has a right to introduce legislation calling for the expenditure of money.

The difference, however, Mr. Speaker, is in the argument I advanced, that a motion of this sort does not, even if carried, obligate the Government to an expenditure of money, and it could not, therefore, be called a measure for the expenditure of funds. It merely seeks to secure the sentiments of the House on an important matter.

Now, it could be argued that if a motion of this kind were carried, the Government would feel obligated to implement it with legislation to incorporate the sentiments expressed, but, Mr. Speaker, I maintain that would not necessarily follow. It is, therefore, not a measure which calls for the expenditure of money, but simply calls for an expression of the sentiments of the hon. members of this House on this matter. That was the position I advanced.

I want to assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I value the opinions of our Clerk, as I know we all do. I know we are guided by his volume, which serves as our guide, nevertheless, I felt that the

matter should be brought before the House so that you, Mr. Speaker, could rule upon it. I have been advised that similar motions have appeared on the order papers here and in other legislative bodies. I cannot direct you, Mr. Speaker, to any particular examples, but I have been advised that was so, and I felt that your ruling on this matter would be of value, not only in regard to my motion, but to similar resolutions and motions which hon. members may care to bring before the House.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, as the Attorney-General representing the Government, and in that capacity, it would not be my thought that you be asked to rule on this matter on the spur of the moment, unless you felt so advised. I think, in your position as Speaker, you may take a matter under advisement and obtain the advice of the law officers of the Crown or any other advice you see fit to seek. I thought, Mr. Speaker, I might indicate to you that might be the course you would prefer to follow.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I say, Mr. Speaker, that my interpretation of this, for what it is worth, is that bills cannot be introduced by an hon. member which carry with them the suggesting of the spending of the provincial funds. That is clearly out of order, as is set out in the book of rules, and by usage down through the years.

It seems to me, however, when we come to the question of a resolution, it has a much wider application, and should be so considered. I have always understood that any resolution before the House, even if the resolution contained a suggestion for the spending of public money, if carried upon the floor of the House, does not carry with it the enactment of the substance matter of the resolution. In my opinion it is simply expressing the opinions of the hon. members on that particular policy.

When, as you will, Mr. Speaker, you take this under advisement, it seems to me we would be drawing the line pretty

fine indeed if we were to say that no resolution could be introduced in the House which suggested the spending of public money, because I think you can find instance after instance, both in this Legislature and in the Dominion Parliament, where such resolutions were adopted and a vote taken on them.

We will all be interested in the conclusion to which you arrive, because that conclusion will strike at the very root of our rules, as they apply today in the Legislature.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will permit me to say so, the suggestion, which I made, Mr. Speaker, with all deference, is not, I hope, to be taken by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) as expressing an opinion one way or the other, on behalf of the Government.

Suffering the disability of being a lawyer, I was not prepared to rush in with a final opinion in the manner in which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) did. I merely suggested to you, Mr. Speaker, that you might prefer to defer the matter until you had an opportunity of seeking considered advice.

MR. SPEAKER: With the consent of the House, I would prefer to have further advisement on this matter. I could give a decision now, but this is rather a delicate question, and I trust the hon. members will grant me the privilege of looking into it further, and I will give my ruling at a later date.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 11th Order.

DEBATE ON THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order. Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion for the consideration of the speech of the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate I wish first to congratulate you on your continued good health which permits you to occupy your chair. With good health I know goes good nature and both are amply required sometimes to direct the affairs of the House, to keep us all in order and-so-forth, and I wish good health and continued good nature on your part, Mr. Speaker.

Also I wish to extend to the mover of the motion (Mr. Pryde) my heartiest congratulations on a well-delivered address. We all know that the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) is a newly-elected member, and to be called upon within a few hours of entering this chamber to move the motion in reply to the address was a great honour; but at the same time, Mr. Speaker, it was a great task and we all agree that the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) discharged that task with great honour to himself.

In addition to the subject matter of his address we were also pleased to hear it delivered with his charming Scottish accent.

There is one point in his address, however, with which I must disagree to a certain extent. He stated "there were only two classes of people in the world, those who were Scotch and those who wished they were Scotch." I must tell him there are a few of us in the House who have half Scottish blood or quarter Scottish blood and we are quite satisfied with that condition.

To the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton) I also must extend my heartiest congratulations. To my mind he delivered one of the most intricate and well-prepared addresses that I have heard for a long time; also, he delivered his address with very little reference to notes. I watched him particularly, and to him goes my heartiest congratulations for the manner in which his address was delivered.

As stated by the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), that address will be of great

benefit to us when we have to consider the question of hydro later on in the session. The placing on record of that address will help us at that time.

There was one point I noticed, however. He brought us down from the inception of hydro to 1943. In 1943 he told us the reserves of hydro were practically depleted. That, to my mind, pointed out that both the old parties—that is the Liberal and the Progressive-Conservative parties—must have known about the true situation of hydro at or before the 1943 election.

Mr. Speaker, I also wish to extend to the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) and to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) my congratulations on their very able addresses. Both of them are well known as able debaters and we saw here in the House an exhibition of their ability. Both the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) referred in their addresses to the Communist situation. It is only fitting that I should make a statement on our behalf. I do not think that I will dwell on it to any great extent, but I would like to present to the House the stand taken by our party, and in order to do that, I will read a statement issued by our party on January 21, 1948:

"Recent developments suggest that the Communists in Canada who, two short years ago, were urging support of the Liberal Party and denouncing the CCF, are now about to make still another change in their line, and offer to support the CCF.

This is a good time for the CCF to repeat its stand on Communism. The CCF never has had, and will not have in the future, any truck or trade with the Communists. It rejects their dictatorial philosophy and their dictatorial practises. The CCF will reject support from the Communist Party and will not collaborate with them or make any electoral arrangements of any sort with them.

The CCF does not believe in "red-baiting" or Communist "witch-hunts," or anti-Communist hysteria used by reactionaries the world over

as a cloak for their own anti-labour policies. On the other hand, the CCF harbours no illusions about Communism, and proposes to defeat the threat of Communism in the only way in which it can be defeated, by offering a dynamic, democratic alternative to both Communism and capitalism, which can secure social justice for the people of the world."

Mr. Speaker, that is our stand on Communism.

Now, during the past two or three years I have noticed increased attention on the part of both the old parties to northern Ontario. I wonder why. Perhaps it is the fact that the north has been pretty faithful in sending down to the Legislature a fairly full quota of C.C.F. members. Prior to the 1943 election, neither of the old parties gave any attention to northern Ontario. Some of them even went so far as to advocate, as the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) indicated the other day, the tearing up of the T. & N.O. tracks beyond Cochrane. The hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) assured the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) he would produce that correspondence, which I am sure exists.

In addition to that, I remember seeing in the press some years ago a statement by the then leader of the Liberal Party concerning northern Ontario. Some representations had been made to him about the north and his answer was, "Give it back to the Indians." At that time I thought the remark was merely a joke, but, tied in with the attempt to tear up the tracks, perhaps he did intend to give it back to the Indians.

Now, as regards Progressive-Conservative activity in the north; if this continued activity brings with it improvements for the north, well and good.

Conservative ministers who have visited the north have promised many things and if they fulfill their promises, then we in the north are willing to give them credit, but at the same time we know where the north's interest lies

and the north also understands who has defended its interests.

Mr. Speaker, the Speech from the Throne is very conveniently divided into sections, and I must congratulate the Government in preparing it in that manner. It falls into divisions somewhat corresponding to the departments of government, and in speaking on this debate I intend to stick closely to those departments.

The division into those departments permits one to see just what the Speech does not contain.

The first division is "Immigration."

Mr. Speaker, immigration to us is a very important subject. We realize that Canada with its vast extent, Ontario with its great open spaces, needs immigrants if we can support them. I for one believe that immigration should be encouraged, but at the same time I think that the Government should be prepared to see that the immigrants brought into Canada at no time become a charge upon the public.

There are many opportunities in Canada for immigrants. Consider, for instance, the vast extent of northern Ontario; there we have large areas of farm land. I know we can secure in Great Britain alone plenty of farmers who would settle the vast areas of northern Ontario. I know the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has already under consideration plans for the development of northern Ontario and I suggest to him that these immigrants which are brought in be encouraged to open up our northland by settlement on farm lands. If these immigrants are allowed to drift to the cities and compete in the labour market, it is only going to cause dissatisfaction and discontent. If we are going to bring in immigrants we have to have a properly-conceived plan in order to handle them.

Also some of the immigrants have been used in seasonal occupations. I think we should see to it that when these seasonal occupations have closed down, these men are taken care of and not allowed to drift from place to place all over Ontario and perhaps take the

place of some of our own Canadians in industry. Many of these men could be used on very worth-while projects in northern Ontario. For instance, we have reforestation, ditching, road building and-so-forth. I only suggest these as creating a possibility for the use of these immigrants on these projects.

The next division of the Speech from the Throne is "Inflationary Trends." I just wish to read, first, a section from the Speech:

"During the year, prices have risen to inflationary levels. My Government has no choice but to recognize that responsibility for checking and controlling inflation rests with the Federal Government, with its jurisdiction over monetary policy, international trade, and the major sources of taxation, as well as its power to control the bulk of public expenditure."

Now, as against this quotation from the Speech from the Throne I wish to read point 19 of the now famous 22 points:

"Adequate supplies at reasonable prices of fuel, milk and other basic necessities will be assured by effective organization and administrative control. Representatives of labour, veteran organizations, and the consuming public will be appointed to all boards dealing with these matters."

As stated in the Speech from the Throne, the Government recognizes that this is a Federal Government job, but still in their 22 points of 1943, they included this point in the over-all picture.

Mr. Speaker, I now wish to refer to the mining communities of northern Ontario. I have looked through the Speech from the Throne with a great deal of interest and can find very little reference to what are great problems in northern Ontario, facing the great mining municipalities. There is one small clause, however, attached to the section headed, "Inflationary Trends," which is as follows:

"You will be asked to consider measures which will give assistance

to the great communities which depend on gold mining."

I have on previous occasions, whilst speaking in the House, referred to these problems. Our mining municipalities have on many, many occasions paid visits to the different departments here expressing their desire for assistance for some measure of taxation which would relieve them of the great burden they bear.

I would like for a moment to point out to you just how these problems are aggravated by circumstances peculiar to the north. As you no doubt know, Mr. Speaker, the mines are not assessed in the same manner as other property. The municipality in which the land may be situated is not permitted to assess it like you do other real estate or other property. The assessment is made on profits only; that is, the net profits of the mines are assessed on a certain basis and the taxes are collected by the Federal and Provincial Governments. I am not going into the intricacies of how these taxes are collected; but I want to say that of the taxes collected approximately 88 per cent is used for Federal purposes only.

Now, let us examine the returns for those taxes. What do we receive from the Federal Government in our northern municipalities? Perhaps certain police protection and-so-forth; outside of that, the benefits received by the northern municipalities from the Federal Government are not apparent.

The Provincial Government receives a further 8 per cent. Compare 88 per cent with 8 per cent and you see just what the Provincial Government receives—a small amount. We receive from the Provincial Government, in return, provincial police protection and a certain amount of roads and-so-forth, road construction and education, but the great mining municipalities which have to provide health services for their people, police protection, water services, firemen, education and public utilities of all kinds, receive approximately the magnificent amount of 4 per cent of the total taxation.

Now, if you could place yourself in

the north as a resident of a mining municipality, you would feel, as they do, that the time has come for a change when something must be done to assist them. They have come to the departments of Government here on many, many occasions. Last year there was an amendment put through by the Department of Municipal Affairs by which \$150,000 was to be distributed amongst the municipalities. \$150,000 may seem like a fairly large sum of money but the difficulty with that, Mr. Speaker, is this; those council members, reeves and councillors of the northern municipalities dislike coming to the Government with their hat in their hand begging each year for a hand-out. They are asking that the Government fix a definite assessment to give them a definite basis upon which to tax mines.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): May I just correct you? We have already put in assessors this year who made the proposition that we give them the same Assessment Act as in southern Ontario and they say, "No, we would prefer to have a five-year agreement on the same basis as we have had before."

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, I have conferred on many occasions with different municipal councils in the mining area and they insist that they want the right of taxation.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): They can have it. We offered it to them.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Why should they not pay taxes? Why should we go to the government for grants, etc.? We want the right to tax. I am pleased to hear the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) say we can have it, because I am sure they will appreciate that stand.

The next department mentioned in the Speech from the Throne is "Welfare." I have carefully searched the whole paragraph in regard to welfare and I can find no reference to new legislation. I would like to read to you sections of this division:

"During the past year, unemployment relief regulations have provided for increases in allowances due to the increased cost of living."

It is quite all right to make a reference to increased provision for the people on relief, but let us look into the amounts provided at the present time, Mr. Speaker. I have here the *Ontario Gazette* of February 21st, 1948, which I believe contains the latest regulations providing for relief costs. On page 263 we find the following:

"The relief schedule. Age of person."

That is the first column. Then the second column:

"Food other than milk."

Now, this is food only, I am not talking about fuel or shelter, I am talking about food.

"Single person \$3.05 per week. Member of family 16 years or over, \$2.41. Infant under one year, 57 cents. Child, one year to three years, both inclusive, \$1.27. Child four to nine years, \$1.84. Child ten to twelve years, both inclusive, \$2.24. Girl thirteen to fifteen years, \$2.24. Boy thirteen to fifteen years, \$2.59."

The Government claims that it has increased the grants for relief. I think if you analyze those relief grants you will agree with me they can bear a whole lot more increasing.

Also the old-age pensions are to my mind, Mr. Speaker, very, very inadequate. To ask our aged people of the province to exist on somewhere between \$30 and \$40 is asking them to merely exist. They cannot live on that amount. The Government has made much of the increased allowance of \$10, but it would be interesting to know in how many cases this increased allowance has been granted. There are a few cases where a small portion of it has been granted, but I have yet to hear in my area of any case where the full amount of the \$10 additional grant has been made. During the 1947 Session I placed a question on the Order Paper asking for this informa-

tion. I did not receive it. It has been placed on the Order Paper again.

Also under the heading of "Welfare" there is another section which I wish to read:

"Preliminary steps have also been taken to inaugurate a system of rehabilitation for handicapped persons."

Preliminary steps are to be commended, and we hope that the Government will carry them through to a satisfactory conclusion. It is a reform which has long been needed, and we hope the Government will spare no expense in this regard.

The next heading to which I wish to refer is "Health." Here again we find only talk about what has been done in the past, and no important changes or services are forecast for the future. This is one department in which we have a right to expect that the Government would display some concern and demonstrate its attitude by a clear-cut policy which should have been outlined in the Speech from the Throne.

I wish to quote the following from this section of the Speech:

"High costs have created special problems in the important field of public health. An increase in the cost of hospital supplies and wages has resulted in an operating deficit in three-quarters of all public hospitals, notwithstanding increased charges to private patients."

This indicates to my mind clearly that only the very wealthy are able to pay hospital charges. That is, only the wealthy people of the province can receive proper hospital care and attention. This situation clearly indicates that the time has come when we should inaugurate a province-wide hospital plan such as they have in the province of Saskatchewan.

Another reference is made under Department of Health to the examination of pregnant women and the provision made by the Department of Health for the payment of an examination. That is, pregnant women who are permitted to go and receive one examination free per year, the government paying the charge.

I have secured one of the application forms and I might say it is almost worth five dollars of the doctor's time just to fill it in. I am not going to read it, but I say again it is worth five dollars of the doctor's time to fill in this form. There is one thing missing from it. There is no indication here to the woman who is examined that the doctor is paid by the Government. I think there should be a clear indication somewhere to let the woman examined know that the doctor has been paid his fee and if it is the family doctor she will know he has received so much, and she will know that she is receiving credit for a payment made by the Government.

There is also reference made in this section of the Department of Health referring to examination by X-ray for tuberculosis in hospitals. I would strongly urge that all patients entering an hospital be examined for tuberculosis so that it will protect the nursing staff and also the patients. I feel that this would be a great step in assisting to keep the health of our people up to par.

The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) in some of his many speeches has referred to the shortage of nurses. I am not blaming the Government for the shortage of nurses; it is a situation that has been building up over a great many years. The reason for the shortage of nurses is the fact that the nursing profession has never been given its proper place in society. We all know that the teaching profession and many of the other professions, which are in close touch with our people, are underpaid, and the nursing profession is one of those. I think also that the system of training has considerable to do with the present shortage of nurses. Why should a nurse be asked to scrub, sweep floors and do other menial tasks for the first five or six months after she enters the hospital to train? Let the nurse enter immediately upon some interesting phase of her own work immediately she is enrolled, and you will find that there will be a sufficient increase in applications for the nursing profession.

The next feature of the Speech from the Throne to which I wish to refer is

"Education." This is one department where I can perhaps commend the government to a certain extent. I know that it is one department where an effort has been made to carry out the promises contained in the famous 22 points. The setting up of larger administration areas and the setting up of township school areas is to be commended. The day of the little red school house has gone forever in areas where we can, without too great a cost and too great an inconvenience, bring those children into modern up-to-date schools. I believe that it pays dividends to have the children educated in schools that are graded. It is a tremendous handicap for a teacher to have eight or nine classes and sufficient attention is not given to the children and anything to encourage the setting up of larger schools and larger school areas—township school areas, etc.—is well worth commending, and I commend the government on the steps they have taken.

In the section on "Education," the Speech from the Throne appears to continue the idea of doing a little boasting of past accomplishments. Reference is made to the amount spent in grants last year. "In 1947, the grants reached the level of \$30,134,336"; that may seem a large amount, but let us remember that it is an investment in the future of our province. Education is one department where we cannot skimp, and I hope the Government will see fit to increase the grants in the future.

I know from my own experience the troubles encountered by some of the little school sections in northern Ontario. They are away back in backwoods settlements. In previous years they were not able to spend very much because their total assessment was very low. Now under the regulations, they are rather handicapped by the provision that there was a basic period fixed on which the grants were based. I know the Government has relaxed those regulations in a great number of northern schools, but I would ask the Government to take into account the little sections in northern Ontario where their assessment is low, to assist them to build new schools. Some of them are in a deplorable condition.

Next I want to say a few words about "vocational training" and I urge the Government to continue what it has started in connection with this type of training.

I think we must recognize the fact that the day has come when academic training is not satisfactory and is not the full answer in the educational field. I can tell you about facts that I have observed in northern Ontario. In my own locality I can remember years when 160 pupils were enrolled in Grade 9; if you went to Grade 13, which is the finishing grade in the high school, you would find 8 or 10 pupils graduating. Mr. Speaker, that is not a satisfactory situation. I do not know who can be blamed. It is not the department, as the department has supplied the facilities for education. It is not the staff of the schools, perhaps it is the nature of the education.

A lot of these youngsters start in and after a certain period in school they see some of their friends working in the mills and mines and-so-forth and they get a desire to get out and earn money. They leave school without completing the full five-year term which is a very, very unsatisfactory situation. I am sure that many of those children in after years will regret that step.

I think the answer is vocational schools. If those youngsters could be taken into some of our vocational schools and taught all the intricate workings of the industry nearest to their school it might be of some assistance. For instance, in Iroquois Falls, why not teach them paper making, show them how paper is made and-so-forth, and teach them the different trades that are required in paper making? In the gold-mining areas, teach them gold-mining. Let the vocational schools develop boys and girls who will work in their own communities and you will find that the attendance at schools will reach a very much higher percentage than it is at the present time in relation to entrants in Grade 9 and graduates in Grade 13.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY
(Minister of Agriculture) : Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in what the

hon. member (Mr. Grummett) is saying, and I would like him to embellish it. Does he think they should go to vocational training in the morning and a factory in the afternoon, or stay in school all day?

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, I think if we could perhaps intersperse part-time work with their studies, it would help to interest the children. A straight period of four or five years in a vocational school might lead some of them to say: "Oh well, I am no longer interested," but if they could go into the factories, into the mines, or into the paper mill and do the practical work about which they are learning in their lessons, it would stimulate their interest.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Show them the practical application of it?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, show them the practical application of what they are learning.

I, for one, am very interested in the problem of education in northern Ontario and I think to a large extent vocational training is the answer. I have been greatly disturbed, I admit, in connection with high schools, in seeing 160 enter the first year and 8 or 10 taking their diplomas in the final year. It is unsatisfactory. And it is hard to put your finger on the solution. It may have been that the war years had some effect; the demand for labour and-so-forth may have drawn away some of the younger residents of our localities who might have otherwise remained pupils, but it is still continuing in the same percentage of wastage between entrance and graduation.

Three and a third million dollars was provided in the estimates last year, apparently, for vocational training. I hope that the Government sees fit to boost that many times in future years.

The student-aid programme is another measure to which I can give my heartiest support. We look forward to the day when free education will be given all children from the day they enter school until they graduate. Of course

there has to be some limitation on those who continue, and those who qualify for it should, in my opinion, be given free education right through university.

The next division to which I come, Mr. Speaker, is "Housing." Again I want to read one of the 22 Points, that is Point 8:

"To create an Ontario Housing Commission for the purpose of wiping out slums, improving home conditions in city, town and country, and providing post-war employment on a large scale."

That is what is said in Point No. 8 of the 22 Points.

The Hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) made it abundantly clear when he was speaking on Tuesday, that that did not mean construction of houses, but that does not explain what the people of Ontario believed in 1943, nor what the press believed. I quite well remember seeing in the press, statements about the great housing programme that the Progressive-Conservatives would undertake. In addition, their own speakers, in going about the country, told the people that houses would be built. There is only one solution to that difficulty, Mr. Speaker; perhaps all political parties should call in their speakers and give them a very, very definite explanation of what their party's platform does not contain. Otherwise mistakes and errors are going to occur.

There is reference in the Speech from the Throne to "Legislation." I am looking forward with a great deal of interest to the presentation of this "Legislation." I hope it meets some of our expectations.

The next department is "Public Works." I must say again that the Speech from the Throne is very indefinite in connection with public works. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) that perhaps the camp at Monteith now standing idle could be used for some more useful purpose. As you know, we have in northern Ontario a great number of miners, and amongst miners there is the prevalence of a very, very troublesome occupational disease — silicosis. Is it

not possible to use part of the camp at Monteith for the treatment, care, and rehabilitation of silicotics? I know that some of our northern municipalities have advocated the establishment at Monteith of a hospital of that kind. I hope that the different departments concerned may look into that phase of the problem and see if the camp at Monteith could not be used for that purpose.

“Commissions”: Mr. Speaker, I wish to refer only very, very briefly to the matter of “Commissions.” The Forestry Commission’s and the Milk Commission’s Reports were very, very fine efforts and gave us a great deal of information. I hope that the legislation brought down by the Government will carry out to the fullest extent the recommendations contained in both of those reports. I do not intend to anticipate the legislation that may be brought down, or may be now on the order paper, but I would just like to remind hon. members present that the Milk Commission’s Report recommended measures urged in past years by our group. We were very, very satisfied to see these recommendations, in the Milk Commission’s Report.

The next section mentioned in the Speech from the Throne is “Agriculture.”

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Just be a little careful there.

MR. GRUMMETT: I am always easy on the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). He is one man whom I hate to take any “digs” at, and I hope that anything I have to say will not annoy the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy).

HON. DANA H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): You have not annoyed anybody yet.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Why did you not enlarge on that recommendation for milk?

MR. GRUMMETT: I would like to say, however, that the Speech from the

Throne does not give us any indication of legislation which the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) intends to bring down. There is not one word about future plans.

I would like to read an extract from the *Rural Co-operator* of February 24th:

“‘If the Cost of Production Branch which the Ontario Minister of Agriculture is promising farm people is to be of the greatest service to us, we must again very vigorously restate our demand that the Ontario Agricultural College be made independent of government and placed under a Board of Governors,’ R. W. Morrison, First Vice-President, Ontario Federation of Agriculture, told an annual meeting of the Ontario Concentrated Milk Producers Association in Toronto on February 18th.

‘I say this because it seems obvious that the logical development of such an undertaking would be under the Department of Economics at the Ontario Agricultural College,’ Mr. Morrison said.

‘The Ontario Agricultural College can never hope to attract or hold the best qualified staff as long as the staff members are obliged to accept the status, the restrictions, and the uncertainties of the civil servant, nor can we ever be sure of the availability of such cost data, as it is controlled by the Government. The recognition and hence the desirable prestige of the College will always be doubtful as long as the policy and administration of this great institution remains subject to the whims of the Government of the Day.

‘Politics being what they are, we have no guarantee of always having a friendly or sympathetic Minister of Agriculture, certainly we have not the slightest assurance that even a genuinely friendly, sympathetic and co-operative Minister of Agriculture can hope to get his way with a non-sympathetic Cabinet.

‘For these reasons we must be realistic and press vigorously for

having the Ontario Agricultural College placed under a Board of Governors as soon as possible.' Mr. Morrison's remarks followed a statement by C. D. Graham, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, explaining the Minister's proposal to set up a Cost of Production Branch."

I want to refer for a moment or two to agriculture in northern Ontario. I have on different occasions in this House pointed out the great possibilities of northern Ontario. We have vast areas of the very best agricultural land in the north which you can find anywhere, and under proper development, it will support and sustain a much greater population than we have in Ontario today.

I would urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) to co-operate with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) in the use of machinery pools. The people of northern Ontario have been asking whether they could secure bulldozers and other machinery for the clearing of land, the ditching of land and so forth. I understand that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) intends to establish machinery pools, and if the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) would get together with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), those machinery pools which will be established in the north may be used for the development of agriculture to a much greater extent than at the present time.

The next department is that of "Mines." I am sorry the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) is not in his seat, as I am disappointed at there being no explanation whatsoever in the Speech from the Throne as to what the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) intends to do regarding our great mining industry. There are only two small paragraphs covering the whole question of mines.

The next is the department of "Travel and Publicity." Not one word about the future plans, except that two reception camps will be established.

In regard to hydro-electric power: I do not intend to spend as much time

on hydro as the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) or the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). Their speeches threw a great deal of light on past operations of the Commission and the political influences at work under Liberal and Conservative Governments alike. They have confirmed our impression that hydro has been, and still is, being treated like a political football, rather than the great public service it should be.

I will not comment on the two major proposals of hydro expansion and frequency change-over. I would like to say, however, that the summary presented by the Government, while it contained certain information, does not, to my mind, go far enough. I think the reports of the experts engaged by the Government should be submitted to each and every one of the hon. members of the Legislature. The Government should bring in—

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, may I interject to say that the last report was received, if I remember correctly, about the 15th or 16th of February. The reports contain about 350 or 360 pages. They will be printed and distributed to the hon. members as soon as possible.

MR. GRUMMETT: I am pleased to hear the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) state we will have an opportunity of examining the complete reports.

I believe, also, Mr. Speaker, that this is a very important question to the people of Ontario and should not be treated lightly. I would suggest that a select committee of the Legislature be appointed. Let the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) present the reports as speedily as possible, and let a select committee be appointed without delay, and between now and the time the House prorogues we would have sufficient time to go into the question, and we would then know the full programme with which we will have to deal. This select committee could be composed of a small number of the hon. members, and they would be able to present a report to the House.

I also hope, Mr. Speaker, that the greater volume of expansion and change-over will not detract attention from the rural hydro consumers. I could tell you many, many instances where hydro has been extended to the small farming communities in my riding, and you cannot appreciate how these people feel when they have the power at their disposal. I hope that our rural areas in Ontario will rapidly be given the opportunity to avail themselves of the services of hydro-electric power.

The next department is that of "Planning and Development." Mr. Speaker, when this department was set up, I was one who commended the Government on setting up that department. At that time I visualized a department that would be all-powerful, in fact, the second department of Government, next only to that of the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew).

But, what do we find? That it is one of the very, very junior departments in the Government—a department which could be great and helpful, kept in a very, very junior position. In fact, if you wish to find the department, it almost takes a magnifying glass to find out just where the offices are located.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): That does not stop people from coming in.

MR. GRUMMETT: It takes a lot of time to find it, though.

HON. MR. PORTER: Too bad. Come in more often.

MR. GRUMMETT: Oh, I am on my way around.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. GRUMMETT: The next department I wish to deal with is that of "Highways."

HON. MR. PORTER: Is that all you have to say?

MR. GRUMMETT: That is all I could express here on that department.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): That is really too much.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. GRUMMETT: In regard to the Highways Department I am pleased to say, Mr. Speaker, that I can commend the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett). I wish he were in the House. We have gone to him on many occasions and placed before him the problems of the north in the matter of Highways—and they are many—and he has given us very, very good consideration. Last year the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) and myself interviewed him regarding the Swastika-Metachawan Highway. He promised us the road would be built within two years. Last year he constructed the greater portion of the road, and I believe the remainder will be completed this year.

I also wish to refer to the Timmins-Sudbury road. I am looking forward to the day when there will be a loop extending from Sudbury to Timmins, so that people can go from Sudbury to Timmins, and then take the other road back by way of Swastika and North Bay, that is, making a complete loop. In that way they will not have to travel over the same route in going to and coming from the northern portions of the province.

This road would also open up a very large area of tourist resorts, one of the very finest tourist areas in the world, which lies between Sudbury and Timmins.

In addition to this, the area contains valuable farming land and valuable mineral land. I am sure that with the opening up of this road it would add greatly to the wealth of Ontario.

I see the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) is now back in his seat, and I wish to say again that I appreciate what he has given to northern Ontario, in the way of roads.

It was unfortunate that in 1947, highway No. 11 went to pieces, and created

quite a lot of dissatisfaction. I am not blaming the department. The road was well constructed in the first instance. It is due, I think, to the method of using the roads at the present time. In the winters we have become accustomed to insisting that our roads be ploughed. The snow ploughs come along and they plough all the snow off the roads, right down to the pavement, and the frost penetrates to a very great depth. Therefore, you can expect nothing else in the summer time, when the spring rains and thaws come, but that the roads will break up. I think we have to find some method of leaving a certain amount of snow on the surface, to protect it. As long as we snow-plough our roads down to the gravel or the pavement, just so long will those roads be destroyed year after year in northern Ontario. You do not have that problem in old Ontario. It is only where we have the extreme cold weather that our roads are so affected, and to that I attribute the very, very unsatisfactory condition of Highway No. 11 last year.

I hope with the experience of 1947, the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) will have his machinery and equipment in readiness in 1948, so that the roads can rapidly be put into good condition, because, otherwise, the same condition will prevail again this year as prevailed last year.

Also I wish to commend the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) on the assistance he has given the municipalities in road construction. I fully agree with his policy that organized municipalities should be first set up in all of the areas before an extensive road programme is undertaken. As pointed out by the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett), to construct a road through unorganized territory and leave it, is not the proper method. If a road is constructed, there should be some authority which can step in and take hold and maintain the road in the condition in which it is left by the Department, after having constructed the road.

There were quite a number of roads constructed in northern Ontario through the unorganized township areas, which

today are valueless simply because there was no authority to take hold and maintain these roads from year to year. I hope that the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) will continue his support to the municipalities in northern Ontario in road construction.

H realizes the very great need, as I referred before, to the equipment pools which I would like to see used by both the department of Highways and the department of Agriculture.

There has been a suggestion that these pools would be set up this year. I hope the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) gets around to purchasing the necessary equipment. It will be of very great advantage to northern Ontario when these equipment pools are established in different areas. The farmers can secure the necessary machinery for ditching and clearing the land and the municipalities can secure machinery for work required on municipal roads.

The next division to which I come, Mr. Speaker, is "Labour." In this connection, I am going to leave the discussion of this subject to one of the hon. members of my group. I do not see why I should cover all subjects. The Government promised the best labour legislation in the world. The very best labour legislation in the world was to be put on the statute books of Ontario.

HON. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour): That is one promise we have fulfilled.

MR. GRUMMETT: By going to the Dominion Government to get it or by accepting the Dominion Government's substitute for what might be a good bill. If you have to go to a foreign jurisdiction, why does not the Government take the Saskatchewan labour code, which is a labour code satisfactory to all labour.

HON. D. H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): A foreign jurisdiction?

MR. GRUMMETT: Foreign to Ontario. A jurisdiction outside Ontario, if that wording is more appropriate to

the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter).

"Lands and Forests;" here again I am not going to deal with this problem. I hope the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) is not getting off his glasses because he is getting alarmed. I am going to leave dealing with this problem to another hon. member of our group.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): You handle it yourself, Bill (Mr. Grummett).

MR. GRUMMETT: I will let you down easily, Harold (Mr. Scott).

"Dominion, Province and Municipalities:"

It is one of the interesting peculiarities of a democratic system of government that it is possible for His Majesty's representative in Toronto to regret the failure of the Dominion to co-operate in Dominion-Provincial relations, while at the same time His Majesty's representative in Ottawa was able to complain about the failure of Ontario to co-operate. As for our group, we are sick and tired of hearing the futile arguments indulged in by the two governments. We want to see some action to attack the problems of health, welfare and taxation in this country.

"Provincial-Municipal Committee:" We are very happy to see the proposal for a provincial-municipal conference—which was introduced in the House for the first time last year by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson), but was not pressed to a vote—has now been accepted by the Government in the form of a Provincial-Municipal Committee.

"Reform Institutions:" This is a new department and I am sure that it has a great future ahead of it. It is a department that can do much for the people of Ontario.

I had the good fortune, Mr. Speaker, along with about 25 hon. members of the House to visit Brampton on Tuesday last and I wish to commend the hon. Minister (Mr.

Dunbar) on what has been done at Brampton.

This is a new penal institution and the work being done there for young delinquents deserves our praise. I only hope that the same type of work is being carried on at all other penal institutions.

It was unfortunate that the incident happened at Burwash some time ago which really throws discredit on the department, but I am sure that learning from the errors that occurred at Burwash, the officials in charge of this department will build up in time a system of which we can be proud in Ontario.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Did you notice one part of the report where Professor Jaffray said the deputy and director were a credit to Ontario, and not only to Ontario but to all Canada?

MR. GRUMMETT: I did not have the opportunity of reading the report; I had to rely on what has been printed in the press, so I missed that part praising the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) and his deputy.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, no, I did not say that. I said the deputy and the director.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I will say it for you.

MR. GRUMMETT: I thought you said the minister and the deputy, I am sorry.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: When I get through a little later on, you will see whether the Department is very much discredited. Did you have an opportunity to read the press report in the Timmins paper with headlines across the page about the Monteith institution, printed on the 4th of the month which said it was a credit to Canada.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Give the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) an opportunity to carry on without interruption.

MR. GRUMMETT: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Members of our group can join with the Government in expressing appreciation to the Civil Service for their fine work. But I think we can also join with the Civil Service in a feeling of dismay that the Speech from the Throne did not indicate any increase in their pay for the work to meet the rising costs of living.

Mr. Speaker, I have covered the different departments as set out in the Speech from the Throne. I have taken a different angle from that which I or anyone else has taken in previous years. I believe the proper way to approach the Speech from the Throne, is to deal with what is in it and what is not in it. I do not agree that the Speech from the Throne should be used as an opportunity to ramble all over the world. Let us confine our remarks to Ontario. We are dealing with problems in Ontario and if we handle those efficiently, and give our full time to Ontario's problems, we will find we have enough to do.

I am sorry the Speech from the Throne was not more definite in many of the departments. Perhaps the Government may yet see fit to bring in some legislation, but I doubt it. I am looking forward with a great deal of interest for the legislation promised in connection with the different departments.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe I have occupied too much time of the Legislature, so I will conclude my remarks by moving, seconded by Mr. Anderson (Fort William), that the amendment to the motion for consideration of the speech of the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor now before this House, be further amended by adding thereto the following words:

"And this House regrets that the Government has put forward thoroughly inadequate proposals for labour legislation, vague and insubstantial proposals, and no plans at all to meet the pressing need for adequate health and welfare services;

And this House particularly regrets the failure of the Government to

recognize the need for comprehensive planning and broad measures of social ownership in the economic life of the province with a view to maintaining full production and full employment."

Mr. Speaker, I was greatly handicapped today by having a very, very sore throat. I did not think I would be able to get through. I thank you for bearing with me in being so slow in delivering my address under the circumstances.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I join in my congratulations to you, sir, which I am merely repeating as I stated at the last session,—on your succession to the high office of Speaker, and to the mover (Mr. Pryde) and the seconder (Mr. Hamilton) of the Speech from the Throne now before the House; the mover (Mr. Pryde) coming into this House for the first time was called upon to take on quite a duty within a matter of minutes or very shortly after he was received into the House, and he did a very commendable work.

As has been said of the hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) he gave a very excellent address and did it in a manner which is worthy of emulation and I am going to try to emulate a little bit in that respect this afternoon. I might have to refer to my notes towards the latter part of my address. I want to compliment the leader of the third largest group in the House (Mr. Grummett) for his remarks this afternoon. It seemed to me that he strewed bouquets on almost every department in the Government; I could hardly believe my ears when I heard him move the amendment referred to. It seemed a thoroughly inadequate amendment to the Speech from the Throne, but I do in all sincerity say that we on this side of the House appreciate his remarks this afternoon.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I also wish to join in the tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Hobbs Taylor. There is perhaps something a little more personal in this tribute than that made by

other hon. members, particularly because that very severe illness which he experienced in 1945 carried through to a great extent in the Toronto General Hospital in this city in the riding of St. Patrick. And I recall very vividly a visit I paid to him on the evening of election day in June, 1945, when he received there the first early returns of what turned out to be an exceedingly satisfactory victory for him despite the fact that throughout the whole campaign he had been lying almost at death's door in the hospital quite a considerable distance from his own riding.

There is also another I would like to pay tribute to in this House, a former member of the press gallery, the late Andrew McLaughlin, who represented for many years here in this House the United Church publication. He was not so well known during the last year or so as he was not as frequent a visitor in the gallery because of an illness which eventually brought about his death in Belleville a few weeks ago.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say just at the outset of my remarks this afternoon that what I propose to say may tend to make this, following yesterday as National Mining Day of Canada, something of a complete Northern Ontario afternoon. For the benefit of those hon. members who are in the House and interested, I would like to say that my address will take approximately forty-five minutes and that the first part of it I think will be gentle and I hope pleasant, the second part will be realistic, and it might even be turbulent, and it is my hope hon. members opposite, some of whom I see in the House at the moment, will see fit to remain in their seats because I will have something to say that will have a definite bearing on certain hon. members in this House.

Mr. Speaker, for many years the name "Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway" has been almost a by-word in the homes of people living in the north and throughout Canada as typifying a fine example of railway, run by the Provincial Government and extending into virgin territory opening up

the great mining areas and serving also at the same time as a colonization line, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway doing this without payment on the part of the people of the province of any large amount by way of running account. That name has been changed recently to the "Ontario Northland Railway" and it is difficult, perhaps, for the old name to disappear. I noticed not so long ago it appeared in one of the main offices of the railway in as large a centre as Kirkland Lake. So the name has been changed to Ontario Northland Railway. Speaking detachedly, I know there are some in Northern Ontario who feel that no government in Southern Ontario can speak in any other way but detachedly about the north. I do not advise the use in that way, but speaking from a detached standpoint I think that the name "Ontario Northland Railway" is important and that it typifies that great north land north of North Bay up to Moosonee and the great railway that gives service in that area. I had the good fortune a few weeks ago to proceed north in the coldest part of the winter to Cobalt to attend the funeral of a great personal friend, a veteran prospector who at the time of his death held the oldest extant miner's license in Ontario, known belovedly to many in the north as "Whispering Bill" Smith.

Awhile later I went to see, at the old corner drug store, which my friend the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) knows so well, and which I knew so well years ago, to see the old thermometer there registering, early in the morning, thirty-some-odd degrees below zero.

I actually drank in with avidity, in somewhat the same manner as certain hon. members—not in this House, are inclined on occasion to drink a real glass of whiskey, the keen, rare, cold winter air of the north. To me it is a dozen times more of a tonic than any of your southern United States winter resorts, but then I suppose I can say I am still young and vigorous, I am not in the same class as the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) who

sends his constituents bouquets from Florida at Christmas time and they like them and they like him. But having lived in the north for some years, I say with knowledge and feeling to the young people of today: "look to the north".

The spirit of the north is great—it is not parochial or narrow or intolerant—you find very few animosities, racial, religious or class-wise, and in most of the small mining communities men and women of all the different degrees that exist in a community rub shoulders daily to the benefit of all. The northern people are a little more like westerners than we of southern Ontario. Kindliness is not a trait that they alone can claim but I could not help but notice on that trip when I was at the railway station at Cobalt waiting to go north and I was laden, probably more by bulk than by weight, with a lot of parcels and baggage, the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) came and assisted me with some of my impedimenta to get aboard the train. I regarded it as kindness but it is possible there was a desire behind it all to get me out of his bailiwick as quickly as possible.

We often hear terms derogatory of Toronto in other parts of Canada, in Ontario itself sometimes, and even by some of the new immigrants from England. When I was in Edmonton not so long ago I picked up a morning newspaper there and saw a heading which read: "The Toronto Party"—it said that the great Progressive-Conservative Party of this country was "A Toronto party". We all know what utter nonsense that sort of thing is, and certainly, whether it be in Vancouver, Edmonton or anywhere else in the country, politicians and newspapers run chiefly for political purposes, are unfair indeed when they descend to such a low method of assault as that. But in the north country in two different towns on a short visit I saw for example in one town this sign on a big store; "Toronto Clothing Store", and on another: "Toronto Superb Repair Shop".

Oh, no, the name "Toronto" and Toronto itself are not regarded unfairly in those great spaces and I would just like to suggest to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) and also to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), and another hon. minister right here in front of me (Mr. Porter), that they should emulate the example set by the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), who a short while ago brought into this city a large number of children from his riding. I would suggest to these hon. ministers that they load up from the ridings of friends opposite, Ontario Northland cars with children and bring them down here to the city of Toronto and let them see the sights and learn something about this great city, perhaps at Eastertime, at any rate, at some time other than during the short, glorious summertime of the north.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): I did that last year.

MR. ROBERTS: I am very glad to hear the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) say he did that, as well as the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) and I suggest to the other hon. ministers more and more of it.

I was quite interested to know the feeling in the north about the new Porcupine riding that has recently been established, giving to Ontario one more seat in the Dominion Parliament. I find there was a feeling there that was a very proper thing, that the not-so-large territorially but relatively large in population area composed of Timmins and surrounding areas, Schumacher and so on, should be given separate representation in the Dominion House. I would say Mr. Speaker, that while I would not prophesy who will win that riding, I am quite certain that the winner will be bilingual.

I wish now to mention certain parts of ridings represented by two at least of the hon. members opposite, and I am sure they will not mind if I do this for a few moments.

Cobalt is still and always has been,

in recent years, the "Grand Old Man of the North". If you travel through there today you will find a large boulder of host rock with a plaque to the memory of the late Willett Millar, one time Deputy Minister of Mines in this province, and the cornerstone of the Cobalt Railway Station indicates that it was laid in 1909 by the late Sir James P. Whitney. These are landmarks of a great past.

Today Cobalt is having what you might call a "glandular operation" performed on it, a silver-cobalt gland—grafting operation, and the Department of Mines is spending a substantial amount of money with a geologist of considerable outstanding ability in charge in re-mapping and geologizing and working along technical lines in that area in the hope that what they will produce will get a number of people who are willing to gamble a bit to make another try here and there, in the hope that they will find more cobalt and silver in that area. I think the Government is to be commended for that work in that particular area. Yes, Cobalt, "The Old Man of the North," is ageing but is dying hard. They say old soldiers never die, and the stout mining camp dies hard.

Then you go on to Kirkland Lake where you see such great Canadian mines as Lake Shore, Wright Hargreaves, Macassa, Toburn, Sylvanite and Upper Canada, and then a little farther east in the Larder Lake area, Chesterville and Kerr Addison. There you have the larger counterpart of what Cobalt was thirty years ago and what some as yet undeveloped mining areas of Northern Ontario will be thirty years hence.

I walked out into the country on a cold Sunday morning along the road to Goodfish Lake, out of Kirkland Lake. As I walked along that lonely road I saw, first, after walking some distance, a Finnish-Canadian with skis and a big shovel. Later I passed on the lonely road an English-Canadian with snowshoes strapped on his back; I met two boys at play in front of their snow-capped and snow-banked cabin, and I

stopped and chatted with them a few moments. I found one of them walked into Kirkland Lake a distance of two and a half miles every morning and back again at night after school in order to attend school there in order to save his family ten cents which they would have had to pay to have him transported, five cents each way by taxi, which would have picked him up about half a mile from his home. I liked the spirit of that youngster. It is the type of spirit, the pioneering spirit, that is still needed in this country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I noticed that the local municipal roads for winter driving were kept in a remarkably good state and I also noticed that the Department of Highways kept the main road in a very splendid state for winter driving, in fact, they actually cushioned the curves. I ran across one driver down Timigami way, who had at the rate of fifty miles an hour slid off the road at one of these curves and to his amazement and that of the others in his car found that his speed was absorbed, rather rapidly but nevertheless sufficiently to enable his car to come to a standstill without any damage to the car or the occupants, due to the soft snow which was banked there by the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) men up in that north country, so that you see now even in the winter-time the north can be traversed by road in a very satisfactory manner.

A Conservative government built the first trunk road into Northern Ontario, and I see no reason why, when it comes to building the last trunk road and the last main road in Northern Ontario, it should not be built by a Progressive-Conservative Government, following a line of road building by successive governments, by this party in the opening up of that great country.

There is a great northland to be developed in Northern Ontario, small in comparison with the North-West Territories which have been termed the last frontier of Canada, but large in comparison with mineral areas elsewhere. The question is, is it being developed rapidly enough? Nickel and copper at

Sudbury are being advanced speedily but we find that the gold industry, both in Ontario and in Canada generally, is suffering from a situation which is unfortunate. A fixed price for gold has caused a great deal of difficulty. At the beginning of 1934 the price for gold was raised from \$20. an ounce to \$35. an ounce, and from 1933 through to 1939 there was a very rapid, progressive increase in production of gold in Canada of which about half the total came, and still does, from Ontario. Then when war came and the United States entered into the war, for a variety of causes, particularly the fact that labour and supplies for the moment were required in other and more important directions, we found that notwithstanding a 10 per cent. discount on the Canadian dollar, during that period, the gold production of Canada was brought, first to a standstill, and then to a decline until 1946, when it levelled off. There was a slight improvement in 1947, but again for various reasons, particularly the greatly-increased cost of production, the fixed price of gold and the loss of that 10 per cent. discount, we find that the production of gold in Canada and in Ontario today is approximately half what it was in 1938.

The gold industry and gold prospecting may therefore be said to be in the doldrums. Some half-way measures have been attempted to alleviate this situation, but I think that clearer thinking and clearer policy is necessary to bring that about. I believe that students of the question pretty well agree that the problem is, over-all, an international problem and I myself believe that in the interests of our world economy, a new price for gold will be justified, and I do hope that we will not wait, and that the nations of the world in whose custody the great resources of gold are held and who have the monetary and economic power in their hands will not wait until possibly a depression descends upon these nations and then try to save the situation not only by going out and raising the price of gold, but rather that those in charge will have the foresight to see that in these times, in

the 40's and the 50's, things are different than in the 30's and that we should forestall those periods by following sensible courses before such an eventuality materializes. In that connection, I am one of those who believe that it is in the interests of the holder nations of the resources of gold to join in an arrangement for increased prices and in any such revaluation and redistribution of gold, this country naturally stands to gain very tremendously and with an increased production of that metal on the scale that could then be anticipated, much good would flow economically to our country and to our whole system.

Meanwhile, however, careful study of the situation should be carried on in Canada and in our own province. I realize that we are up against a very difficult situation here in the Province of Ontario because more than 90 per cent. of all the taxes and revenue collected from gold mines goes to the Dominion authorities and less than 10 per cent. is distributed to the provincial authorities and the municipalities. A new deal should be made and the sooner the better, whereby the redistribution of those percentages is made. From conversation with people both here and up north I think that a fifty-fifty split would be a great deal fairer than the present split of 90 per cent.—plus and 10 per cent.—less, and in that readjustment the municipalities of the north are certain to get their fair share of benefit.

In passing, I should mention that along the line of the Ontario Northland, approximately \$700,000 is being paid by way of that one-mill subsidy to municipalities in the districts lying along it, and, of course, northern Ontario has gained perhaps more than any other area in the increases by way of grants to schools initiated by the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) in implementation of one of his most famous pledges in his manifesto of 1943 and I believe that hon. members opposite should give credit to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) for that. I think that the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) in a somewhat begrudging way, indicated

that this afternoon, and I say to all hon. members opposite: "give credit where credit is due"—if you cannot put it on any higher plane, "give the devil his due". Unquestionably there is credit due to this Government, and to the hon. Minister in charge of that department (Mr. Drew).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ROBERTS: Now, Mr. Speaker, the Ontario Government appreciates the value of northern Ontario. I would just like to say this, and say it for the benefit of my own colleagues in the House as well, that we need better liaison in northern Ontario. For too long we have had coming down here heading delegations, heading representatives of municipalities, and-so-forth, people who are opposed to this government, and who are openly and continually, at home, saying and doing things in direct opposition to the government and what it stands for. The sooner we establish a liaison with the people in the north who are with us, the sooner we will make progress, not for the sake of this government, because it is a large government as it is, but for the benefit of northern Ontario.

There are a number of outstanding citizens in different walks of life in the North—and I say this without in any way disparaging the hon. representatives in this house from the north—whom I believe should come to the fore in the interests of that country, and I hope when the next election takes place in this province, there will be represented in this government, on this side of the house, two or three or more representatives of the Progressive-Conservative party coming from that part of northern Ontario along the Northland Transportation line.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ROBERTS: Even if it means the disappearance of very excellent representatives opposite—individually and personally—and I am speaking of them in their personal capacities.

In that connection also may I say with all sincerity that it is my hope one or two or more if possible of those new representatives will be what we term our French-Canadian stock, and it is my hope that in the interest, again not of this government alone, but of those several hundreds of thousands of French-Canadians in the province of Ontario, they will see that there is representation in this government of worthy representatives of our fellow Canadians of that stock.

Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House need also an outstanding representative whose mother tongue is French. We have need for representation from such a large group, and we would welcome them, I know.

I would like, in that connection, Mr. Speaker, just to say a word or two about the use of the French language. Knowledge of the use of the French language by English-speaking Canadians will certainly not lessen the English in the love of their mother tongue, but can contribute considerably to Canadian culture. Whatever might have been the position on the North American continent today if different measures had been adopted 190 years ago, the fact is that, true to her policy of giving to all who came under her rule, freedom of the person, freedom of religion and freedom of language, Britannia so provided them, and today more than 25 per cent. of the population of Canada have French as their mother tongue, and in one very important, particularly large geographical area of Canada, over 80 per cent. of the population use that language daily. If there exists any important group in our population who would seek to abolish the use of French as an official language in Canada, then such a group must consider very seriously the accompanying consequence, namely, partitioning Canada, just as the United Nations is faced with and perplexed by the problem of a partitioned Palestine, with all the troubles and difficulties involved there. So I say in all sincerity, as a third-generation Canadian on both side of my family, I believe there is much to be gained by developing our common heri-

tage with all the valuable and wonderful roots which we have in this country as a result of the stocks that go to make up our true Canadianism.

In that connection, the Ontario Government of today, and the Union Nationale Government of the Province of Quebec have done more than any two governments in this country to work toward that end. One example of that is the promotion of such an organization as the Visites Inter-Provinciales, whereby several hundred youths in their teens are exchanged, coming into this province from Quebec to learn and perfect English and learn the English customs; going from here into the Province of Quebec to learn French, and learn the French customs. If this is continued in increasing numbers, for a number of years, an understanding which is best for all of us will be attained.

Mr. Speaker, may I go one step further at this point, and say that I believe that the further advance for unity, real national unity, would be an allocation of part-time—perhaps during the evening, once or twice a week—radio time for instruction in English on the French networks, and for instruction in French on parts of the English networks. Then there would be an opportunity at regular intervals of studying these two languages through a common and easily-available medium, where study could be done extra-murally at home, in your own chairs, if you want to do it that way.

I advocate strongly that the time has come when we can advance our national unity by a step along this line.

So much for that part of my remarks today.

Mr. Speaker, I come now to a discussion of labour conditions, having in mind northern Ontario, but going somewhat farther afield and I come now to certain questions with respect to labour in the northern mining camps, and I regret that I find it necessary to refer to certain communistic activities, which are seeking to assert leadership there. Before being more specific, and going into more detail in

relation to the situation in the north, I wish to direct some remarks to the subject of Communism. I assure the hon. members of this House that I had sincerely hoped that I would never find it necessary to stand up in this House and talk on this subject, but events have been proceeding of which even the most peace-loving of us can no longer fail to take notice.

And if you desire illustrations apart from what you read of the particular events, I see the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) is here, the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing), and the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Martin), and I heard last night at the Prospectors' and Distributors' banquet, no less a person than Senator Malone, the isolationist Senator from the Mid-west, from Nevada, say in Toronto, in a part of the British Commonwealth, that he as one of the Senators speaking in his official capacity as a Senator of the United States, that he believed that it was high time that the Monroe Doctrine ran two ways, and that pledges be given to countries such as Italy, Greece and Turkey, so that any aggression in any of those countries would be met by force, with all the forces behind the United States, Great Britain, and the countries associated with them. When you hear an isolationist Senator say that, and when you hear him issue the call for the air forces of this continent to become so strong that within 48 hours of the commencement of hostilities, the enemy, whatever and wherever it may be, would find its air force grounded, and would smash the aggressors, never to allow them to rise again; when you hear talks like that I do not think you can possibly have any doubt as to the seriousness of this situation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Communism differs from Fascism in that the latter believes explicitly in the inequality of man, and raises and asserts, often blatantly, the superiority of some and the inferiority of others. Communism, as narrowed down to the interpretation of the Marxian doctrine presented by Lenin after he came into power in Russia in 1917, means dictatorship by

a small group. In theory, the exponents of Communism claimed that a dictatorship by a single group, which they termed "the workers" was necessary in a transitional period, out of which eventually—the theory was—a classless society of free individuals would emerge.

Whatever merits that theory might have, it has been completely discredited by the dictatorship of more than 30 years now, under which the people of Russia have been ruled.

Wherever Communism has been advanced in foreign lands, under Russian leadership, the Russian communistic regime and way of life has been immediately introduced, and in Czechoslovakia today the process is going on very rapidly, including the suppression in every sense of the word of all opposition groups and of a free press.

While Socialism, as advocated by the C.C.F. group, has many objectives theoretically the same as the theoretical or advertised objectives of the Communist party—as, for example, common ownership and operation of mills, mines, factories, railroads, banks, and so forth—there is a fundamental difference in that the Socialists put their faith in an evolutionary development, and in the democratic processes of obtaining these ends, by success at the polls, and introduction into free parliaments of the legislation necessary for the transfer. Communists advocate revolution as the means, and "revolution" means cold, stark murder, and I hope that everybody in this House realizes the difference. It means stark, cold murder of one's fellow citizens.

A book was published in 1936 by Earl Browder, then general secretary of the Communist party in the United States of America, entitled *What is Communism*. A copy of this book came into my hands with a number of the pages missing. Browder, it will be recalled, ran as a candidate for the President of the United States in the 1936 election, as a candidate of the Communist party.

As I say, this book came into my

hands incomplete. There are no copies available in our libraries, but I came upon this partially-complete copy. I do not know whether the two hon. members of this House (Mr. MacLeod and Mr. Salsberg) have copies of this or not, but I am going to make reference to this book.

Some of the missing pages include chapter 14, entitled "Force and Violence." When you hear some of the contents of this book, your imaginations may give you some idea of what probably was contained in chapter 14—"Force and Violence."

I think it is well to develop somewhat the intent at arguing from a base, to justify even such a terrible force as that of revolution, and to do that in a brief manner I want to refer to what is said here in this book—and I will quote from it to a great extent.

Taking as his base, the statement allegedly made by Abraham Lincoln, in which that great President of the United States, after emphasizing that the people owned the country with its institutions, he is supposed to have gone on to say—and theoretically perhaps they have the power—that the people have the power and the right constitutionally to amend the constitution, or by revolution as a right, to dismember or overthrow it. That is the basis upon which the Communist people approached—and again I am not referring to the hon. members individually. Browder has, the Communist party has, given a devilish distortion to what was in the mind of Abraham Lincoln when he made any statement which might give rise to that thought, even for so much as a second.

Now, with that before you as the basis, I want to read a few extracts from this book "What is Communism" by Earl Browder, at that time general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, a book published in a year when he was running as the Presidential candidate of the Communist party in the United States, and he was a man of "big business." Oh, we hear a lot about "big business" from the opposite side. But, speaking about

"big business" I will tell you that the Progressive - Conservative Party is a very small business, perhaps the smallest business in the country, as compared with the Communist party. I make this statement from the evidence given before the Committee on Unamerican Activities in the United States, evidence given by people called there, including Browder, to the effect that on an average \$20 per year per person of the Communist party was contributed for the purpose of that party. \$20 per year. Is there any other party in this country can get more than 50 cents a year from any of their members? \$20 a year—

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): How much did E. P. Taylor give the Tory party?

MR. ROBERTS: I have not the slightest idea. You might tell us what he gave to the Communist party.

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): What did the Russians give the Communist party?

MR. ROBERTS: The evidence went on to show that in those two years Browder had placed in his personal bank account some one million, three hundred and some-thousand dollars, upon which he had never paid any income tax, had never made an income tax return, nothing was paid by way of taxes on that money by the Communist party of New York, and the evidence adduced before that committee leads to the inference that that money had come from foreign sources.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, may I suggest to the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) that when he is quoting these things, he give us the source. After all, it is rather important.

MR. ROBERTS: I have given the authority.

The authority is the evidence before the Committee on Unamerican Activities in Washington.

MR. MacLEOD: Where? What page? What document?

MR. ROBERTS: You can look it up as well as I did. I did. Now, you look it up. This is "big business", I assure you. This man was the secretary, and it was estimated by that committee that the income of the Communist Party in the U.S. ran as high as \$10,000,000 a year in revenue, most of that coming from foreign sources. Yet they talk about the hon. members over here as representing "big business". Let us get down to some of the truths about this situation, as it exists today.

May I now turn to page 15 of this book which I have mentioned. Here is what Browder says.

MR. MacLEOD: Give us the title of the book.

MR. ROBERTS: Yes. I will give it again. *What is Communism*. I thought the hon. Member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) might have a copy of this. Perhaps he was not close enough to the inner circle to get one.

MR. MacLEOD: I never read it.

MR. ROBERTS: This book says, at page 15:

"The majority of the American people are not this year ready for this revolution, towards which the full Communist programme leads. But the American people must and will always retain the freedom to choose that road when they are ready."

Are the hon. Members of St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod)—changing the word "American" to "Canadian"—subscribing to that view? I hope when they stand up later they will either denounce the view or tell us definitely that they do stand for it.

Then, at page 21 we find the following:

"This is the heart of the American tradition. Without this revolutionary kernel, the whole history of the origin of our country becomes only the strutting of marionettes and stuffed shirts, the spread-eagle oratory of the fourth of July under imperialism."

And again:

"The revolutionary tradition is the heart of Americanism."

And again:

"We Communists claim the revolutionary traditions of Americanism. We are the only ones who consciously continue those traditions and apply them to the problems of today."

Then, at pages 22 and 23, we find the following:

"Americanism, in this revolutionary sense, means stand in the fore-front of human progress. It means never to submit to the forces of decay and death.

"Americanism, as we understand it, means to appropriate for our country all the best achievements of the human mind in all lands. Just as the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence had been nurtured upon the French encyclopedics, and the British classical political economists, so the men who will write our modern Declaration of Independence, of a dying system must feed themselves upon the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the modern representatives of human progress."

Then, at page 23:

"This is how we love our country, with the same burning love which Lenin bore for Russia, his native land. Like Lenin, we will fight to free our land from the blood-sucking reactionaries, placed in the hands of the masses, bring it into the international brotherhood of a world union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and realize the prophetic lines of Walt Whitman:

'We have adhered too long to petty limits; the time has come to enfold the world.'

I would like to know whether the hon. Labour-Progressive members op-

posite—the two whom I have mentioned—subscribe to that doctrine.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): To Whitman?

MR. ROBERTS: To the doctrine, "The time has come now to enfold the world".

MR. SALSBERG: That was Whitman's quotation?

MR. ROBERTS: Quoted and adopted by Browder for the purpose of forming part of his text.

MR. SALSBERG: I wanted to be sure whether the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) was asking us to declare ourselves on a line from Whitman.

MR. ROBERTS: He ended his statement with the words of Whitman:

"We have adhered too long to petty limits; the time has come to enfold the world."

Now, Mr. Speaker, at page 31, a remark was attributed to Mr. Stalin, in 1929, when there was, as you will remember, serious unrest in America. He said—and I am quoting from page 31, Stalin speaking:

"I think the moment is not far off when a revolutionary crisis will develop in America."

And I have no doubt that he is thinking and hoping the same thing at this very moment.

Then, at page 98 of this book, Browder says, after saying the Communists would support a united-front government, with certain qualifications:

"But we will always declare that such a government—i.e. a united-front government—will not be able to introduce Socialism, which can only be done through a real Revolutionary Government, a Soviet Government of workers and other toilers."

Then, at page 108—and this will be the last of my quotations from this book, although there are other equally

enlightening ones—in this case the quotation refers to the people who are not within that close class of “workers and toilers”, that small group—and it is a very small group—as everybody knows; not in the wide sense, but it must be there as a dictatorship in order to ensure at some time in the future, in their millenium, this classless society. But what will they do with these other people they draw into this movement? Here is what they say, at page 108:

“Such persons who know not where they go have no value or significance, beyond the moment, for the revolutionary movement. But those individuals who come to the revolutionary movement with the understanding of the historic necessity for abolishing Capitalism, who are ready to subordinate themselves to, and identify themselves with the only completely revolutionary class in society, are able to make important and lasting contributions to the cause of Socialism, in fact, scientific Socialism was founded by two such people, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.”

Now, Mr. Speaker, as recently as 1945 the Communists in the United States have re-affirmed the line of strict class war ideology as their means towards their objectives. How extreme this view has become can be gauged by the fact that a man who has written as Browder has himself written, was expelled from the Communist party in 1946, and what do you think he was expelled for? What do you think? For gross violation of party discipline, for developing factional activities, and for betraying the principles of Marxism and Leninism, and deserting to the side of class enemy, the American monopoly, Capitalism.

There was a man who wrote this book, and who did all these things, thrown out by these people because he was not extreme enough, because he was too soft.

Now, labour conditions in northern Ontario today, along the line of the Ontario Northland Railway, are reasonably satisfactory, though naturally there

is always room for improvement in a progressive industry.

With the gold industry in the position that it is at the moment, it is most desirable to have good and peaceful management and labour relationship. I believe that at this time a great many of the miners who have so much at stake in the localities in which they live, with their homes and their families and their belongings and their friends, desire to continue working in the gold mines. They realize some of the difficulties the industry is undergoing and yet, at this most inappropriate time, harbingers of this Communism we have been reviewing are doing their utmost to undermine and unsettle the industry in the very riding and under the very nose of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett). He knows, as I know, that at least two men, whose past activities have definitely identified them with the Communist Movement in the United States, have been going about the camps of Kirkland Lake and Timmins, and endeavouring to inflame the miners against their employers.

I respect very much unions and their general work, and I do not believe Canadian workers in the gold camps want to be led around by the noses at this time by known Communists, and particularly by international Communists. I would like to know at this time whether the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) will stand up in this House and disassociate himself and his party in that riding from any connection whatsoever with Reid Robinson, and Harlow Wildman?

I ask that question of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett). I will deal with the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) in just a moment.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Do you want me to police my riding? What are you talking about?

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you for or against it?

MR. ROBERTS: I will repeat my question. I would like to know whether

the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) is prepared to stand up in this House and disassociate himself and his party in that riding from any connection whatsoever with Reid Robinson and Harlow Wildman? If the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) wants me to develop these two a little more, and then come back to the question, I will do so.

MR. GRUMMETT: I never met either of the two gentlemen you mentioned; I know nothing about them other than I have heard about them as union organizers. I am quite prepared to leave the matter of dealing with these two gentlemen to the workmen I know in northern Ontario. I am sure they can deal effectively with them, if they are as you say they are.

MR. ROBERTS: I am glad to hear the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) say that. I will deal with these two men in just a moment, but I would like at this point to refer to an hon. member who sat in the seat now occupied by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin), no less a person than Mr. C. H. Millard, who has cleaned his skirts of them, and I would think when a man does that, who is as high in industrial circles as Mr. Millard, and as important as he is in the C.C.F. disassociates himself from these two men, that the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett), would do so.

Having asked that question of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) I now intend to direct a question to the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin), but I think perhaps it might be fairer—although I think he knows these gentlemen—for me to deal with certain information and documentary evidence I have here with regard to those people, before I actually come to the questions.

I am now referring to an article in the *Globe and Mail* of March 5th, 1948. Reid Robinson is mentioned in that article under the heading "Mine Union Organizer seen first to be hit by ban

on Red aliens". Also his picture appears in this paper. And then we find this:

"The chief of mine-mill in Canada is Reid Robinson, who broke several months ago with the C.I.O. when he was international president of the parent organization. Later he became eastern vice-president and was transferred to Kirkland Lake to take charge of organization work in Canada. In the United States he was considered one of the top-ranking Reds in the C.I.O. before President Philip Murray swung the axe that stripped him of his power and resulted in the Canadian appointment."

Then, a little further down in the article is a reference to Harlow Wildman, and it says:

"Harlow Wildman, United States citizen, who was imported to Timmins to become a mine-mill organizer, has been notified to leave Canada immediately because his permit has been revoked. Wildman was reported from Timmins to be in Toronto, attending a conference called to discuss the government measure. Other union officers, however, disclaimed knowledge of such a meeting."

Then I find in the paper the day before yesterday, March 9th, that Robinson, in some manner or other got back into Canada, although he was in the United States at the time this Order was issued, but is now in this country again, and is in Kirkland Lake at the present time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have in my hand a report to the President Philip Murray, of the Congress of Industrial Organization, by a committee appointed to investigate a breach within the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, which is dated the 16th of May, 1947.

Mr. Speaker, I want to develop this, but I see it is now 6 o'clock. It will take perhaps 15 minutes to complete what I have to say, and I would not

like to break into my talk. Perhaps you might wish to adjourn the debate until later.

It being 6 o'clock, the House took recess.

The House resumed.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, may I just correct an omission which I made at the beginning of my remarks this afternoon when paying tribute to the memory of two well-known figures who have departed this life and who were associated with this assembly. I would like to pay my personal tribute also to the late Kenneth Craig who was in the press gallery of this House for some time before he went on to duties at Ottawa. His memory is fresh with all of us and I know that every hon. member here will join with me in that tribute.

Now, Mr. Speaker, at adjournment this evening I was about to deal with a phase in the sequence of the argument I am presenting to show very clearly, I think, certain definite facts concerning the Communist movement and Communist activities in northern Ontario mining camps. I was about to refer to the report to President Philip Murray, of the Congress of Industrial Organization, of a committee appointed to investigate a breach within the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. This report is dated the 16th and 17th of May, 1947. What I should say, rather, is that the information contained in this pamphlet shows that in a contest at a biennial convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, held in September, 1946, one ticket for President and Vice-President was made up of Reid Robinson and his running mate Morris E. Travis, while the other was James Leary and Ralph Rasmussen. Canvassing committee, that is what we would really term the scrutineers, after taking some weeks to complete the count, by a majority report, declared Robinson elected President, with Travis Vice-President. Charles Moyer, was elected Secretary-Treasurer with-

out opposition. The minority report of the committee of canvassers however, declared the other slate elected, charging irregularities, forgeries and improper practices. A good deal of trouble developed and some local unions withdrew. Charges and counter-charges were levelled and at the height of the confusion, Robinson and Moyer resigned. This meant that Robinson's assistant, Travis, became President. Here is what the investigating committee say in its report to President Murray about Robinson:

"These actions on the part of President Robinson in resigning and allowing Morris Travis to become President of the International Union and in continuing to lead the fight against those who had withdrawn, has added fuel to the flames and certainly has not led to the return of the withdrawing group to the International Union and has resulted in further confusion and chaos among the membership."

The Secretary - Treasurer, Moyer, testified before the Investigating Committee that he had resigned because he had refused to join in the attack on the Congress of Industrial Organization and could not continue as an officer of an organization whose officers had requested him to issue untrue statements and join in unprincipled attacks and—and I am quoting again:

"that the loyalty of the present officers of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers is not to the members of the Union but to an outside group having no connection with the trade union movement; in every dealing, they acted under the guidance and instruction of the Communist Party."

That is the testimony of Moyer, the Secretary-Treasurer, and where could we go for better first-hand information?

The Committee heard much testimony and was furnished with copies of letters which proved beyond question—using the words of the report "beyond question of doubt"—that

Morris Travis was continually dealing with representatives of the Communist Party in shaping the policy of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The report reproduces two letters from the then organizer for the Communist Party to, in one case, Travis, and in the other case, Henry Huff, Executive Secretary, Northwest District, Communist Party. These letters are dated the 13th of May, 1946. The first letter is from Phil Wilks, organizer for the Communist Party—and I am sorry to say Mr. Wilks was himself killed in a mine accident after this report was issued—he writes to Henry Huff, and I am quoting now from that letter:

“Dear Comrade: This is in reply to your letter of May 9th regarding Harlow Wildman.”

He, as you will recall is one of the men now operating in northern Ontario. I continue the quotation:

“Harlow has been transferred to California for an indefinite period.”

Mark you now, I am reading from a letter of an organizer of the Communist Party to his Executive Secretary. It goes on:

“This question was discussed prior to his transfer. The situation in District Seven was such that it seemed correct that someone should be sent to California. After lengthy discussion, it was agreed that Harlow was the logical person to go. . . . Travis has been directed to work as assistant to Reid.”

“Travis has been directed to work as assistant to Reid”—this is a communist letter I am reading, written within the Party—

“And myself just returned from a conference in Chicago. This conference was composed of our people within the Mine-Mill. . . .”

He is using that word to mean the International Union

“ . . . and held prior to the Board meeting. . . .”

the board meeting of the Union—

“ . . . which is now in session.”

Let me repeat that:

“This conference was composed of our people within the Mine-Mill and held prior to the Board meeting, which is now in session.”

The letter concludes by giving the addresses of Wildman and Travis.

Now I want to refer to the other letter, the one to Travis from the organizer of the Communist Party. It reads in part as follows:

“We stopped at Butte on our way back from Chicago and it would seem to me that it will be necessary to have a functionary in Butte for two or three months in order to clear up the situation. Since it would take some time to accomplish this, it is my opinion that you could do a lot of organizing the good people prior to nominations and election.”

Now, hon. members, listen to this sentence:

“If something is done along these lines and done immediately, you can be sure Butte will remain disorganized for another year.”

“You can be sure Butte will remain disorganized for another year”—that is in the letter in this report and I believe yesterday the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) called out that a statement by the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) was untrue when he said that what was wanted by the party of which the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is a member was chaos and disorder and crises.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I repeat it again, Mr. Speaker, that such charges are untrue, regardless of what the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) may be reading from or whatever its source, I do not know.

MR. ROBERTS: If you were paying attention you would know what the source was. The letter I was reading is part of a report to Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial

Organization, and I repeat the sentence again:

"If something is done along these lines and done immediately, you can be sure Butte will remain disorganized. . . ."

Not "organized", but "disorganized".

Those last few words certainly indicate the real intent of a lot of the Communist activities and it is not sufficient for any hon. member of a party of that sort, whatever he may think personally, to cloak that sort of thing by giving forth words of support for worthy objectives and I draw to the attention of the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) this evidence in particular because at the last session he was inclined to be a little bit indulgent—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. ROBERTS: —indulgent, but with that background I think we should all have care.

The report towards the end has this to say—and I quote again:

"The Committee is firmly convinced that Morris Travis and other international officers of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers have allowed the influence of the Communist Party to interfere with the internal affairs of the International Union."

The Committee then recommends that steps be taken to remove Mr. Travis from office, to try and heal the breach which occurred within the Union.

Men, definitely connected with the Communist Party such as Robinson and Wildman, have been operating in Canada—it was suggested by Senator Taft a short time ago, that the Taft-Hartley Labour Bill in the United States, was driving Communist organizers out of the United States into foreign countries, particularly into Canada—and these two men have actually been operating in northern Ontario in the area covered by District 8, of which the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) is the Director in the setup of International

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union organization. I believe he received his appointment from Reid Robinson. As a director he is in charge of organizational activity. Did he personally, or directly, or indirectly arrange for or facilitate the movement of Reid Robinson or Wildman into Canada, and has he worked with them here in Canada and is he aware of their Communistic activities? I hope not.

I say to this House in all seriousness that in view of the seriousness of the condition which I have just outlined, the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) owes an explanation to this House and if he is not himself connected with the Communist movement within the organization, which I sincerely hope he is not, he should certainly make his position very clear in that regard to this House, and I ask for a clear and concise statement from the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) on these points.

In that connection, I would like to refer to one or two press reports—I realize that press reports are not necessarily accurate, and possibly the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) will have something to say by way of correction, or otherwise, but I want to refer to certain press reports.

A few days ago, when this question appeared as to the advisability of the deporting of these known Communists, the following appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star*, of March 6, 1948. The heading is "Frenzied Try to Bust Union, Miner Says of Alien Ban." I read now from the report:

"R. H. Carlin, Canadian Director of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (C.I.O.), charged today that gold mine operators influenced the Dominion Government in its decision to ban alien Communists from Canada.

"Mr. Carlin, who is also C.C.F. member of the Ontario Legislature for Sudbury riding, said that the mine operators, "in a last frenzied attempt to smash the miners' union, have gone to the Government for assistance."

Then there appears in the Timmins press of Monday, March 8, the following:

"R. H. Carlin, Canadian Director of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (C.I.O.), charged today that gold mine operators influenced the Dominion Government in its decision to ban alien Communists from Canada.

"Mr. Carlin, who is also C.C.F. member of the Ontario Legislature for Sudbury riding, said that the mine operators "in a last frenzied attempt to smash the miners' union, have gone to the Government for assistance."

"Reports in labour circles indicate that four organizers on Mr. Carlin's staff are among those who would be affected by the order."

"One of them is Reid Robinson, International Vice-President of the Union, who came here from the United States to serve as an organizer in Canada."

This brings us right up to the minute, because in tonight's edition of the *Toronto Daily Star*, under the heading "Labour Congress Asks Union Withdraw Five Imported Organizers", it refers to the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) in the following manner:

"Robert H. Carlin, International Board Member of the Union, asked that no action be taken to affect the stay in Canada of these five men, but the executive council rejected Mr. Carlin's request."

The "five men" referred to are Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wildman, and three others.

In the light of that, I ask this question, and I say in all seriousness the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) owes this House an explanation. He is here in one capacity as an organizer for the union, and in another capacity—a wider and greater capacity—as a representative of a riding, as an hon. member of this Legislature, and I say, Mr. Speaker, that on the floor of this House it is his duty, as an hon. member to

state his position clearly, and to answer unequivocally the questions which I have put to him.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have taken up more time than I should, but I feel this is a subject which should be developed thoroughly, when one attempts to develop it at all.

Good employer - employee relations are important at this time in the gold mining industry. My purpose in discussing in some detail the facts which I have brought to the attention of the House today, is an effort to promote this relationship.

I just want to refer to one other newspaper report, and that is a report on the editorial page in the *Sudbury Star*, of Tuesday, March 2, 1948, headed "Extremists Inviting Show-down", and after outlining their rates of pay, bonuses amounting to \$3.84 per week granted in February to each miner, and other details which I will not read to the House, I will draw the attention of the House to the conclusion of this editorial in the *Sudbury Star*, which I think is a paper which speaks, or attempts to speak, for the public and no particular group. It says:

"Anyone familiar with the problems of the gold mines will admit that the recent cost-of-living bonus granted to the miners goes just about as far as the companies can go and still remain in operation. The industry already has suffered great hardships, but it will be further hampered, and in many cases halted entirely, if the miners' leaders persist in their attempt to force their extreme demands."

I draw that to the attention of the hon. members, in addition to what I have already said.

Now, Mr. Speaker, before I take my seat I want to emphasize again that I believe in the progressive work which well-run trade unions can do and are doing to model society properly on twentieth century lines.

There is no doubt in the mind of all progressive thinkers that twentieth century free enterprise should be a

very different thing from nineteenth century free enterprise, and I would not wish to leave the slightest impression of any doubt in my mind about that. The system which many of us believe to be the best and the most democratic system for the good of all people must constantly progress, and in that orderly progress, trade unionism plays an important and an essential part, and they will play a far more important part, if they rid themselves, as quickly as possible, not only of the international Communists, but all Communists of all kinds and sorts, internally as well as externally.

Let me conclude, as I began, Mr. Speaker, in speaking of the Ontario northland. How many of us who know that country and love it so well, recall the picture that I saw just a few weeks ago, a log cabin in the snow, banked on all sides by deep snow, pure, white, sparkling in the sunshine, with what might be termed a thatched roof of snow, and with smoke ascending from its chimney vertically toward heaven indicating a low temperature existing.

Such a picture typifies the climate, the area and the people, the rugged, healthy people of the north, their abode, their life—the lure of Ontario northland.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. AURELE CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, at the outset of my remarks may I extend my congratulations to you upon the splendid discharge of your duties since your appointment.

I also take great pleasure in congratulating the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne for the splendid speeches they have delivered.

I wish also to congratulate the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) for the noble sentiments he has voiced toward the French element in this province and in Canada generally. We acknowledge his good-will policy graciously and with many thanks. May we expect

that he will continue to disseminate such good gospel at all times so that his views and sentiments may permeate the minds of all his colleagues and bring about national unity by way of facts and deeds in the very near future.

I believe I would be remiss in my duties, Mr. Speaker, if I were not to associate myself with the previous speakers in voicing my deep regrets at the early passing in life of Dr. Taylor, former member of this Legislature for Huron County. He was possessed of a genuine sympathetic, affable personality, and his kindness extended to all brother citizens with whom he came in contact. This Legislature has lost a devoted servant whose memory shall live for long years to come in the minds of all those who had the opportunity of knowing him well. The electors of Huron County have chosen as his successor, Mr. Pryde, whom we all welcome in our midst. Of course there would have been greater rejoicing on this side of the House if fate had decreed the election of the Liberal candidate, but, after the event, we gratefully bow and accept the decision of the people of Huron County. May I extend my congratulations to the leaders of the Government for retaining this seat and now I also avail myself of this opportunity to voice my congratulations upon the campaigners for the Liberal Party, who succeeded in increasing their popular vote by over 34 per cent. compared with an increase of less than eight per cent. by their opponents as measured by 1945 election results, in this same constituency.

Mr. Speaker, I enjoyed reading in the Speech from the Throne that the income and expenditures of individuals, of municipalities and of the province have never been greater. If such is the case, would it not be feasible to increase the allowances to the needy people, such as the children, the cripples, the widows and the old age pensioners? If these are years of abundance, is it not the proper time to alleviate the fate of these poor souls, by bringing about a little more joy and sunshine into their lives? I abhor and deprecate those paltry, miserable and shameful allowances which at

the moment merely serve to keep body and soul together. Of all these deserving causes, I am more than partial to the old age pensioners who are the very backbone of our province, the people who have made Ontario the glorious province it is today. For the most part, they are composed of people who have been very valuable members of the community in which they live. In their declining years, when confronted with misfortune, sickness, misery and a gradual recession of their physical and mental faculties the younger generations which they have raised, educated and established in life in this magnificent province, while acting through their governments, have not seen fit to express their gratitude to a higher level than a thirty-dollar a month pension and sometimes in extremely needy cases up to a monthly allowance of \$40 a month.

Having regard to the prevailing high costs of living and the abundance of income and expenditures in all spheres of activities, as revealed by the Speech from the Throne, I believe that such treatment as \$30 a month to destitute old parents is a blemish, a blot and an indictment of ingratitude cast upon the whole population of Ontario. It is a shocking and disgraceful state of affairs, which demands immediate correction. May I add that it is my unshakable opinion that the least that should be done, at the moment, should be to reverse the trend of the regulations by making the exception the general rule and by granting \$40 a month to pensioners, subject to whatever adjustment may be warranted by specific cases. I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, that such a proposal would meet with any worth-while objections from the general public at large.

I would like now to discuss some features on Education.

The Speech from the Throne reminds us that Education is regarded by the Government as its highest responsibility. It proceeds on later to assert that the steadily rising cost of education cannot be ignored. I do not know if the author of this speech had the City of Ottawa in his mind when he made such statements, but I may assure the Government that

the members of the Ottawa Separate School Board have held such contentions for year after year. I presume, however, that it would be premature to infer that now they may see eye to eye on all matters, from all angles, and that the end of our tribulations and maladjustment is in sight.

I know that this question has been debated many a time in this Legislature, and that it is one of the subject matters before the Royal Commission on Education. I do not propose to make any long tedious and prolonged exposé of this question, at this juncture, but for the benefit of the members of this House and others, who may use the Hansard for future reference, I would like to read into the record, a clear, concise and graphic statement, which illustrates only too well the plight and conditions of the Separate School Supporters of Ottawa at the moment.

Under the caption "Ottawa's School Population and Salaries Paid to Teachers," the editor of the *Ottawa Journal*, a Conservative paper by allegiance, which cannot be taxed of bias on this matter, has this much to say in its editorial of May 23rd, 1947:

"Ottawa's School Population and Salaries paid to Teachers.

"Ottawa's separate school teachers, shockingly underpaid, have been taking their case to the people through parish meetings at which the teachers explain their plight and invite public discussion. This direct approach to the problem has had some result; the Separate School Board has announced increases, effective April 1st, of \$10 per month for all lay teachers and \$5.00 for all religious teachers, the trustees declaring that no more could be done within this year's budget.

"These Increases are far from providing a solution to the problem—some of the trustees are quoted as speaking frankly about the possibility of the separate schools having to close. They will be accepted by the teachers, however, as evidence of good faith, even if many of them have to supplement their incomes by other work.

"A few figures show very graphically the relative position of the teaching staffs in Ottawa's two elementary-school systems. Last year the Separate School Board spent on instruction \$349,753 and increases just announced will add \$19,000 to the bill for 1947. Last year the Public School Board spent on instruction \$668,000 and increases granted for 1947 bring this year's cost to an estimated \$730,000. In other words the Public Schools spent for instruction approximately \$2.00 for each \$1.00 spent by the separate schools for that purpose.

"In this connection the figures of attendance may be of interest. Last year the Public Schools had 7,294 pupils enrolled in regular classes, and an average attendance of 6,673 or 91.5 per cent. In addition there was an average kindergarten registration of 1,289 and an average attendance of 1,047, for a percentage of 81.2. The totals are an average registration of 8,583 and attendance of 7,720. The separate schools last year reported an average registration of 10,181 and an average attendance of 9,459 or 94.3 per cent. Separate schools have no kindergarten—if all the children of Ottawa were to come under the public school system we should have to expect, in addition to the present enrolment of the separate schools, an increase of some 1,500 in the kindergarten population.

"Nobody suggests that the public school teachers are overpaid. Thus, the obvious conclusion is that the separate school teachers, who are required to have the same qualifications, are getting salaries clearly below a decent living standard.

"In a broad way, as we have said before, this problem is not one solely for supporters of the separate schools, it is a great civic question and all of us should be interested in the discovery of a permanent solution. If, as has been suggested, as at least a possibility, the separate schools are out of business and 10,000 additional children turn up at public schools for en-

rolment some fine morning, we shall know it is the problem of us all."

I do not wish to lavish any personal comments on this editorial; it speaks for itself, and I can only concur with the view frequently expressed in the press and elsewhere by the late Mr. H. P. Hill, former chairman of the Collegiate Board of Ottawa, to the effect that the Public School supporters had no greater friends in the city than the Separate Schools supporters, and that should they at any time cease to operate their schools, the Public School supporters would feel such a financial pinch that they in turn would beg them to resume their operation at all reasonable costs. May I add, however, that the Separate School supporters in Ottawa are in urgent need of additional provincial school grants.

Before leaving this topic of education, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I concur, endorse and partake in the recommendation of Mr. Justice D. C. Wells, in his report on the Ontario Royal Commission on milk, that consideration be given to supplying milk to school children in primary and secondary schools, through public assistance, at cost, or in cases of necessity free of charge; and that in considering the same, attention be paid to the provision of the National scheme in Great Britain. I would even go a step further and recommend that consideration be given as to the feasibility of the schools providing one complete meal daily, for every child, as suggested by the National Committee for School Health Research. In this connection may I read an editorial which appeared in the *Ottawa Citizen* of April, 1947, entitled "Nutrition in Schools."

Of all the points at which the fields of health and education overlap, one of the most discussed is nutrition, and specially the proposal that schools provide a complete meal daily for every child. Physical health is the basis of vigorous mental activity, the argument runs, and the best guarantee of physical health is at least one well cooked, well-balanced meal a day. Furthermore the child should have such a meal before or during his school day: since in most households nowadays he is not sure of

getting it before supper-time, he should be given it at school.

How far this proposal has gained support in Canada can be judged from some of the tables contained in a report of the National Committee for School Health Research, just published. This committee is engaged in a five-year study of the health of school children right across Canada, and its report is the first of a series it will publish for the guidance of school and health authorities in all the provinces.

In Ontario, for example, it appears that complete lunches are already provided in 13.2 per cent. of the secondary schools, but only 0.8 per cent. of the elementary schools. A hot dish or beverage of some sort is given in 14.1 per cent. of the secondary schools, and as many as 26.8 per cent. of the elementary schools, mostly the rural ones. Milk only is used in 3.6 per cent. of the secondary schools and 10.6 per cent. of the elementary schools, and vitamins are administered in 7.7 per cent. and 5.5 per cent. respectively.

Recommended by the committee is, first, that school lunch programmes be organized in all schools to provide at least one nutritious dish, with the provision of a complete meal being the ultimate objective; second, that milk be given all children not getting enough at home; and third, that provincial governments study the nutrition experiments of the Canadian Red Cross. These experiments are being conducted presently in Toronto, where 600 school children have been divided into two groups, one of which is receiving a complete meal at school each noon.

Comparative tests of the two groups are to be carried on for two years, at the end of which time the advocates of school lunches hope their argument will be conclusively vindicated.

Now turning to housing, I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that we learned with great satisfaction that the Government will bring in measures to greatly increase the construction of low cost accommodations in this province. We do not know the exact nature of these measures but I believe the members of

the House might be interested in becoming familiar with a building scheme which is attracting wide spread attention and commendation through the whole length and breadth of our sister province of Quebec.

It concerns the building of housing units on a co-operative basis in the Village of Ste. Marguerite near Three Rivers City. It appears that the parish priest of the locality became very much concerned with the plight and distress of some of his parishioners with large families living in unsuitable and inadequate housing accommodations. He conceived the idea of convincing ten master mechanics of proven ability and integrity of the feasibility, through courageous methods and with no savings of their own, to build their own homes by the sweat of their brows and of the possibility of enjoying the ownership thereof during their lifetime and thereafter to devise some worth while assets to their families.

The plan was sheer simplicity and as expected was carried out with great success as originally planned.

A parcel of land 100 feet by 50 feet was carved out of farm land or purchased from the municipality at a cost of \$10.00 each. Every dwelling house is separated from the adjoining one by a laneway 20 feet wide. The dwellings are built as duplexes and each housing unit consists of three bedrooms, a drawing room, a dining room, a kitchen and a bathroom. Of course, the bungalow or cottage type would have been preferred, but after due consideration given to the costs of materials, specialized labour, taxes and insurance premiums, it was deemed inadvisable to saddle the prospective owner with carrying charges in the neighbourhood of \$40.00 a month. It was therefore resolved to build duplexes so that the rentals of one unit at \$25.00 a month would serve to amortize the principal on a mortgage while the owner charging himself with a \$25.00 rental would use such amount for the payment of the interest charges on the mortgage in addition to the payment of municipal taxes and the insurance premiums. Both rentals, that of the

owner and of the tenant, are paid in and deposited with the local Credit Union Society, the manager of which has already undertaken to pay out of same, the local taxes, the fire insurance premium, the life insurance premiums in favour of the new owner, and the balance is applied in reduction of the mortgage indebtedness which is usually paid up within twenty years or sooner by way of pre-payment.

It may be of interest to know how this plan is being worked out in practice. In day time a few selected paid key men are preparing the work to be completed in the evening by the co-operative members. After their day's work these gentlemen proceed with their assigned duties and so on from day-to-day until the dwelling houses are completely built.

Each applicant, upon becoming a member of the co-operative association, undertakes to make no claim for wages and to give his part-time labour free of charge, until the whole series of houses are fully completed. Each one becomes exclusively responsible for personal debts and liabilities incurred towards the erection of his own dwelling house. However, while the work is progressing, no member is permitted to sell his equity in his dwelling house for any consideration. If, through unforeseen events, anyone should become unable to carry out his undertaking, the other members of the co-operative society reserve unto themselves the right to purchase same at cost price. Once the ten dwelling houses are completed, the respective owners may dispose of their assets for such price and under such conditions as they may deem just and proper. Builders, contractors, financial agents and members of the legal profession may be inquisitive about the financial structure of such a venture and more particularly in the cases of prospective owners who have no savings of their own. It is very simple. An applicant, in order to become a member of the society, must purchase ten shares at a dollar each. Furthermore, to substantiate his good faith, he must deposit each week with the local Credit Union Society whatever savings he may possibly set aside. Then,

recourse is had to the good services of the local Credit Union Society.

At the outset a loan of \$500.00 is advanced on the security of a promissory note made by each individual member and endorsed by the other members. These sums are advanced as credit notes only, and the combined total assets of the ten members are in the sum of \$5,000.00 for preliminary work. The excavation is then proceeded with, together with the laying of the foundation and the erection of the frame of the dwelling houses. Once the roof is completed, a mortgage loan is arranged through the good offices of the local Credit Union Society for \$5,000.00 on each dwelling house and the loan for \$500.00 on the security of a promissory note is paid off immediately. The balance of \$4,500.00 is used in the form of a credit note to complete the housing accommodation. The co-operative society operates through a financial agent who makes all the purchases of material such as lumber, cement, nails, sheet rock, etc., and renders his account at a weekly meeting. No member is authorized to withdraw any sum of money from the Credit Union Society except through the medium of the financial agent.

This building scheme has already passed the stage of trial. Since its inception the members of the Building Co-operative of Ste. Marguerite have already built 30 houses and 10 more are on the way to completion. Furthermore, 50 other dwelling houses have been built under the supervision and advice of the members of the co-operative. I believe that this building scheme has great merits and that it would be well worth while for the proper authorities of this province to investigate it thoroughly.

Before leaving this topic of housing, I would like to say a few words with reference to the direct relationship which exists between the rate of municipal taxes and the low costs of housing accommodation for tenants. Without any further delay, I wish to congratulate the Government on its proposal to establish a Joint Provincial-Municipal Committee to review the plight of the municipalities under prevailing condi-

tions and circumstances and to recommend such adjustments of responsibilities and revenues as it may think desirable.

As I understand it the Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves are asking specifically that the **Provincial Government** assume the whole costs of social services (which presumably would include the Children's Aid Society) and give the municipalities a greater share of the revenue from gasoline taxes and motor vehicle licences. In support of this contention it is being argued very effectively that real estate, which is the main source of municipal revenue, should be taxed only for public services which are of direct benefit to it.

In recent years, the tendency of civic services has been to expand in scope and with higher wages and salaries being the rule, the tax rate has been consistently on the up-grade.

Looking at the figures for the City of Ottawa, for instance, it is no surprise to find that the tax revenues were \$20.69 per capita in 1917 and are now \$42.37 per capita in 1947, despite the increase of population by more than 60,000. The prospect for 1948 is not any too bright and the expectations are that the cost of running the city will be on the increase again. We enjoy a variety and quality of services previously unknown, but when the tax day comes around we have no doubt as to who is going to foot the bill. There is a fallacious impression that the landlords are paying the taxes. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The landlord is simply acting as a collection agency, and in the long run the tenants are really paying for the increase in civic taxes, and more. When there is a rise in municipal tax rate there is a tendency on the part of the landlord to raise the rentals of his tenants, and the greatest sufferers are the heads of large families in the low income brackets. In fact we are penalizing and overburdening with taxation a prime necessity of life.

Provincial Governments have far broader sources of income, and were they to assume the full costs of social services in no way connected with real

estate property, they could tax all the people and remove a glaring violation of equity by exacting from the poorer class of our population the obligation of footing the lion's share of these bills by way of excessive rentals.

I understand that in our Capital City of Ottawa we have hundreds of housing accommodations classified as hovels, unfit for human habitation. They have been set down for demolition by the Department of Welfare as soon as there is an easing in the present housing crisis. I must confess that I am at a loss to figure out what will happen to their tenants if we cannot supply them with low cost rental accommodations. Recently an Ottawa newspaper was pointing out that there are families living in tin shacks on a garbage dump in Nepean and wondering where they should go if evicted. These appalling cases suggest only too well the urgent need of low cost rental accommodation in the Ottawa locality, and elsewhere in the province. Reduction in the municipal tax field is a move in the right direction for low cost rental housing accommodations.

Before bringing my lengthy remarks to a close, I would like, Mr. Speaker, to say a few words on the paramount issue of the day. The tragedy of Czechoslovakia must have awakened in everyone of us a sense of real danger and menace to our ways of life. A cold and treacherous war is now being waged in the minds and the hearts of the masses of people. The crusaders of the new doctrine are working incessantly from within and without. They are using very shrewd diplomacy, methods nearing perfection and a singleness of purpose which aims at world domination by force. They are carrying on a class warfare which respects no barriers and no frontiers.

It would, indeed, be a calamity and the greatest tragedy of our time, if three centuries of colonization, sweat, tears and blood should be swept away by the thoughtlessness of governments and of the leaders of big business, and of high finance. Undue exploitation and the inhuman practices of the past must be eradicated and human values must take

preference over material gain. What matters most of all is the spiritual significance of man in this world.

We are certainly nearing the crossroads of our future destiny as a nation and the next few months may be a challenge to the ingenuity of statesmanship. The state worshippers are on the march at all times, giving no truce and asking no truce for themselves.

Their line of advance is through the destitutes and the workers in the low-income brackets who are still waiting for a better standard of living and for the promised social security programme from the cradle to the grave. If, through a sense of despair, frustration and hopelessness we should lose the confidence of the masses of people, it will spell the end of our regime.

However, in spite of defections, I still retain an unshakeable confidence in the powers of democracy to accept all new challenges, to weather all new ordeals, and to emerge victorious in her aims for freedom and liberty provided every citizen accepts his or her full share of responsibility in the political, social and economic fields. Quoting Mr. Gladstone Murray, I would say "the keystone of freedom is personal responsibility." Positive measures are essential. Freedom is neither license nor anarchy. It is the privilege of preserving the dignity and independence of personality at the price of discharging the duties of citizenship.

On behalf of the French element in this province may I assure this House that we shall always remain the captains of our own minds, the pilots of our own hearts and that we shall never truck or trade our personality and our liberties for the mirage of the unknown or of Utopia. We have given our allegiance to Canada, to our Province of Ontario, to our municipalities and to our people. Our hearts and souls shall never belong to Moscow. In bringing my remarks to a conclusion, may I say that eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty and that governments and leaders in society can only command and hold the respect and admiration of their people in the measure in which they may dispense the

principles of Christian charity and social justice in their doings.

MR. J. A. PRINGLE (Addington): Mr. Speaker, in rising to make some contribution tonight, I do so with a feeling that I follow all those hon. gentlemen who have really "big stuff" to offer in this debate on the Speech from the Throne.

My talk tonight will not be of a very serious nature. I feel, as a member who has been here for five sessions, and only saying a few words occasionally on the bills, that I have wasted very little of your time, hon. Sir, or the time of this House, and I feel, coming from one of the finest counties, I think, in the Province of Ontario, one that compares favourably with the best, that I should in their interests say something in this Legislature.

First of all, I do want, Mr. Speaker, to offer my congratulations to those hon. members who gave two such excellent speeches in moving and seconding the reply to the Speech from the Throne. I think their remarks contain a lot of food for thought. They were well delivered and something for us to remember.

I also want to congratulate the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde), although he is not in his seat tonight. He won a very important election just a very short time ago, an election, one that we down in Central Eastern Ontario were very anxious about and very glad that he should come out so victoriously because I well remember the late Dr. Hobbs Taylor, of whom I came to be quite a good friend in the short time that I knew him in this House, and I am sure I express the sentiments of every hon. member in this House when I say that this province—I may be merely repeating what others have said—has lost a good friend in every particular. I hope and I am sure that the hon. member (Mr. Pryde) who has come to us, who so eloquently moved the reply to the Speech from the Throne will in some measure take his place.

Now, Mr. Speaker, you have been listening to a lot of serious talk, you have been hearing about all these Communists, about all the great things we are going to do or have not done for the Province of Ontario. What I am going to talk about tonight is something about my own riding in the counties of Frontenac and Addington in my first public effort. I think probably that should be enough.

As you hon. gentlemen who had the opportunity of coming down to our county last fall to the great International Ploughing Match know about where the county of Frontenac is situated.

My riding is called the riding of Addington, just why it is, I am not so sure. For Federal purposes it is called Frontenac-Addington, for provincial purposes it is called Addington. But, however, it comprises the county of Frontenac and all but one township of the county of Addington, and those of you who came down to that International Ploughing Match probably saw something of our situation there.

We have probably one of the most diversified counties that there is in the Province of Ontario. We have a mixed farming population there. There is no county with a better mixed farming area than we have south of No. 7 Highway. We reach down to Lake Ontario along the Rideau, close to Gananoque and of course surrounding that fine industrial and educational centre, the old limestone city of Kingston.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. PRINGLE: We are unique in one sense because in the two counties which I have the privilege at the moment to represent, we have not one village or one town that has over 1,200 population, so you see my problems are purely rural. They are farmers, they are lumbermen, they are cattle-raisers, they are trappers, and we do a great deal toward encouraging tourists and those people who bring the American dollar into this country. It is a few of these things that I want to talk about tonight.

In the county of Frontenac we have a thousand lakes, we have three fine, big rivers, the Mississippi, the Matchewan and the Salmon Rivers, and there is no more favourite spot in this province than the northern part of Addington and the northern part of Frontenac for those who like to spend a holiday fishing, hunting and enjoying themselves along that line. American people come across the Peace Bridge and Ivy Lea and they have only to go along No. 2 Highway a short distance until they are in my riding.

They come, from Belleville, past the Royal Military College, where we trained many fine men who made great contributions not only in this war but also in the former one. From there, they follow No. 15 Highway, No. 38 Highway and No. 41 Highway far into that rugged north country which borders on Renfrew. Sometimes when I am asked here in this House where is the riding of Addington, I say: "Along the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario and extending north to the county of Renfrew." My idea in trying to impress upon you people that Frontenac is a very integral part of this Province of Ontario—after all, while it happened to be in the City of Kingston, which is in the county of Frontenac, where the first parliament in Upper Canada was established, and we also take great pride in saying that we gave this country its first Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PRINGLE: It is not only farming that we do, it is not only trapping, it is not only the tourist trade, but we also have a little mining in the county. We have something that I know no one else has, even in your fine north country in northern Ontario, that is, a mica mine, a pure-white amber mica mine in my riding in the township of Bedford, one that furnished the mica that was used in all the sparkplugs in the American Air Force during the last war. It has the greatest heat resistance, and I am told by a very good engineer

that it is the only one in Canada, so at least we have something that no one else has.

We are very proud of our county, very proud of the efforts the people of that county have made. They are made up of United Empire Loyalist stock, people who have always taken their place under every condition and every circumstance, and I think we can always depend upon them to do that.

That is all I want to say about my county.

I would like to say something about what this Government has done for the county of Frontenac and for the county of Addington and in doing that I cannot see how I can do any differently than the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) who has led the opposition in this House and the hon. member who leads the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett). They find nothing else to do except to offer praise to the Drew Government. The only criticism I heard either one of those hon. members offer was something they picked out of some Co-operator paper, or some little paper that they have. Outside of that there was nothing they could really criticize in the Drew Government and therefore you cannot blame me if I mention a few things that this Government has done for the county of Frontenac, for the county of Addington and for this province as a whole.

When I was elected in 1943 and came here in 1944, the hon. Mr. Dunbar, who was then Minister of Game and Fisheries—I think I am correct—he told me that year that the expenditure on game and fisheries was something in the neighbourhood of \$600,000. The revenue from that department was, if I remember right, around \$900,000. I think the hon. Mr. Scott who is Minister of Land's and Forests today has made the statement that we are spending in this Province of Ontario \$2,400,000 in endeavouring to extend the facilities for tourists in this country, and in protecting the game and fish. That is quite an increase in revenue and it is quite an increase in expenditure.

I want to say that in my county we are building a new White Lake Fish Hatchery, for which the Department of Lands and Forests cannot claim all the credit because the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) has built some very fine buildings, some houses and some garages and storage places for these fish, and it is going to be a great feeder for all these lakes from which we derive our revenue and this province derives a great deal of revenue, too.

I do not think that there is any place in this province where people can have better recreation because, after all, we collected, as far as I can gather from the game overseers, very close to \$200,000 from angling licences, hunting licences and trapping licences and so on. That does not take into account the many hundreds of people who pass over the Peace Bridge and buy their licences there, so you see we are doing our part for the whole province.

We have been favoured a great deal by the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett). Probably in my memory there has been no one who ever occupied that very important position who has administered it better than has the hon. George Doucett.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PRINGLE: He has very impartially distributed money that has been voted to him where he thought it would do the most good to the most people, and we have now a good highway, No. 7, which is completely paved, and highway No. 38 which I hope is going to be paved, and which I urge him very strongly to do, and highway No. 41, which leads into that north country and now, of course, we are looking for the leading-in roads, those feeder roads. The great job I have on hand now is to get a few, and I want to say frankly that I was used very generously when we had two of these developing roads under construction. These are very necessary, of course, Mr. Speaker, for the very fact that when No. 41 highway was opened up from No. 7 on into the Renfrews, it opened up a wide area and

it might surprise some hon. members to know that, at least according to Mr. Johnston, the manager of the Sawyer Stole Company, whose head office is just north of Kaladar, 30,000,000 board feet of timber had come down No. 41 highway out of the northern part of the counties of Frontenac and Addington this year. I think, hon. Sir, that is something which deserves consideration not only from the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) but from the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott). After all, that timber is not inexhaustible. Sitting in front of me tonight is a gentleman who was always one of the most congenial ministers of Lands and Forests and a man who would really sit down and talk matters over with you and we were getting along very well along certain lines, including this pine-patents affair, when he suddenly decided that he did not want to be Minister of Lands and Forests any more. We do have today in the hon. Mr. Scott a very understanding man, a man who has the whole situation at heart.

I want to say that for many years there has been in my opinion the wrong system of cutting timber in that north country. As I said a moment ago, it is not inexhaustible. It may go on for a good many years, but I think a more rigid inspection should be made of the size of the trees that are cut. While they say that it is twelve inches on the stump, I think that our department should insist that they are twelve inches on the stump when they are cut and not take it for granted that there are a few twelve inchers and many hundreds cut much less than that. It probably will not do you and me much good, but we have a young generation coming along who would like to have some timber left for their use and their benefit.

I have just mentioned some generalities. I did not mean to get off the way I did. As a matter of fact, I would much rather listen to other people speak than speak myself. I cannot help but remember that British prime minister, about whom you all know, who told a certain green member that it was much

better for him to let people wonder why he didn't speak than to wonder why he did, and it gives me a sort of feeling that the thing to do is let the people speak who can.

There is only one other point I want to mention and that is this: I well remember about six or seven years ago when my predecessor was sitting here in this House, the hon. W. D. Black. I happened to be his guest one afternoon. I had a seat in the gallery and I heard an hon. gentleman make a speech. Parts of it I have always remembered. He spoke so well that he made me a little bit sorry that one time I voted against him. That hon. gentleman is the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this province today, and on that afternoon he was urging the Government of the day to accept a larger share of school taxes in this province to bring in something that would give the boys and girls, who are the future of our province a little better opportunity for an education. I am not going into the details of what was said against that argument. He came into office in two or three years, in 1943, and even with a minority government, he lost no time in putting into effect that which will stand to his everlasting credit, because you know as well as I do if we do not take care of the boys and girls, we have thrown away the greatest asset that this country ever had or ever will have.

I have never been so proud in my life as I was when I saw a nice bus starting away from our little village with twenty-three pupils in it bound for a high school that was built during the term of office of this Government in the town of Fleming, and to know that there were not over two in that bus who had ever gone beyond public school. Today they are going along and everyone of those children will graduate with junior matriculation or senior matriculation, and probably, if they are lucky, will get to university to be fitted for whatever walk of life they choose. That has all been made possible, I cannot help but think, by the legislation that was brought in by this Govern-

ment, and I can say, hon. Sir, that no Government in my memory has ever fulfilled its pre-election promises so completely and in so short a time as has the Drew Government.

Mr. Speaker, as I told you a few moments ago, I have not a town in my riding with over 1,200 population. My experience in making speeches is in little school houses, and that has been very meagre.

But I can tell you this, that this by-election is a reflection of what might happen when we have a general election again. There are rumours of it, mostly emanating from those who sit opposite to us. I am not concerned much with those, but I can say this much, that when it does come, there will be one member of this house who will be very proud to go back to his constituency and discuss with them the record of this Government and ask them for their endorsement. And I believe, knowing these people as I do, I know what their answer will be.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, since the regular Speaker is not in the chair, may I address my opening remarks to you, and to express again, as I have on previous occasions, our very wholesome respect and affection for you, as an hon. member of this house. You are, in point of years, the dean of the house, and I have often felt how wonderful a thing it is that a man in his 78th year should be able to attend so closely to his duties, and to take such a keen personal interest in his fellow members of the Assembly. I hope, sir, that having reached your 78th year, it will be your good fortune to reach your 88th year, and your 98th year, and beyond that if at all possible. I recall one outstanding Liberal who lived to be over 100, and if a Liberal can do it, I do not see why a Tory should not be able to do likewise.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I should like to join with those who have preceded me in extending my congratulations to the mover of the address. I had occasion

to say something about him on opening day, and having listened to his maiden speech, all I can say to him is that like the rich young ruler, he only lacks one thing, and that is sound, political judgment; otherwise he would not be a member of the Tory party. To carry through the ordeal of having to go up and down the length and breadth of the grand old county of Huron, carrying the twisted cross of Tory reaction, and yet be able to come and take his seat in the Legislature is no small achievement. I feel sure that the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde), is going to become the personal friend of all of us, and that, despite the tensions that may exist in this Legislature from time to time, it will be possible for the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) and the rest of us to sit down from time to time and agree on the things that are lovely and of good report. I can even do that with the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost).

I should like to comment very warmly the seconder of the motion, the hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton), but unfortunately he is not in his seat tonight. We have come to respect him as very modest, a very self-effacing and courteous member.

Now, I observed in my opening remarks last year that the time was not far distant when the hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) would very shortly be taking his departure from this side of the House, and that he would cross the "great divide" and take his place over in the "land of make believe."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: And the prediction has come true. There he sits. He has only one more hurdle to cross before he will be a full-fledged member in that line of mediocrity which makes up the government benches.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: I predict, Mr. Speaker, before very long the present two-ply minister, the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions and the hon.

Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) will be cut down to one-ply, and the hon. member from Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) will assume the portfolio of Minister of Reform Institutions.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Will you feel sorry for me when I am demoted?

MR. MACLEOD: No. I think we will say we are glad to see you go, but we are sorry to lose you.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I do not know that you should go that far.

MR. MACLEOD: I appear to have shown unerring judgment, Mr. Speaker, in singling out the reactionary Tories in this Legislature and designating them for promotion. I began with the then hon. member for St. Davids (Mr. Michener). I made the observation that he was not going to be over on this side of the house very long, that with his fine, splendid appearance, and all the attributes of a Cabinet minister he would soon receive the call, and within a few months he got the nod, and he sits in the second row.

Now, looking over the remnants—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: —I am wondering who next will be called to the bar. I am going to take a flyer at it anyway. I, therefore, predict, in the manner of Mr. Drew Pearson, that before very long—before the election in July—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: That the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Creighton) is going to get the nod. He looks to me like a prospect for advancement. He stands high in the favour of his leader, and the County of Ontario, being a county in which the labour vote is a big factor, it might be that this Government would try to redeem some of its lost esteem in the ranks of labour by calling the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Creighton) and putting him in the centre row.

I have heard it rumoured that the present hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is about to be made the Chairman of The Workmen's Compensation Board. I have heard that said, and if that should happen, then I think the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Creighton) might be called to the succession.

I am giving you all the encouragement I can. It is not in my hands, but up to now, all the suggestions that I have made with respect to improving the cabinet have been accepted by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), within a very short season.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: We have had something in common, anyway; we are able to spot these real, rock-ribbed Tories, and have them take their places around the council table of this Government. Of course, I am aware of the fact that the hon. member (Mr. Acres) who has, in the Government ranks, sat in this House longer than anyone else, is still waiting patiently on the mourners' bench.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy), full of years, full of Tory bitterness, still continues to occupy his seat, but we hope that the day is not far distant when the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Acres) will receive his just reward for services rendered.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: Now, I listened with great interest to the speech of the hon. leader of the official opposition (Mr. Oliver), and I am frank to say that I did not think he was up to his usual good form. As I followed him, I got the impression that the speech was shot through with a sort of "excuse-me-for-living" attitude. He tried to jump on the band wagon with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) by agreeing with his outburst against Communists, and having made that valiant effort, when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) got up, he pushed him off the wagon

entirely, and said that as far as this subject was concerned, he was the master, and no one was going to try and imitate him.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: As for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), who always leaves his seat when I get up to speak, for some reason or other—I don't know why; I am always inspired by his presence; I always sit listening to him, but he never listens to me—when he got up to speak the other day, he certainly took advantage of the introduction of the bill by the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) about removing the protection of birds, and what he did to those "Liberal birds" in this Legislature was really something. He did not leave them with a feather to fly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: And no matter what disadvantages there may be in being a member of the Labour Progressive party, I am frank to say I was very glad I was not a member of the Liberal party at the end of that performance. And a lot of the things which he said were quite true.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: I wondered, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was speaking, whether he had forgotten that the Liberals had been in power for eight years in this province; I wondered if he had forgotten the year 1937, when the slogan was "Keep the C.I.O. out of Ontario" and you will remember how "Mitch" (Hon. Mr. Hepburn) translated those letters to mean "Communists In Ontario." Well, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) went down the line with it; the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) went down the line with it, and the then leader of the Tory party in this Legislature took it hook, line and sinker, and tried to share the honour of keeping the C.I.O. out. Well, the C.I.O. is still here, and here in a big way, and to stay,

in spite of the efforts made to keep them out of the province, and in spite of the inspired movements against trade unionism.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see you are back in your seat. I was going to say some nice things about you when I started, but I will say them now. I congratulate you on the second anniversary of your ascendancy to the Speaker's Throne, and I want to say that your policy of patience and firmness is bearing good fruit, at least it seems to agree with your health, and I think the atmosphere of the Legislature has been very wholesome and very calm and peaceful since you took over your duties.

We hope you will remain as long as the present government survives. Perhaps after the election, when the present government is no more, we may be inclined to reward your services by asking you to serve under a different government.

Now, as I was about to say, I had intended to make a speech without covering too wide a territory. I did not intend to do what Walt Whitman suggested, and "encompass the world." I was going to deliberately follow that policy, out of consideration for the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel). He does not like speakers to discuss the world. He says we live in the Province of Ontario, and should stick to the Province of Ontario. I think that is sound. Ontario is a very big place; there are four million people here; there are many problems here, and it should be possible for us to confine ourselves to the things that are close at hand, and not try to cover the whole universe.

But unfortunately the whole universe has been traversed. We have heard about Poland, and Finland, and Roumania, Italy, France and almost every country but "Lower Slobovia." Therefore, I will have a few words to say on some of the things which have already been said, not with any thought in mind of convincing those of you who do not share my opinions, but rather for the purpose of stimulating thought.

There is not much thinking done on the other side of the House. We had a demonstration of that this afternoon, when the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) stood up in his place and forewarned the House that his speech was going to take up 45 minutes. It was going to be broken up into certain parts, one part reserved especially for us, and he expressed the hope that we remain in our seats and "take it." Well, Mr. Speaker, I thought we were going to hear something new and fresh, and I was willing to forego the temptation to go out for a smoke or a cup of tea in order to hear what he had to say. I sat here through, not 45 minutes, but an hour and a half. What did I hear? A re-hash of a lot of newspaper clippings that were undoubtedly handed to the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) by some of the mining barons up in the north country who are disturbed by the fact that the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union is carrying on an organizational campaign in northern Ontario, determined to win better wages for the workers in those mines.

The hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) has, on other occasions, discussed a wide range of subjects, but he has stayed away from the old, moth-eaten "Red bogey" stuff. I think the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) has been trying for the last four and one-half years to blast his way into the Cabinet but finally decided he had better try another tack.

MR. ROBERTS: May I interrupt the speaker for a moment, to ask a question?

MR. MACLEOD: I will not relinquish the floor. He has cast longing eyes at the second portfolio of Provincial Treasurer. He has never forgotten that one of the 22 points promised to appoint a Minister of Mines, who knew something about the mining business. Well, four and one-half years have passed—

MR. ROBERTS: May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) is "all wet."—

MR. SPEAKER: It is entirely up to the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) who has the floor.

MR. MACLEOD: I would rather not be interrupted. After four and one-half years we still have in the Department of Mines a man who does not know the difference between a shaft and a shovel.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Oh, I have learned a lot.

MR. MACLEOD: I do not wonder that the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) is getting a little restless. He knows if you are going to "make" mediocrity row, you have to get on the line and put the "Red bogey" first, and all that he was doing today was reading, reading, reading, giving us a list of quotations to prove a case that did not exist, I do not know what kind of people he thinks we are. You can prove anything by quoting this and quoting that, and taking things out of their context. I could prove here, by the adoption of that method, that everybody should go out of here and jump into Toronto Bay. I will prove it. "Judas went out and committed suicide. Go thou and do likewise; whatever thou doest, do quickly."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: And it might not be a bad idea.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: I think as far as the government is concerned, it would really clear the air.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Are you speaking of the Masaryk suicide?

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I am quite surprised in the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener). He usually holds his temper.

HON. MR. MICHENER: I heard a reference to "suicide," but I did not quite hear who was to suicide. I was asking if it was Masaryk to whom the

hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) was referring.

MR. MACLEOD: In his best Westminster tradition the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) has behaved himself without any rude interruptions, and I am surprised that he has been so offended by the suggestion that he should carry out a perfectly legitimate scriptural edict.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Go ahead and say something.

MR. MACLEOD: Now, Mr. Speaker, in the course of the remarks made by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) he said that "revolution is stark, cold murder." That would about fit the type-face of the *Toronto Telegram* "Revolution is stark, cold murder."

Now, the subject of "revolution" is a very big subject, and I would ask the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) if he remembers that there was a revolution in the country to the south of us in 1776—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I will not listen to any more of this.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, George (Mr. Dunbar) you are getting along, you know.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I am, with Sir John A. MacDonald, and Oliver Mowat, becoming sick at my stomach.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) has a good, big one, anyway.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: The stomachs on that side of the house have been getting bigger and bigger for the last four and one-half years. If they keep on, they will soon achieve "navel parity," in the front-line benches.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) said that "revolution was stark, cold murder." I must say that if there had not

been revolutions down through the history of men, the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) probably would not be sitting in his place today.

There was a revolution in the United States in 1776. Was it a good thing or a bad thing? If you had been there in 1776, you would probably have taken to your scrapers—

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, it was not 1776.

MR. MACLEOD: Wait a minute. I am coming to you shortly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: That was a great advance, and since the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) has intervened in this debate, I want to tell the house that I had occasion in the past few hours to find out how keen a student of history the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) is. I talked to him in the corridor this afternoon, and I said, to him, quite seriously, "Bill, do you favour this move on foot in Europe today, to put the 'Good King Wenceslas' back on the throne," and he said, "Of course I think it is a good thing." He was "right on the beam."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: But there have been a lot of things written about "revolutions," and I will quote now from a speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, at the time of the Mexican war, 100 years ago—100 years ago:

"Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose this movement. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own revolution. It is a quality of revolution not to go by old lines and old laws, but to break up both, and make new ones."

The hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) has quoted things tonight which were attributed to Lincoln, which Lincoln never said. In 1861, Lincoln said—

MR. ROBERTS: May I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think the point of order is well taken. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MACLEOD) has the floor.

MR. MACLEOD: This says:

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

Those lines are very well known. They are incorporated in that moving song Ballad "For Americans" which is frequently sung at the conventions of the Democratic Party in the United States. The right of revolution is clearly recognized even in the Declaration of Independence. I do not know whether my hon. friend from St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) ever read that. Maybe he would consider that subversive today.

MR. ROBERTS: You cannot joke yourself out of this. It is too serious to try and joke yourself out of it.

MR. MACLEOD: I am not listening, so you might just as well keep quiet.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we are living in an era of great changes, social changes, political changes, and such changes, of course, are not new in history. These changes of economic system have been taking place over a long period of years, and on every occasion when people decide to throw over the old, and move forward to the new, the forces of reaction always get into a state of mental hysteria.

I want to call your attention now to something that can be read at greater length by the hon. members of this House. I would commend this to

the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener). I am sure that, as a University graduate, he has read the great classics, and must have come across what I am about to read now.

In a certain European country some years back there was a great upheaval; the old order was tossed aside, and a new order came into being. A great man of that period, speaking of that country which had embraced a system different to the one in his own, had this to say—now listen:

"It is 'Cannibal Castle'; it is 'the republic of assassins'; it is 'a hell'; its government is composed of 'the dirtiest, lowest, most fraudulent, most knavish, of chicaners'; its National Assembly are 'miscreants'; its people are 'an allied army of Amazonian and male cannibals'; they are 'a nation of murderers'; they are 'the basest of mankind'; they are 'murderous atheists'; 'they are a gang of robbers'; they are 'the prostitute outcasts of mankind'; they are 'a desperate gang of plunderers, murderers, tyrants and atheists.'"

What a pity the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is not here.

"To make the slightest concessions to such a country in order to preserve peace, is offering victims 'on the altars of blasphemed regicide'; even to enter into negotiations is 'exposing our lazar sores at the door of every proud servitor of the republic, where the court-dogs will not deign to lick them.'"

And then he continues:

"When our ambassador was actually in Paris, he 'had the honour of passing his mornings in respectful attendance at the office of a regicide pettifogger'; and we were taunted with having sent a 'peer of the realm to the scum of the earth.' That country has no longer a place in Europe; it is expunged from the map; its very name should be forgotten.' Why, then, need men travel in it? Why need our children learn its language? And why are we to

endanger the morals of our ambassadors? Who can hardly fail to return from such a land with their principles corrupted, and with a wish to conspire against their own country.'"

And then he finishes by saying:

"The age of chivalry is dead. The glory of Europe is extinguished forever."

Of course, that was not said of the Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew); it was said by a very brilliant man, by a great English statesman. I am sure the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) will recall, those are the words of the great Edmund Burke. Not only did he say what I have just read about the great Republic of France—your mother—not only did he say that, but he said a great deal more. What I have read is from the "History of Civilization in England" by Thomas Henry Buckle, a very great historian. His grandson taught me, so I have always read his history with great interest. Thomas Henry Buckle, commenting on what I have just read to you, says this:

"From the beginning of the French Revolution, he, Burke, insisted upon the right, and indeed upon the necessity, of compelling France to change her principles; and, at a later period, he blamed the allied sovereigns for not dictating to a great people the government they ought to adopt. Such was the havoc circumstances had made in his well-ordered intellect, that to this one principle he sacrificed every consideration of justice, of mercy, and of expediency. As if war, even in its mildest form, were not sufficiently hateful, he sought to give to it that character of a crusade which increasing knowledge had long since banished; and loudly proclaiming that the contest was religious, rather than temporal, he revived old prejudices in order to cause fresh crimes. He also declared that the war should be carried on for revenge as well as for defence, and that we must never lay

down our arms until we had utterly destroyed the men by whom the Revolution was brought about. And, as if these things were not enough, he insisted that this, the most awful of all wars, being begun, was not to be hurried over; although it was to be carried on for revenge as well as for religion, and the resources of civilized men were to be quickened by the ferocious passions of crusaders, still it was not to be soon ended; it was to be durable; it must have permanence; it must, says Burke, in the spirit of a burning hatred be protracted in a long war: 'I speak it emphatically, and with a desire that it should be marked, in a long war.'"

And that, of course was characterized by Thomas Henry Buckle as "perhaps the most horrible lines ever penned by an English politician."

Continuing, Buckle says:

"It was to be a war to force a great people to change their government. It was to be a war carried on for the purpose of punishment. It was also to be a religious war. Finally, it was to be a long war. Was there ever any other man who wished to afflict the human race with such extensive searching, and protracted calamities? Such cruel, such reckless, and yet such deliberate opinions, if they issued from a sane mind, would immortalize even the most obscure statesman, because they could load his name with imperishable infamy. For where can we find, even among the most ignorant or most sanguinary politicians, sentiments like these? Yet they proceed from one who, a very few years before, was the most eminent political philosopher England ever possessed. To us . . ." says Buckle, "It is only given to mourn over so noble a wreck. More than this no one should do. We may contemplate with reverence the mighty ruin; but the mysteries of its decay let no man presume to invade, unless, to use the language of the greatest of our masters, he can tell how to minister to a deceased mind,

plus the sorrows which are rooted in the memory, and raze out the troubles that are rooted in the brain."

Well, of course, that commentary on the French Revolution could be matched with others made following the American Revolution, and, of course, it could be matched by the sort of stuff that you read in the Tory press in this country back in 1837, at the time of the Upper Canada Rebellion.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) said the other day when we do things we should do them in a dignified way. Well, it was not very dignified to administer the kind of treatment that was administered to William Lyon Mackenzie or to Lount and Matthews, down near my place where they were hung. The Upper Canada Rebellion was not very dignified. It was forced upon the people in order to establish in this land of ours representative government in our country, and I suggest, therefore to hon. members that in this age of hysteria, in these days when the public press descends to an all-time low, falsifies the facts, say anything in order to inflame passions, like some of the commentators I have heard, they must try to keep their balance. I heard a man called Jack Dennett on the radio a week or ten days ago reporting on events in Czechoslovakia. He told of a demonstration of students which was supposed to go up to the presidential castle and several were wounded on their way to the castle, which I visited in 1939, when Jan Masaryk was receiving very little support from people like the Premier of Ontario (Mr. Drew). Jack Dennett said as they were marching up the hill they were shot down like cattle. That, of course, is a deliberate lie. That never appeared in any despatch that came from Czechoslovakia. It was written in the newsroom of CFRB in order to inflame the passions of the people who listen to the 11:00 o'clock news.

The hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Frost) asked me if I had in mind the suicide of Jan Masaryk. Well, let me say to my hon. friend, I knew Jan Masaryk.

HON. MR. FROST (Provincial Secretary): Did not they drive him to suicide?

MR. MACLEOD: I will not answer anything . . .

HON. MR. FROST: I know that. And I know in Bulgaria your party got in and the first thing they did was to shoot the leader of the opposition. Now, if you got in, would you do the same thing here?

Mr. Speaker, may I say—

MR. MACLEOD: That certainly was not a point of order or a point of privilege.

HON. MR. FROST: Another thing I would like to ask my hon. friend is this—

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost)—

HON. MR. FROST: I would like to ask him (Mr. MacLeod) this; my friend referred to the French Revolution, would you like to bring that to Ontario?

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) to keep his seat.

HON. MR. FROST: Would you like to bring the horrors of the French Revolution to Ontario?

MR. SPEAKER: Please respect the Chair.

HON. MR. FROST: Is that what you want?

MR. MACLEOD: I am really surprised that a member from such a peaceable riding—

HON. MR. FROST: I am surprised when you try to bring the horrors of the French Revolution to Canada.

MR. MACLEOD: I was not talking about the French Revolution.

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, you were.

MR. MACLEOD: I was reading from the history written by the great historian Thomas Henry Buckle, "The

History of the Civilization in England," at some length. People like you want to blacken the character of a great people. If you read that quotation in Hansard tomorrow you will find that was a savage attack on a great nation, a great people, who decided they wanted to establish a republic. No one who is a normal, rational human being will ever attempt to justify the excesses. I do not. I loathe it but I say it is more important that mankind should go forward than it is that a dying, decadent order should survive after it has outlived its usefulness. I started to say before I was so rudely interrupted by you—

HON. MR. FROST: You addressed your remarks to me.

MR. MACLEOD: You started it by saying—

HON. MR. FROST: I did not say anything.

MR. MACLEOD: That is very much in character, you never did say anything.

I started to say I knew Jan Masaryk personally. I was in his country at the time of the Munich crisis when the Prime Minister of the province was telling us the aims of the Nazi Party were perfectly clear, that they were not based on the hatred of any people but simply racial pride expressing itself in terms of the future. He wrote that article in *Maclean's Magazine*.

I was in Czechoslovakia at the time it was betrayed by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Daladier. I was asked by the director of the Jan Masaryk Foundation to take some messages to Jan Masaryk and the Czech legation in London. The Czechs knew in October, 1938, it was only a matter of months before the Nazis would march in. I had a long talk with him on that occasion and I know something of the opinions he held of the British, American and Canadian Tories who put their stamp of approval on the destruction of the Czech Republic. I talked with Jan Masaryk briefly at the

United Nations Assembly only a few months ago, and I mourn his death, a very tragic end by a great fighter for freedom. I am sure that Jan Masaryk would be very much surprised indeed, if he could come back to life and read the tributes of those who only a few weeks ago were subjecting him to ridicule as a man who had betrayed his country.

Now, another matter that has been mentioned here several times by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is gallant little Finland.

I want to say a few words about that because the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in referring "to gallant little Finland" called our attention to the fact that nine years ago in this Legislature a proposal was made, believe it or not, by my predecessor, Mr. Roebuck, that the Ontario Legislature should appropriate a million dollars to equip an army to go to Finland to fight. The spiritual leader of that movement was that forgotten man of the Tory Party, Senator Arthur Meighen. He was leading the troops, that is to say the industrial troops, and the former member for St. Patrick—I was just asking whether the former member from St. Patrick was still living. Sometimes people pass away and we do not hear about it—I do not want to speak disrespectfully of a former member, but nine years ago Col. Fraser Hunter gathered together the tattered remnants of "Hunter's Hussars" which had been sent down to Oshawa to break the auto strike.

They were trained in the basement of this building in which we are sitting, to go to Finland. Mind you, our country was at war with Germany at that time; the United States was not in the war, Britain was alone faced with the situation that Hitler might strike at any moment. However, they got a bunch of people together, Mr. Meighen called a meeting at Massey Hall and this is what he said, now listen:

"In my judgment there is not an industrialist or business unit in this country which has not got everything to lose if the tide turns definitely against us in the Russ-Finnish war."

MR. G. CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): What date is that?

MR. MACLEOD: This is from a favourite newspaper of yours, the *Toronto Evening Telegram* of March 11th, 1940. I am quoting from a report of a meeting in Massey Hall. You will remember at that time the Russ-Finnish war had just about come to an end but they were busy and, Mr. Meighen was saying the industrialists and business men had everything to lose if the war turned against them.

On the very day that peace negotiations opened between the Russians and the Finns, the chairman of the committee sent this telegram to the president of Finland:

"Ontario friends sending two thousand more men immediately to help Finland fight. The Finnish Aid Committee."

Two thousand men, at a time when Canada was having difficulty building up her own army to fight against her declared enemy as Britain was standing alone, Mr. Meighen wired Finland. I say that was a deliberate lie. There were not 2,000 men, being trained because you cannot train 2,000 men in the basement of this building. Then, in the same speech he says:

"The fighting now is open fighting, where one man on skis may be worth a dozen in tanks."

I did not know there were any ski-runs in the basement of this building, but apparently there were, and Mr. Hunter and Mr. Meighen were training these men.

I might add the industrialists and "big shots" come across and they gave some money, but the war ended and they called the little army together, a couple of hundred men or several hundred men, to meet at Exhibition Park to be demobilized. Mr. Meighen said, "There is no war to which you can go, in Finland now." And he continued, "Therefore, the only thing for us to do is to honour your name." Then what did he say? He directed them to go to

the paymaster's office, after saying, "All we can do is honour your name," they were to go to the paymaster to receive in return for their offer to sacrifice their lives—what? They received \$10.00 apiece from this great benefactor of freedom, but that is not all. After giving these men \$10.00 apiece, Mr. Meighen also stated any contributions received by his committee would be returned to the original donors who were: C. O. Knowles of the *Telegram*, \$10,000; Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt, \$1,000; Davis Leather Company, \$1,000; Nickle and Nickle—I do not know whether that is International Nickel—\$1,000; Sir Thomas White, \$100; Senator Meighen, \$300. This is what they put up for the cause of freedom. The boys who were going to be sent over with the prospect of being annihilated in the northern wastes of Finland, received \$10.00 for that, but the "big shots" got it all back on a silver platter and undoubtedly went to the stock-brokers' office and invested it in their favourite stock.

Mr. Meighen and Col. Fraser Hunter had no interest whatever in the Finnish people. What they were interested in at that time was to switch the war. They did not like the idea of fighting Hitler, they thought it would be a good idea to switch over and carry on an undeclared war.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): You did not like the idea of fighting Hitler then, either.

MR. MACLEOD: Of course, Mr. Meighen was very gloomy and naturally it was a great disappointment to him.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I just want to make this point, that all the bilge and nonsense that we have listened to on the subject of Communism is as old as old can be. Even Louis Joseph Papineau—whose memory I am sure is revered by the three French-Canadian hon. members, but not revered by any Tories—in his day, was accused of being a Russian agent, and there was a book written in 1840 called, "Three Years' Residence in Canada," by T. R. Preston in which Preston says:

"A strict alliance exists between the rebel Papineau and the Russian Government. Papineau was gone to Paris for the express purpose of negotiating more conveniently with the Russian Government; and arrangements have been made to admit of his being conveyed from thence, in a quiet way, to St. Petersburg to confer personally with the Emperor."

There you are—in 1840.

Of course, William Lyon Mackenzie was also accused of being a foreign agent and-so-forth. This is old stuff and will certainly be rejected by anyone with an ounce of intelligence. The Tories in the Province of Ontario and throughout the Dominion of Canada look at Europe with great distress. They are greatly disturbed about ex-King Michael who is no longer on the Rumanian throne, and great concern is expressed by Tory spokesmen and Tory newspapers over the fact he is having difficulty getting a marriage licence to consummate his marriage with that member of the fine democratic old family of Bourbon-Parma, great speculation whether he will be able to make the grade. I think those people who bemoan the passing of the old order would be perfectly happy if King Boris were back on the Bulgarian throne, if King Carol were back on the Rumanian throne and Admiral Horthy were back on the Hungarian throne and Colonel Beck were back in the saddle in Poland. That would be their idea of freedom, but the people of those countries have entirely different ideas. They have decided to get rid of those people and to deal in a most stringent fashion with anybody who tries to restore the old order.

Those people suffered in the course of the war. Those countries were ravaged by Hitler and they have not forgotten when Hitler marched into this country he was welcomed by members of The Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and reactionary parties as their liberators.

That is something that must not be forgotten. I sympathize with you, I

know you do not like it. I know you would like everything to return to the status quo, at least to where it was before the war, but that will never happen. Life presses forward, and there is no use getting wrought up about it, no use suggesting that we should do now what Burke suggested the British people should do in 1794—send an army over there and try to restore the old order. It will not work out, it will fail and all we will be doing will be exposing our own country to the danger of the very thing against which the free people of the world had to wage war for six years.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the Speech from the Throne.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: This is really an amazing document. I cannot believe that anyone really sat down and wrote that document or considers it a literary effort. It bears all the marks of a paste-pot symphony. I get the impression that the old propaganda firm of Hogarth and Cassidy, which functions here at Queen's Park, was instructed to gather an anthology of all the platitudes uttered by the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) last year, and organize it into a Speech from the Throne, and that is what we have got.

I want to say a few words about it, and I am going to follow the method used by my hon. friend from Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) this afternoon: I will deal with it in order.

First of all, hydro. The reference to hydro does not tell us very much, and as I listened to the hydro references in the Speech, there was one thing that occurred to me and that is, why during the past few weeks or few months this province has heard absolutely nothing from the lips of the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies), who is the Minister without Portfolio and the Vice-Chairman of the Hydro Commission.

Now in 1943, when the Quebec agreements were being discussed in this Legislature, the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) was as animated as a Disney cartoon. He was bobbing

up all over the place and he was very strongly opposed to those agreements and he used the same kind of language that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) employed when he was denouncing family allowances—"bad legislation," "badly drawn," "unnecessary," et cetera, et cetera, et cetera—a very talkative minister. But in the last few weeks when the shortage of power has affected the people of the Province of Ontario, the hon. Minister in charge of hydro (Mr. Challies) has been as silent as the sphinx. And when it came to making a public statement, who did we have to listen to for half an hour? None other than George the Third himself—not George the First or George the Second, but George the Third. He made the pronouncements. And did he deal in any satisfactory way with the power shortage in the Province of Ontario? Of course not. What he did is what Tories always do: he changed the subject completely and talked about the change in frequency. And he presented the case for frequency standardization as if it were an emanation from his own mind. One would get the impression that he had suddenly discovered the great value of this change-over. I say that frequency standardization is something that emanated from engineering experts and should have been presented to the people by technical experts and not be made the occasion of a political speech.

The hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) said that the name "Drew" will go down in history side by side with that of Sir Adam Beck. I noticed that the hon. Minister responsible for hydro (Mr. Challies) sort of raised his eyebrows as if to say to himself: "what about me? I am the man who has really made this contribution to the development of hydro. What about me? Is my name not going to be associated with Mr. Beck?" But no, it is "Mr. Drew" who is going to be honoured by posterity.

Well, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said in the House this year that a former president of hydro did not know the difference between an ohm and an onion, I believe that was it—an ohm

and an onion. I suggest that as far as the technical study of frequency standardization is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) would not know the difference between a cycle and a cyclone.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: But he will know the difference after the next election because he is going to be hit by a cyclone.

AN HON. MEMBER: The hammer and cycle?

MR. MACLEOD: And then he will come to the end of his cycle.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are not bragging?

MR. MACLEOD: He will know the difference when the people have a chance to speak.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that in my opinion the announced change in frequency is not going to solve the power shortage in the Province of Ontario. People have been subjected to great inconvenience during a period of weeks; hundreds of thousands of dollars in production were lost; workers lost tens of thousands of dollars in wages as a result of the bungling policy of the Ontario Hydro Commission. Many people were faced with a possibility of even losing their lives when the power was cut off.

I noticed a statement in the paper the other day by the Tory member of the Toronto Hydro Commission, which suggested that the responsibility belonged elsewhere. Mr. Bert Merson, a good dyed-in-the-wool Tory said: "It looks to me as if the cat is now out of the bag, and certainly Mr. Ashworth was not to blame." Then he went on to point out that instructions came to the Toronto Hydro Commission from the Ontario Hydro Commission in which they were specifically told not to announce this power cut. Mr. Ashworth carried out to the letter the instructions he received from the Ontario Hydro Commission.

I have this suggestion to make to the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas

(Mr. Challies), that this \$200,000,000. programme which is outlined in the document put on our desks a few days ago should not be proceeded with too rapidly. I say that it may still be possible, under the public investment programme put forward by the Dominion Government in August, 1945, to convince the Federal authority that this change-over is in the national interest and that a portion of the cost should be borne by the Federal Government. I do not see any reason why the Dominion treasury should not assume responsibility for 40 per cent. of this change-over cost. When it is carried through and completed, it is going to constitute a tremendous asset to the national economy of Canada, and I see no reason why the reserves of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission should be used up in carrying through this programme with the full cost borne by the consumers in the Province of Ontario, when in very large measure the nation as a whole is going to benefit from that change. I think it would be much better if the 40 per cent. of the \$200,000,000, that you would save as a result of an agreement with Ottawa should be used to reduce the cost of power to the consumers and I make that suggestion very seriously. I do not see any reason in the world why among all the things that are listed as legitimate public-investment projects, the sort of programme proposed in this report should not be included.

Now I want to say a word or two about housing. We had a statement from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) the other day in reply to some things that were said by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was invited to read what was actually said in the 22 Points. Well, let us all read it in unison. You have a copy there. What is No. 8?

"To create an Ontario Housing Commission for the purpose of wiping out slums, improving home conditions in city, town and country, and providing post-war employment on a large scale."

Now, most of us were taught the simple English language, and I say that any normal human being would get the impression that this Government was going to set up an Ontario Housing Commission for the purpose of wiping out slums and improving home conditions, et-cetera, et-cetera, et-cetera.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said the other day that it was never the intention of this Government to go into the manufacturing business. That is what he said. Well, I say to you that this Government has been in the manufacturing business up to its neck for the past four and one-half years. Doing what? Manufacturing excuses for their failure to do anything about housing. So they are in the manufacturing business already.

Then the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) contradicted by the hon. Minister of Planning and Development, who told us in the House last year that in 1944 this Government had done the following—and I am quoting what the hon. Mr. Porter said:

"As early as the autumn of 1944, this Government did make a proposal to the Dominion Government with reference to the building of houses. We actually proposed at that time—whether or not it was a responsibility for us to do so—but in order to bring about the building of the sort of houses that were apparently needed and would be needed in the post-war years, this Government proposed to the Federal Government that we would pay 50 per cent. of the cost under Part II of The National Housing Act, in cases where the municipalities were in a position and willing to put up the balance."

Does that not suggest that the Government was going to do something about housing in 1944—paying 50 per cent. of the cost?

But since then all the hon. Minister of Planning and Development has done is to write a letter to Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, after Mr. Howe had announced that the Federal Government was pre-

pared to build four thousand homes in the City of Toronto if this Government would service those homes.

A conference was called at the City Hall in Toronto a few weeks ago, to which all the provincial members from Toronto were invited, and we met with municipal, provincial and federal authorities to discuss the possibility of taking advantage of this offer of four thousand homes. Was the hon Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) there? Oh, no. He sent a little man down with no authority, with the statement that the Minister was thinking about it. We have not the slightest idea of what the Government is going to do about housing. During four and one-half years, when tens of thousands of citizens in this province—a very large number of them veterans—have been faced with the acute and difficult problem of finding a place to live, the members of this Government have sat on their collective posteriors and done absolutely nothing—nothing. But we are now told in the speech from the Throne that they are going to do something. Well, we will see what it is. Personally, I am not very optimistic. I think it is likely to follow the pattern of what that great Democrat, Maurice Duplessis, is doing in the Province of Quebec, which is simply a matter of passing trivial legislation, which means absolutely nothing, and will not put any roofs over the heads of very many people.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words about the old-age pensions. The speech from the Throne refers to the fact that this Government has increased old-age pensions up to \$40.00 on the basis of need.

I think we should analyze this proposition a bit. I say that it is possible to make a case to prove that, as a result of the legislation passed in the Federal House last spring, this Government is actually saving money on old-age pensions—actually saving money. I noticed that in the speech from the Throne the administration is very careful not to give us any statistics whatever as to the number of people who have qualified for that \$10.00 increase. Maybe we will get it

from the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) later on.

Under the old scheme, this Government was paying \$9.25 towards the \$28.00 pension, whereas today it is paying only \$7.50 towards the \$30.00 pension, and they have imposed what can only be described as a “double means test.” We have the means test for those who qualify for the \$30.00, and we have the “double means test” for those people who are going to get the other \$10.00. I am of the opinion that when the figures are added up, it will be shown that the total savings, of \$1.75 per old-age pensioner as a result of the new legislation, is just about equal to the amount this Government is paying to old-age pensioners on the basis of this “double means test.”

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): You are wrong, as usual.

MR. MACLEOD: Good, I hope I am.

HON. MR. CHALLIES (Minister Without Portfolio): You always are.

MR. MACLEOD: I always like to make you happy.

Mr. Speaker, even if I am wrong, and even if they had spent every cent of the savings of \$1.75 per old-age pensioner, that simply means that everything remains as it was. You would not have increased in any way the amount you are paying to the old-age pensioners in this province. I do hope we will get some statistics from the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) on this, so that we will be able to examine these extravagant claims which are made by the Government from time to time.

Before I pass on to labour legislation, I would like to ask the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) what is being done to implement his promise that the civil servants of this province would receive a cost-of-living bonus? There was a statement in the public press last October that a cost-of-living bonus was going to be paid to the civil servants, a very under-paid service in Canada.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): The highest paid in Canada. Did you know that?

MR. MACLEOD: There is nothing in the speech from the Throne—

MR. J. R. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Lower than in the City of Toronto.

HON. MR. FROST: Only in some categories.

MR. MACLEOD: I would like to know what they are going to do about it.

Now, on the question of labour legislation: this Government has found it very difficult to get together with Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King on taxation for social security and so on. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has been able to crawl into bed with Hon. Humphrey Mitchell without a blush.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: Humphrey Mitchell is one of the most mediocre men in the public life of Canada. He brought down legislation which was not dealt with at the last Session of the House. We do not know what kind of legislation he is going to bring before this House, yet the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) takes to the air-waves and says "Whatever Humphrey—Mr. Mitchell—does is good enough for us, and we will make applicable to all industry in the Province of Ontario the code that will be dealt with at the current session of Parliament."

While I am on the subject of labour, having regard to the gratuitous advice the hon. members of this Government are always giving to the leaders of the trade union movement in Canada, as the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) would say, I think the time has come to let the supporters of this Government know exactly what the trade union movement in the Province of Ontario thinks of this Government, and I will give you now a resolution passed at the last session of the Provincial Federation of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada which represents

about 200,000 organized workers in this province. This is what they say:

"WHEREAS: The Drew government has consistently ignored the Legislative programme of the Ontario Provincial Federation, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and WHEREAS: The Drew government not only failed to act on any of our proposals, but that both the Government and its supporters in the Legislature, actually fought against and defeated all legislative matters introduced and discussed which corresponded to the wishes of organized labour and embodied in our programme."

HON. MR. FROST: That is all pure nonsense. It is written by the C.C.F. and Labour-Progressive propagandists, and is pure nonsense.

MR. MACLEOD: Perhaps I had better finish reading the resolution.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, let us hear it.

MR. MACLEOD: I may assuage your feelings.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are not representing labour, are you?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: I think a drop of your blood would cure cancer. Now, let me go on:

"WHEREAS: The Liberal Party in the Ontario Legislature and at Ottawa, have shown no greater consideration of Labour's demands and needs, therefore; BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention expresses its lack of confidence in the two old-line parties which, while ignoring Labour's needs, have consistently followed the dictates of Big Business, and this convention calls upon all affiliates and members of the Federation to unite at the polls at the forthcoming election to ensure the defeat of all members of the

Ontario Legislature who voted against those measures advocated by this Federation and that we support only those candidates who have proven by their actions to be worthy of Labour's confidence."

MR. ROBERTS: May I ask the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) a question?

MR. MACLEOD: The resolution I have just read was carried unanimously.

MR. ROBERTS: Is the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) so dictatorial that he will not stop to permit a question? That is dictatorship, right in this House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: If there were any Tories or any Liberals there, they just did not have the courage—

HON. MR. FROST: Of course they were not there.

MR. MACLEOD: —to stand up and defend the Government.

When that convention met, the delegates—200 of them—had the benefit of the advice of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this province, who says you must not have anything but good Tories as your officers, get rid of the "Reds"—and, of course, everything is "Red" that is not "Purple" to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), but the more he rants and raves, the more consistently the unions stick to their officers.

In that convention, it may be of interest to you to know that a very prominent member of the Labour-Progressive party was elected vice-president.

AN HON. MEMBER: How many were defeated?

MR. MACLEOD: And a man whom I think was a Conservative, or at least sympathetic to the Tory party, was made president, and they elected a Liberal as secretary-treasurer, and they elected two C.C.F.-ers to the executive.

MR. ROBERTS: What did they say about your party?

MR. MACLEOD: Just what I have told you.

HON. MR. FROST: Read the resolution about the Communists.

MR. MACLEOD: Strangely enough, there was not a single resolution introduced by anybody, including the Tories, calling for any condemnation of our party—not a single line; not a single speech made by anyone to indicate that the trade-union movement would place us in the same category as the parties who have run the government of this country for the last eighty years, with such tragic results.

MR. ROBERTS: May I ask a question, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask the question, but if the hon. member speaking (Mr. MacLeod) will not accept it, he need not answer it.

MR. ROBERTS: I am asking your permission, if he will yield for a minute. Is he going to take the attitude that he will not yield anything at all? That is the type of thing you would expect from a Communist organization.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, nobody interrupted the hon. member (Mr. Roberts). I understand the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) aspires to become the "Great Commoner" of this Legislature.

MR. ROBERTS: You did not ask a question when I was speaking, when I did not yield and answer.

MR. MACLEOD: No, I did not ask a question. I was not paying the slightest attention to what you were saying.

MR. ROBERTS: It seems to have been drawing a red herring—

MR. SPEAKER: Order. I may say that when an hon. member has the floor, he can only be interrupted on a point of order. That is something for which I must apologize to the hon.

member for St. Patrick (Mr. Robert), for refusing earlier to accept his point of order.

MR. ROBERTS: He apparently does not want to yield to anybody for anything. Oh, well, let him go on.

MR. MACLEOD: It has always been my practice not to interrupt a speaker. We sit in the back row, and we take all the slings and arrows that come our way. We do not interrupt anybody. Why should I permit the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) to interrupt me?

Now, I want to say a few words on the question of the Dominion-Provincial relations. We will probably have an opportunity to deal with this at a later date in the debates.

It has been some years since representatives of the Provincial Governments met at Ottawa with the Dominion authorities when the Dominion-Provincial relationships were in a state of crisis. Now they have reached an impasse, and I suggest that now the people of this province and the people of Canada are caught between the upper and the nether stones of political expediency. The Dominion Government at Ottawa is playing politics of the cheapest sort.

I say that when the social security programme was put forward in August, 1945, it was put forward with the full knowledge that the governments of Ontario and Quebec would oppose it. And I say that the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) is perfectly satisfied with the fact that the government of Ontario and the government of Quebec are not prepared to sign a tax agreement with the Federal Government, because the absence of such an agreement gives them the opportunity of going to the country in a federal election on the "phoney" issue of the Dominion-Provincial relations. There is a division of labour, in a dialectical sense. The hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) are two of the best allies Rt. Hon. Mr. King has, because as long

as they are in office, he does not have to do anything about it. He simply tells the people, "Mr. Drew, and Mr. Duplessis are opposed to it, and our hands are tied."

I say that some way must be found to break the log jam, to get the provinces of Canada together, with or without the sanction of the Federal government, and that is why I put a resolution on the Order Paper suggesting that the government of Ontario give evidence of its good faith by using the prestige of the great Province of Ontario to convene an inter-provincial conference, to see what can be done to force people like Rt. Hon. Mr. King and his colleagues to take action.

I noticed Hon. Mr. Claxton was speaking in Porcupine the other night, and this is what that great advocate of social security, and-so-forth, had to say:

"Advocating lower taxes, higher exemptions, more expenditures at the same time as increased old-age pensions and a complete system of health insurance, plays the Communist game, because it creates appetites that cannot be met."

That is what hon. Mr. Claxton said. If you talk about old-age pensions and social security, and-so-on, you are "playing the Communist game." Well, they must have been "playing the Communist" game in 1945 when they put forward that programme, and now they say the only thing that stands in the way of carrying it out are the governments of Ontario and Quebec.

Now, a word about health: I was very much disappointed that there was nothing in the Speech from the Throne that anything was going to be done to implement the promise made by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) a year and a half ago to the effect that we were going to have compulsory chest X-rays of all patients entering a public hospital. I would like to refer here to an article written by G. C. Brink, M.D., Director of the Division of Tuberculosis Prevention, as con-

tained in the 22nd Annual Report of the Department of Health.

Dr. Brink says:

"Our records show that tuberculosis infection is still a hazard among hospital personnel. In 1946, 43 nurses developed tuberculosis, a larger number than in any year since 1936, when such records were first compiled. It is hoped that tuberculosis among hospital and sanatorium employees will be classified as a compensable disease in 1947.

"Legislation which provides compensation for those contracting tuberculosis in the course of their duties is both progressive and just, but does not in itself lessen the danger of infection to hospital employees. This can only be done by the screening of all patients entering hospitals by photofluorography, or ordinary X-ray methods, and applying necessary precautions when it is discovered that a patient has pulmonary tuberculosis.

"This procedure, now utilized in many hospitals in the United States, reduces the danger to personnel by uncovering many previously unknown cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis. Statistics show that the incidence of active tuberculosis is higher among hospital patients than in the population as a whole."

That is the end of the quotation.

The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) told an audience in this province, a year and a half ago that legislation would be brought down at the following Session to make it compulsory for all hospitals to give chest X-rays of all patients entering those institutions. Yet, after all this time has passed, we get a report from the expert on tuberculosis to the effect that 43 nurses in the Province of Ontario have contracted tuberculosis because of the failure to take the necessary steps to protect them.

The excuse has been given that these fluoroscopes or X-ray machines are not available. Let me ask this question;

if they are available to examine the immigrants who are being brought here under the immigration policy of this government, if we give chest X-rays to the people who came here from England—as we should do—why is it not possible to give the same protection to those Ontario girls who are willing to give their lives to the nursing profession? There is no reason in the world why the government cannot bring in legislation, at least making it compulsory for a hospital, which have the machines, to take such X-rays, and then provide whatever is necessary to give additional grants to those hospitals which are not in a financial position to purchase the machines.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to finish, and my last words are these.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: I am quite sure that the things that have been said up to now about us will be repeated every day from now until the time we adjourn. Before the Orders of the Day are called, something will come up that will be the occasion for another outburst, and we will hear about the Communists, and how we should protect the fine, clean youths of Canada, and so on, and so forth.

I say that this sort of thing will carry very little conviction with the people of the Province of Ontario, because no Tory government stands in a very strong moral position, as far as the youth of this province and this country is concerned. You can search the records of our history as a nation, and you will not find anything to equal the callousness of the Tory government which was in power in Ottawa, in 1935, with the late Lord Bennett at the helm. That was the time when the youth of Canada, the sons of the very men who fought to make the world safe for democracy in 1914-1918, were thrown by the thousands into the mountain passes of British Columbia, and the hinterland of other provinces as well; compelled to live in tar-papered shacks, and paid the magnificent sum of 20

cents a day. These were the very youths who, a few years later, were going to be given the control stick of a bombing machine that cost \$250,000 to build. I do not know of any better commentary on Toryism, whether it is in the provincial or national set-up, than the words which were uttered in the House of Commons at Ottawa in September, 1939, and I would like to put them on record. This comes from the lips of the then leader of the Tory party. Listen to this:

"While we have gone through a series of crises, and now have this terrible catastrophe of war brought upon us by Hitler, it is some satisfaction, at least, to know that the ill wind that brought us the war, brings us a couple of favours; first, there will be a better price for wheat, and secondly, it will probably cure the unemployment problem, which we were apparently unable to cure in peacetime."

That is the end of the quotation. That is the voice of Toryism, and that is the reason why the people of Canada will never elect a Tory government to office—never again. I think if there was even the remotest chance of such a catastrophe overtaking this country, one of the best ways to make certain that it would not happen in Canada, would be for the present leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party in Ontario (Mr. Drew) to become the national leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party. That would indeed seal its doom.

Mr. Speaker, I say, as I sit down, that the charges which have been made that I and my colleague (Mr. Salsberg), and those who agree with us, are bent upon doing injury to this country, that we are working to bring about a crisis in Canada, and that we want to see men and women in the bread lines, is a deliberate lie, because it happens to be our point of view that a defeated and beaten people are not the kind of material by which society can go forward. That kind of stuff will produce Fascism in Canada, as sure as anything.

I notice that these wild outbursts against us are never accompanied by any denunciation of men like Adrien Arcand in the Province of Quebec, who is the chief lieutenant of Maurice Duplessis, and who is financed by Maurice Duplessis to put out his vile, scurrilous attacks on Jewish people. A man who was in league with Hitler prior to the war, who, in the words of Minister of Justice Lapointe, was guilty of treason to Canada. He is at large and carrying on his dirty work down there, but the Hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) has never suggested at any time that such an individual would never be welcome in the Province of Ontario. You can go on yelling and screaming until you are blue in the face but you will not alter my opinions of what I think is right. I am as much a son of Canada as the Hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew). My people have contributed as much to the development and growth of Canada as anybody that was ever connected with him.

HON. MR. DREW: You are a disgrace to the country in which you were born.

MR. MACLEOD: That, coming from you, is a compliment. I am willing to have my record compared with yours at any time. You are one of the authors of the Appeasement Policy. You are the man who came back from Germany in 1938 and said that the aims of the Nazi Party are perfectly clear, simply racial pride expressing itself in terms of the future. Is not that what you said? Did you attempt. . . .

HON. MR. DREW: Oh, get on with your address and do not ask any questions.

MR. MACLEOD: You are doing a lot of talking these days about Hong Kong, but I ask you this question; did you object when the Government of Canada was shipping lead, zinc, aluminum and scrap iron to Japan in 1935 and 1936?

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. Mac-

Leod) that he is out of order. He has no right to ask any hon. member in the House. . . .

MR. MACLEOD: I suggest to you when the Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario (Mr. Drew) says to a member of this House that he is a disgrace to the country in which he was born, then I think it is your duty, Mr. Speaker, to call that member to order and I would ask you now to have that member withdrawn because that is an insult to me as a member of this House. Let us have a ruling.

HON. MR. DREW: He said it was a compliment, and I think that is a good test of the truth of his statements. If you insist on letting your words stand on Hansard, you should not request a withdrawal.

MR. MACLEOD: You have, on more than one occasion, expressed your contempt of me. I heard you make a remark to the French-Canadian people at a gathering of 200 pressmen in this city in 1944 that could not be repeated in this House.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of beginning a debate across the floor of this House. This is simply the fantastic imagination of the hon. member. He is simply repeating hearsay of what was said by someone else.

MR. MACLEOD: I repeat what I said, I was present at that gathering and every French-Canadian member of this House is aware of what was said and I hope they take very good care to see that the French-Canadian people of northern Ontario and other parts of the Province of Ontario, are made aware of the feeling that he expressed for these people on that occasion. I ask no quarter from the

hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Drew). I feel certain that the day will come when the people of Ontario will express judgment on his record and that, before many years have passed, the Tory Party in the Province of Ontario will be nothing more than a wart on the posterior of time.

HON. MR. DREW: Before moving the adjournment of the House, I have no intention of reviewing the speech which has been made, but I do want to clear up one point. To any honest member of this Legislature it is not necessary for me to take issue with the fact, that at the opening of the War the Party to which this member belongs was made illegal and it is a pity it was ever made legal again.

MR. J. P. JOHNSTONE (Bruce): I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) what we will proceed with?

HON. MR. DREW: We will not proceed with the debate tomorrow, we will proceed with the bills.

MR. OLIVER: Will there be public bills tomorrow?

HON. MR. DREW: That will all depend on the Order Paper.

MR. OLIVER: Government Bills will come first?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes.

Motion approved: House adjourned at 11.17 p.m.

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ONTARIO

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OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1948.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

The following petition was read and received:

"Of the Corporation of the Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the sale of certain lands in the City of Hamilton, being Town Lot No. 3 on the east side of Hughson Street, the proceeds therefrom to be held in trust by the Trustees of the Corporation for the purpose of purchasing other lands for the erection of a Hall or meeting place in which to carry on the work of the Society."

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) proposed a certain motion and appealed to you for a ruling as to whether or not it was in order. It was a resolution expressing the opinion of this House that forthwith the public expenditure for old-age pensions should be increased, and in addition to increasing the expenditure, in effect, that, further substantial public expenditures should be incurred by deleting the means test, and also, although not specified "forthwith," expressed the view that there should also be the lowering of the eligible ages.

At the time of appealing to you for a ruling that such a motion was in order, the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) was accorded by you the privilege of giving to you and this house his reasons for believing that his resolution was in order.

On that occasion, the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Oliver) availed himself of the opportunity—without reflection, it is true, but, nevertheless, availed himself of the opportunity to state to this House why, in his opinion, the proposed resolution was in order.

On that occasion I made the suggestion to you, Mr. Speaker, that you might consider, in view of the importance of the matter, taking the question of whether the resolution was in order or out of order, under advisement. Under those circumstances, before you proceed with your ruling, I would request the opportunity of placing before you, as Attorney-General, the views of the Government as to why such a resolution is not in order.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a mere, narrow, legal question as to whether a certain matter is in order or is not in order; it strikes to the very root of what is known as our "Constitutional system of responsible government."

Responsible government, in this sense, merely means that the government of the province is carried on by the Ministers of the Crown in matters involving the expenditure of money, and advising His Majesty's representative. And as a result of that advice, proper resolutions involving expenditures of public funds are initiated in that way, for practical purposes, by the Government.

There are some very practical reasons why that is so. In advising His Majesty's representative, his advisers—the Ministers of the Crown collectively—are not concerned solely whether it is a laudable matter to spend public funds for one particular purpose. It is their obligation to consider the expenditure of public funds in the aggregate in relation to the whole of the responsibility of government in the province.

They have a corresponding responsibility when they recommend the expenditure of public funds, and that corresponding responsibility is the responsibility of recommending those tax measures which will make available those public funds for expenditure.

Here we have a case of a private member putting forward a motion involving the expenditure of a huge sum of public money. Today I am unable to estimate how much, but I am told that, quite aside from abolishing the means test or lowering the age, if this resolution were to be considered by this Legislature, without relation to other public responsibility it would involve an expenditure of between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

The fact of the matter is that His Majesty's advisers, who happen to be the Government of the day, have the very definite responsibility of putting forward all resolutions involving such expenditures with the corresponding responsibility of taxing for them, on the broad basis that hon. members of the Government hold office and are in the position of advising His Majesty's representative while they retain the confidence and support of the Legislature. It, therefore, follows that if such a resolution is in order and if it were by any chance adopted by the Legislature, it would become an expression of such Legislature without the benefit of the careful and responsible advice to proceed, forthwith to spend that amount of money.

The resolution, therefore, falls into the category of attempting to do by resolution, if it does anything effective at all, which is properly done only by

the introduction of the proper supporting legislation and the supporting money resolution. It, therefore, becomes, to put it bluntly, Mr. Speaker, an abuse of the process of this Legislative Assembly and can only be regarded as an effort to embarrass the present Government in its efforts to carry on government in the Province of Ontario.

I want to make quite clear that very salutary rule, Mr. Speaker, in no sense embarrasses or restricts hon. members of this Assembly from putting forward their views in relation to the advice that His Majesty's advisers give from time to time on the expenditure of public funds.

I would like to remind the hon. members of this Legislature that there is the fullest and freest opportunity afforded for expressing any views that an hon. member holds on a subject properly within the rules of this House. Those views may be freely expressed as the views of an individual hon. member on, at least, the following occasions within the rules; on the debate that is at present proceeding, on the Speech from the Throne; there is also an opportunity during the budget debate; and as this is a matter which is under the administration of our department of Public Welfare, there is a further occasion for the expression of views when the estimates of that particular department are under consideration in this Legislature.

It is true that in relation to any of those matters, an hon. member may not put forward a formal resolution to authorize or compel expenditure, but he can express his views on the sagacity, or the wisdom of His Majesty's advisers, the Government, in relation to what they have done or have failed to do, in the opinion of the hon. member, relating to public expenditures.

I wish to draw to the attention of the House the fact that there appears to be very few recent precedents on this question. It was decided, and decided quite effectively, a very considerable number of years ago. The nature of the prac-

tice sought to be introduced here was then explored and examined in relation to our responsible type of government, and was determined to be wholly improper. For the benefit of hon. members of the Legislature who may not have looked the matter up in our own rule book, without reference to the other authorities on the matter, I would like to give these references:

"On the 11th of March, 1874, the following motion was placed before the House, 'that in the opinion of this House it is expedient that provision be made by which municipalities entitled to payments under the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1874 shall be permitted to extend their appropriations in accordance with the wishes of the ratepayers—'"

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) mind giving me the page?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is on page 156.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Was that resolution proposed, Mr. Minister?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Yes. The reference the hon. Speaker made was to Sir Erskine May's well-known work, and without reading all that was said, we find this:

"Sir Erskine May says that such resolutions have been allowed—"

that was in the past, prior to the time of these decisions—

"but he proceeds to add that 'they are objectionable, and being an evasion of a wholesome rule, are discouraged as much as possible.' Mr. Todd says that 'Abstract resolutions in regard to particular branches of taxation have been submitted to the House by private members but they have been uniformly resisted as being inexpedient and impolitic'. These abstract resolutions are, in fact, growing more and more into disfavour in England, as tending to embarrass the executive, etc. The

language of the 54th section of the British North America Act seems also to be more stringent than the rule in England. 'It shall not be lawful for the House to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost to any purpose that has not been first recommended'—

and it means by that "recommended by the Crown"—

"But whatever might have been my own opinion"—

said the hon. Speaker—

"—upon this subject, I consider myself bound by a precedent which I find in the Journals of this House. An abstract resolution was proposed affecting the revenue from timber. The Attorney-General, Macdonald, objected that it could not be entertained without the recommendation of His Excellency. A long discussion followed, in which the propriety of permitting abstract resolutions was fully discussed. The Speaker ruled against the resolution, and upon an appeal to the House, his ruling was sustained."

That was a ruling of this Legislature, Mr. Speaker, made by the hon. Speaker, sustained by the House, and deemed to have been in effect ever since.

I have another reference here which relates to as long ago as the 11th of December, 1874, and I am now reading from page 160:

"The House considered the fourth resolution for Committee of Supply, respecting Hospitals and Charities, when it was moved—"

This is in relation to a recommendation properly before the House; this addition was moved by a private member.

"This House, while concurring in the resolution—"

that is, in the proper recommendation, "—desires to express the opinion that so long as the policy of granting provincial aid to charitable institutions, of

the character of those mentioned in the schedules to the Charity Act of 1874 continues, justice demands that such aid should not be confined to the institutions mentioned in the said schedules, but that it should be extended to other institutions of the like character and usefulness, which have come into existence since the passing of the Act."

There the hon. Speaker decided:

"That this motion seeks to commit the House to a future expenditure of public money. There are in the Journals numerous instances of abstract resolutions of this sort, but the current of modern decision has been against them. May says that such resolutions have grown into disfavour, and should be discouraged. I feel bound to follow my decision of last Session upon this subject, following a decision confirmed by this House upon appeal in 1869 as to the Crown Timber dues. The effect of these decisions is practically to put an end to abstract resolutions of that character, and I therefore feel bound to rule this motion out of order."

I think, Mr. Speaker, that one more example might suffice. I am now reading from page 164:

"On 27th February, 1877, on resumption of debate on resolutions respecting Railway Aid, it was moved in amendment of motion to agree that the following be added thereto: 'This house regrets that the Government has not recommended for the consideration of the people's representatives the expediency of granting further aid to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, in respect of the portion of the line between Weston and Orangeville, which portion has not heretofore received Government aid.' The Speaker said that this was an abstract resolution—"

again the same expression occurring through all of this—

"—tending to an appropriation of part of the public revenue. The question

of the right of private members to move abstract resolutions of a certain character seems to have been decided in a case reported in this House, 1868-9, when a motion that it was expedient to attract immigration into this province by granting certain privileges as to cutting and disposing of timber was ruled out of order, not only by the Speaker, but, on appeal, by the House."

Now, I hope that you, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of the House, will be indulgent, as I have taken a considerable amount of the House's time in relation to this current matter. It is one of substantial importance. It deals with a field that was thought to be well decided many years ago. It is not a narrow, legalistic ruling, but depends on the very practical considerations that I have put forth in relation to it. I felt it very desirable under those circumstances, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Government, in my position of Attorney-General, that I should put before the House in some considerable detail the reasons why I advance to you the view that you should rule the motion in question out of order.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER
(Prescott): Mr. Speaker—

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) that the matter is not debatable.

MR. BELANGER: As your decision, Mr. Speaker, will not be debatable, may I be allowed to take advantage of the precedent set by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to speak very briefly on this question? The question is very important as a matter of the application of the rule. I, as an old member—this is my twentieth session in this House—have always been very interested in the rules and the interpretation of what the rules imply, and I find that this rule is deeply rooted, not only in the rules of the British Parliament but very deeply rooted in the English Constitution, for which I have much admiration, and I would be the last man to say

anything that would impair this constitution upon which all of our responsible Government is framed.

I may say further, Mr. Speaker, this is a question of procedure in this House. It is not in any way a party question. It should not be made a party question. There should be no partisanship at all in considering it. I commend the hon. minister (Mr. Blackwell) for having brought to this subject such extensive study, and the exposé he has just made of the matter before the House is pertinent, if it results in hon. members opposite giving closer attention to the rules of procedure in a Legislative Assembly in a British Commonwealth. In the past, the rules have been dealt with in a very loose way for the sake of partisanship advantage in this House by members on the Government side of the House.

I agree, I may say immediately, with every single statement just made by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) except with one thing, when he states the direct object—the purpose—of the hon. member of this House who brought in this resolution was to embarrass the Government. I do not like to impugn motives when I cannot read a man's mind. He said a few words regarding the purpose of the motion being an attempt to "put one over" the Government.

I agree entirely with the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that these theoretical resolutions, however framed, must be discouraged, because, no matter what would be said—for instance, by Beauchune's "Parliamentary Rules" as applying to the House of Commons—I think it is quite right we should discourage that, as it is so difficult to know which resolution should be allowed to pass and which should not, on many matters of the kind. It would be unwise, I believe, to extend the interpretation of the rule to approve these theoretical resolutions. I, therefore, have no hesitation in saying to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that I am fully in accord with his exposé and his conclusions.

MR. SALSBERG: Before you give the ruling, may I present an authoritative opinion?

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling. I have formed my own opinion.

MR. SALSBERG: All I want to add, sir, is to put before you . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has asked for my ruling.

The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) submitted to me a resolution in respect to old-age pensions and then asked me if I would give a ruling. The hon. members of the House were kind enough to let me consider my ruling and I promised to bring it to them and I will now give my ruling on this particular resolution.

I have now considered the matter in the light of the relevant statutes, rules and former Speakers' rulings, particularly Rule No. 112.

It seems to me to be clear that the proposed resolution seeks to commit this House to a further expenditure of public money without the consent of the Crown.

The Journals of this House contain numerous examples of abstract resolutions of this sort and the current of the decisions is against them.

I feel bound by rulings of previous Speakers of this House and I, therefore, rule that the proposed resolution of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is out of order.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend The Municipal Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

THE OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Acres, I move, seconded by Mr. Hall, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled an Act respecting The Ottawa Ladies' College, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

"1. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario with respect to the administration of The Extra Provincial Corporations Act for the calendar year ending December 31, 1947.

"Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario with respect to the administration of The Companies Act and The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1947."

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in committee; Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. MR. DREW (Prime Minister): 26th Order.

THE REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS BROKERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 60, An Act to amend The Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946, Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, in connection with this bill, I would like to say a few words.

Perhaps it is not referable directly to this, but may have some connection. As the hon. members of this House know, the practice is whenever a real-estate agent negotiates a transaction connected with real estate or property, there is a deposit usually made—which may be five hundred dollars or a thousand dollars. Sometimes the agreement is entered into but not carried to its completion, due to frustration of the event. I understand that the real-estate agents put forth the proposition that in such a case they are entitled to their full commission, and I think it is argued along that line. I am wondering if there should not be a clause added whereby the respective rights of the real-estate agent and the owner should be set out very clearly so that there should be no dispute in case an agreement entered into is not carried out to its completion and the equity as between the owner and real-estate agent should be defined.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, I notice that the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) in his suggestion appreciated that it did not specifically refer to the section before the House in Committee. Nevertheless, I wish to assure him if he wishes to offer a suggestion for the improvement of the legislation, I feel it should not be treated on the narrow view of the section, and I am prepared to comment on his proposals.

The law on the question is quite clear that when a commission is earned by an agent, the agent is entitled to it. The law is equally clear, no matter how much an agent may do, unless the trade is actually effected by rights being established for its completion, then he is entitled to nothing.

Now, there may be some variance of views as to whether or not there should be a schedule for part performance, etc., or work done. If that is to be done, it could be done by agreement.

In the absence of that, the courts will pay no attention to anything that is done unless in fact the deal is made.

There is no difficulty about it. If the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) means that we should transfer the findings as to whether or not the task in respect to which the commission is earned has been performed, that should be determined departmentally rather than before the courts. I am not suggesting the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) is making that suggestion, but if that is what it amounts to, I would be opposed to accepting it.

In view of the fact that the law is clear, I see no reason why it should be incorporated into the statutes, as a statutory provision. If we did, on the same principle, we might add the whole body of law to all the several acts of the Legislature, and increase the volume of the revised statutes to much more than its present four large volumes.

For these reasons, which I felt I should advance comprehensively, I see no occasion to add to the bill, in the manner which the hon. member suggests.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 60 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 27th order.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 61, An Act to amend the Public Hospitals Act, Mr. Kelley.

On section 1.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I raised a point when the bill was up for second reading, to the effect that the bill as at present drawn, restricts the amount which a municipality will be permitted to pay for the funeral expenses of an indigent person, to a maximum of \$40. I argued that was unnecessary, and that the figure is certainly inadequate for many municipalities, where the costs

may be higher, and it would be an unfair and totally uncalled-for thing to do, to insist on the inclusion of those limitations which will compel municipalities to provide a pauper funeral for an indigent person. It will mean in the larger municipalities, where funeral costs are higher, that in some instances an indigent person will have to be sort of spirited away from a hospital after he dies, and that no car will be available for the family.

I expressed the hope that the government would see fit to amend it, but in the absence of such an amendment, I wish to move, Mr. Chairman, that:

"Section one, of Bill 61, be amended by deleting the word 'to' and the figures '40', and substituting instead the words 'in accordance with the decision of the local municipal government.'"

If you cannot read that, I will come down and read it for you.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, you stay up there.

MR. SALSBERG: That is the first time I have ever been told to "stay up."

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): That was seconded by whom?

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no seconder.

MR. SALSBERG: My colleague is out of the house—

HON. MR. DREW: It is either seconded or it is not.

MR. SALSBERG: I would ask some hon. member to second it, so that we may discuss it.

HON. MR. DREW: Call the section; there is no seconder.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 61 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 28th Order.

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT, 1947

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th Order, House in Committee on Bill 62, An Act to amend the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947, Mr. Kelley.

On section 1.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I am sorry I have no seconder, therefore, I will not move an amendment, but I do feel that a remark should be made against this section, and I am rising to make it. I cannot understand the logic or reasoning of the government in refusing to make this minor amendment. I am sorry they have taken this attitude, and I am sorry I cannot have a seconder.

While this may not affect a large number, it certainly does affect certain of the poorest population.

We should not tie the hands of the municipalities in this regard, and I felt I should register an objection against this section, since I cannot move an amendment.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, regarding the statement; I would remind the house that in view of the fact that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) failed to find a seconder by reason of the fact of the limited number of Communists in this house—

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, don't be so silly.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: —and no hon. member of the Legislature appears willing to accept it, the entire house, except himself and his Communist colleague are opposed to this amendment.

MR. SALSBERG: I wish to register another objection, Mr. Chairman, and that is to the juvenile actions of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). My motion is before you, and is seconded by Mr. MacLeod.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, it is not.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes it is. The bill is before you.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are dealing with Bill No. 62.

MR. SALSBERG: I can amend it now.

On section 1.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I move the amendment that is before you. All I have to do is to change the letter.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Do not be nervous now. You are going to get it in.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) if there are instances when the \$30 minimum was in force, of any municipalities paying beyond the \$30 for this service?

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Would the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) please state his question again.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, my question was when the old \$30 minimum was in vogue, were there instances in which municipalities paid beyond the \$30?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Not of which we have knowledge. We have no report of request from any municipality to increase this amount at all. When the funeral directors were in, this matter was brought up, and on the basis of that conference, we raised it to \$40.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) may not have reports, but I feel that the charges for burials are not reasonable in the province. I know in the part of the country I represent there is no burial you could get for \$30.

MR. OLIVER: What do you do?

MR. ANDERSON: We just pay them. We may have broken the law, but we pay more than \$30. I would like

to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) if this bill goes through the way it is, would it be illegal to pay more than \$40? We may have been breaking the law. I feel sure it would be difficult to get a burial for \$40 in Fort William at the present time.

HON. MR. KELLEY: My answer to the question put by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was that we had received no requests from any municipalities. I am not a lawyer, and I will express no opinion on the legality of your actions.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Chairman, I am not a lawyer either. There are two of us who are not lawyers. I feel that I should have the opportunity while I am here of getting an opinion, if the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) would care to enlighten me. The question is this; if this passes the way it is, then would we in our municipality be breaking the law by paying over the \$40?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) is, of course, concerned with this in a dual capacity. He wants to know what the bill means while it is going through the Legislature, and he asks me, as Attorney-General, to express a view upon it. I should predicate anything I say on the fact that despite any view I may express here, as to what it means, if it should come before the courts, the judges will say what they think it means. In that respect, I would advise the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) to consult the city solicitor of his municipality as soon as he gets back.

My view is it permits a flexible amount between \$30 and \$40, and that the municipality has no authority, unless they can find it in some section of the Municipal Act, to pay more than \$40.

MR. ANDERSON: That being the case, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member who wanted a seconder (Mr. Salsberg) is still looking for one, I will second his amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: He has a seconder.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I might say one further thing, because it may be in the discussion which has ensued, there has been aroused some genuine concern on the part of the hon. members of the House.

There are two parties primarily concerned with the expense account. The indigent is not concerned with the expense, because, whatever the amount is, he has nothing with which to pay, so, as far as the question of payment is concerned, the municipality has to put up the money, on the one side, and the undertakers of the province—or, as they sometimes prefer to be known, the "Funeral Directors"—are also concerned.

They made representations to the Department of Health for an increase, and they expressed themselves as being well satisfied to carry on this public service to the community for the amount that is in this bill.

That being so, even if the mayor of Fort William (Mr. Anderson) wishes to pay more in his locality, I am quite sure that the undertaker should be encouraged to keep this particular service at a minimum cost. It is something that is done wholly at the expense of the municipal taxpayers.

We, as a provincial government, have some doubt that we should either impose or encourage unnecessarily large expenditures, which are now being looked after to the reasonable satisfaction of the people who do the work, and for that reason we think the section is all right.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I want to correct an impression which may be gathered from the hon. Attorney-General's (Mr. Blackwell) remarks to the House. It is not correct, in my opinion, that the undertakers' association or the municipalities are satisfied with the present rates. I have stated here—and I repeat—that I recall distinctly this matter being dealt with for weeks by the welfare committee of the City of Toronto, when I was a

member of that committee, because the rates did not permit—so argued the association—even a car for the family of a deceased of that category. I have had cases where money had to be found, perhaps through private contributions, to provide a car for a family to attend the funeral of the head of that family, because he was poor. That was not uncommon in the days of the depression.

I may add that I spoke to a gentleman today who knows this profession very thoroughly, and who only recently withdrew from it. He is known to all hon. members of this House. He assured me that you cannot get what you might call a “funeral”—and, of course, there is a “burial” and a “funeral”, as he explained—all you can get is a box, in which just to spirit away the dead. That is not a funeral. Certainly the poorest section of the population, when afflicted in a case of this sort, should not be denied a car in which to travel at the funeral. I just wanted to clear up that impression. It certainly is a very simple thing, and we could afford to leave it to the municipal government to decide the rates, as they see fit.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to unduly prolong this discussion, or labour this point, but I feel with the additional contribution to the discussion by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) I should make this very definite statement.

The Government in dealing with any matter which concerns the municipal level of government, of course, cannot possibly entertain the views or opinions expressed by individuals, as members of the municipal corporations. The proper voice of the municipality is its council. I assure the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that I appreciate the fact that he once was a member of the city council of the City of Toronto, and if he states in this Legislature that he advocated certain things as a member of that council, I do not wish to dispute that at all.

But the fact is that while he was there he did not advocate these measures in council sufficiently to bestir them to a point where, as a corporate body, they were prepared to come here and express their corporate mind.

As a government we cannot deal with individual matters, or individuals expressing views on this or any other point. We can only accept the views which have reached the level of council, and which by council have been transmitted to us.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I move, seconded by Mr. MacLeod, that Section 1 of Bill No. 62 be amended by deleting the word “to” and the figures “40 dollars,” and substitute instead the words “in accordance with the decision of the municipal government.”

Motion negatived.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill 62 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 29th Order.

ACT TO FACILITATE THE ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 64, An Act to Facilitate the Enforcement of Maintenance Orders. Mr. Blackwell.

On section 1:

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, might I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), if in order for this bill to become operative, it will be necessary for other jurisdictions to pass corresponding legislation? Is that correct?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

On section 3:

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a supplementary question of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell)? Is there any indication that the other provinces are going to adopt similar legislation?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) asked that question. Possibly I should refresh the minds of the hon. members of this House as to just where this bill is to operate. This Act was put forward in parliament in Britain in the hope that it might become a uniform statute and as such, in relation to Canada, it has been enacted in the four western provinces and therefore, its reciprocal provisions are now in effect between Britain and each of these four provinces. With this enactment here, we become one more area, which will bring that group up to six.

I have to say to the House, I believe that we enlarged the provisions of our bill somewhat in that we contemplated as far as we were concerned, the states outside the British Commonwealth by the enactment of similar legislation could also come within its reciprocal provisions.

Sections 3 to 11 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 64 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 30th Order.

DESERTED WIVES' AND CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order, House in committee on Bill No 65, An Act to amend the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 65 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 31st Order.

JUDICATURE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Judicature Act. Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1:

MR. AURELE CHARTRAND (Ottawa, East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make some comment on the proposed amendment to this bill. Very frankly, I must say that having looked very carefully into the bill, I think that it should either be withdrawn or be amended considerably.

There is very substantial objection to the amendment proposed. As we are now on Section 1, I will deal with that section, but there are also objectionable features in the other sections.

I believe that such amendment will only make for confusion.

If we read the section it says:

"No such sittings shall begin on any day before nine o'clock in the forenoon, nor, except for special reasons, shall it extend beyond seven o'clock in the afternoon, and there shall be an intermission of at least half an hour at or near noon."

You will note that the proposed amendment does not necessarily, mandatorily, say "any time;" it merely leaves the door open as far as the setting of time is concerned and from a practical standpoint, in my mind, it is going to be very trying not only upon judges and lawyers but upon the litigants as well. They after all are the parties who should be particularly considered. The proposed amendment leaves us in the position that no one knows the time that the sittings shall commence. We know only that the sittings cannot commence earlier than 9 o'clock. It may commence at 1 o'clock—the old time.

The proposed amendment, to my mind, is not helpful to judges, counsel or litigants. As a sitting usually commences on a Monday, it may not be known to counsel or litigants or to summonsed witnesses whether the court

will open at 9 o'clock or at 1 o'clock. It would be left to the discretion of the presiding judge.

Another objectionable feature to it is that many lawyers and judges reside in a certain town and motor down to the adjoining counties on the Monday morning in order to attend court. If this proposed amendment should go through, then I suggest that if the judge presiding over the court intends to open the court at 9 o'clock, he would have to arrive in the county town on Sunday night and counsel would have to do likewise.

I would like to point out that the purpose of the amendment as set out in the explanatory note is to save time. I do not think that there is any lost time on a Monday morning when there is no actual sitting of the court. Perhaps interviews are requested from the presiding judge either to obtain adjournments of cases, to consult as to the advisability of bringing about a settlement, or else in gathering the witnesses and reviewing the evidence to be given.

If a court should open at 9 o'clock, we would probably lose all the advantage which we have at the present time. Furthermore, litigants may be prejudiced in the sense that witnesses who may have been subpoenaed to appear at a given place call at the courthouse, find out that nobody is present and that there is no sitting of the court in the morning; they may gather the impression they are not required and return home, with the result that such amendment would cause great confusion.

To my mind we would be farther advanced by leaving the Judicature Act as it was before and to omit subsection 1.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, I find it just a little bit embarrassing to express to the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) the thought that I feel compelled to, because it is quite obvious to me that he has done a lot of commendably hard work examining the effect, in his opinion, of this section, but I do want to direct his mind to this,

that I think he is under a misconception as to how the department works in putting forward an amendment of this description. It does not originate in the fertile minds of the officials of the department or in the mind of the Attorney-General himself; almost invariably it is the result of the close association that exists between the department and those who carry on the administration of justice.

I do not want to discourage the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) or anyone else from reviewing the sections carefully, but if the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) had come to me and expressed his doubts about this, I would have been glad to tell him that this amendment has been made on the express request of the judges, by letters, and that full consideration has been given to the practical effect on the conduct of the courts. This section was in effect in the horse-and-buggy days but today there is a substantial waste of time both on the part of judges and busy counsel in places where they go overnight by train and where they are ready to proceed and could just as easily as not arrange for the parties and witnesses, but under this section with no flexibility they are compelled to sit and wait there until one o'clock.

I want to say to the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand), that I think what he said represents a conscientious examination of the section and the expression of his best opinion in relation to it and I do wish in the case of these legal bills, which arise in the way I described, that hon. members would be good enough to come to me and I will be very glad to give them a full explanation.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): It is much better that the House get the explanation.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I am very glad to have it mentioned in the House too.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, may we ask

the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to let that bill stand for just a short while?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Why?

MR. BELANGER: Just exactly as you say, in order to get the full explanation—outside of the House if it is necessary.

I am very much in accord with what has been said by my hon. friend from Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand). I am not concerned so much about the judge as I am about the litigants and witnesses. In many cases—I can cite them—the litigants and the witnesses would have to arrive on a Sunday night in order to be sure to be there for 9 o'clock in the morning for opening of court, if some judge takes it upon himself, for his own convenience, to take advantage of the Act and open the court at 9 o'clock.

I think the opening of the court on Monday at 1 o'clock is the part of wisdom and that it has really proven itself in the past. There would be sure to be less delay, I think, in opening the court, without this amendment, and leaving things as they are at the present time. A judge away from home would save just half a day. I am not very much concerned about that so far as the judge is concerned and I can very well see that this has been asked by judges for their own convenience, but there is a whole lot of ordinary persons who are concerned, more concerned than the judge himself, as a matter of fact. The judge is concerned only when the case is put before him, but there are litigants on both sides, there are witnesses on both sides, sometimes they amount to as many as 12 or 15, and their convenience is to be looked to more than the convenience of the judge.

If the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) would let this stand, it would pass very quickly when it came back again, and perhaps, we could give information to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) which would have the effect of persuading him to drop the bill.

MR. J. ANACLET HABEL (Cochrane, North): Mr. Speaker, on that section I must say in all fairness that I can understand the viewpoint of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). He is trying to comply with requests from the judges, as the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) has so well said, but does he realize exactly the situation in which he is placing witnesses, and litigants as well, in districts such as those we represent up north?

For instance, the judge might very well arrive on a Sunday night at Cochrane, and Cochrane is the judicial town for Timmins and Iroquois Falls and the surrounding area, and it means that maybe hundreds of people will have to leave home on Sunday morning, spend Sunday at Cochrane and the night as well in order to be present at the opening of court on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

As the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) and also the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) have so well explained, it is a matter of being fair with the greater number, not so much with one or two who might not like to be away from home half a day more than they have to be.

In all fairness I think the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) will bear me out in that it would certainly create a situation quite embarrassing to many people up north if the judge were to arrive on the Sunday night, for instance, and the court were to open on Monday morning at 9 o'clock; it would certainly create a situation that would not be very funny for anyone up there.

After all, in Cochrane the train coming in from Hearst arrives at 10:45 in the morning, the one coming from Timmins arrives at 9:30 in the morning so one o'clock in the afternoon is the proper time for the court to open. I, for one, feel it would be well to reconsider that section before going any further with the bill.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, it is with reluctance that I would have any hesitation in holding a section out for further consideration, but there were two objections raised in the first place to this section by the hon. member from Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand).

The first one was the inconvenience that some counsel and witnesses might be put to if they had to be there at 9 o'clock on Monday morning for the opening of court.

The other one was the fact that the section lacked certainty because it failed to say the court shall open Monday morning at that hour. I feel the House should appreciate it is after deliberation that the section is put in the form in which it is, to accommodate itself with the actual practice. That is, when a judge is to go to the place in question he knows before he goes whether it is an area in which the transportation facilities and-so-on lend themselves to people being available for the opening of court on Monday morning. He also knows whether that would create certain difficulties, and that is the very reason the section is not made mandatory for an opening hour on Monday, because it is entirely out of the question in some parts of the province, under certain conditions, that the court should open at that hour on Monday morning. But, as I say, the judge indicates in advance when he will sit; that is arranged through the registrar who notifies counsel and counsel notify the witnesses and then it is arranged to open when it is expedient and that will not result in a half day's wastage in some places for every person concerned, because there are many places where they have to reach town the night before in order to be there for the next day and it is worded in this flexible way, on the basis of departmental examination. I am fully satisfied this section as drafted now will be worked through the judges to the better advantage not only of the judges but the profession and also the parties and the witnesses.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I might say to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that in my opinion, my legal friends on this side have made to him, what I think should be considered by him, a very reasonable request.

There has risen in the minds of hon. members of this side some doubt as to the wisdom of passing this particular legislation by the Government. Certainly this Legislature or this Government would not say they are infallible, it might be wrong. It is always subject to correction and what harm can come from the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) agreeing to lay this over for a few days until the first of the week? It is hard for any one to say.

We have ample bills on the order paper to go ahead with and it does seem regarding this bill and this particular amendment that there is room for an honest difference of opinion and with that difference of opinion remaining it would be, it seems to me, in the interests of good legislation for the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to let the bill stand over for the present.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to become involved in this debate but I agree with the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and his colleagues who have spoken that there is nothing here which will guarantee that the judge knows the circumstances in the area to which he is going. He may not be fully acquainted with the train schedules.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: We cannot print the railway schedules in the bill.

MR. GRUMMETT: You are going to give the opportunity to the judge to send notice to the registrar that the court is opening at 9 o'clock, if he wants the court to open at that time. The court has to open no matter what inconvenience it may cause to those who may be attending court at that time. I think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr.

Blackwell) should heed the request of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and lay the bill over for at least two or three days for further consideration.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: It has been there for two or three days for consideration now.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, as I intimated before, I have some objections to raise on Section 2.

In the first place, I think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) will agree with me that it is against the best opinion to have any local Masters practising law at the same time in his private practice and the objection that I have is, firstly, that no local Master should be entitled to be local Master and practise law at the same time.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Would the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) just repeat what he is advocating there? Do I understand you are saying no local Master should be entitled to practise law at the same time?

MR. CHARTRAND: Yes.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is what the section says.

MR. CHARTRAND: It says, "Unless his appointment otherwise provides."

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: All that is deleted is the penalty. It is perfectly ridiculous to assess a penalty of \$400 against a person who has a crown appointment. The thing to do, if he offends against the section, is to revoke the appointment. The \$400 has been removed because there has never been an occasion on which it has been used.

MR. CHARTRAND: Nevertheless, I think some kind of penalty should remain; otherwise, any local Master who desires to practise law at the same time without being authorized so to do,

could do so without impunity. That is what I object to.

Now, on Section 90:

"Where in any county the office of local Master is vacant or the local Master is absent or ill, any judge of any county court in the county court district may act pro tempore as the local Master."

May I point out to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that the provision of the Act is permissive, not mandatory and if a judge does not want to act then we are at a loss for a local Master.

The second objection; if a local Master desires to return to the practise of law and his request is not granted, we have no local Master that is absent or ill, he simply will not discharge his duty. He asks to be relieved and if the permission is not granted then there is no local Master acting. I believe that section should be drafted so as to make it compulsory for a judge to act as local Master if the office becomes vacant or the local Master is absent or ill.

Secondly, there should also be included a section whereby if the local Master should demand to be relieved of his duties it should be granted and another local Master appointed immediately.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I will take the objections raised by the hon. member from Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) in detail.

First, the question raised by the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) as to the propriety of a local Master having the right to practise law. I think the section also refers to acting as a notary while being local Master.

I think every hon. member of this House will agree that in judicial and some other positions in relation to the administration of justice it is highly desirable that a person who occupies such a position should not practise law. That same principle applies with equal force to the magistrates of the province. If it were possible in all places cover-

ing the area of the province with sparse population in many areas, to have a practical system of magistrates, whereby no magistrate could practice law part-time, I think that principle would be a great hardship. I have not the exact number, but I think in some thirty places, where the traffic will stand it, in the province there are full-time magistrates who are prohibited from practising law, but in many areas of the province it is impossible, as a practical matter, to arrive at that ideal situation.

The same situation applies to the local Master. You could not find a person enough work to do to justify a salary that will support him, so there has to be a compromise. Under those circumstances I do say to the House where it is possible to do so—and that has been advanced over the last few years in the matter of all those offices, not only the magistrates; we have often extended it to Crown attorneys—they should be full-time appointments, without practising law on the side.

I feel under those circumstances and with that submission the House will probably be prepared to leave that as a progressive administration measure.

That is really the only way with which this can be dealt. I really do not feel, after due consideration, that the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) is going to press me to put mandatory provisions in the section, in relation to the judges.

In the first place, I doubt if the province can compel a judge, appointed by the Dominion, to accept any appointment the judge does not wish to accept. After all, they are appointed in relation to the administration of justice as judges. They do undertake other duties, and the province pays them something for performing those other duties.

In my brief experience in the department, which is now beginning to approach the fifth year, I have yet to meet with a single instance where a request was made to a judge to take on a special duty, where the judge has refused to do so. I think the hon. member (Mr.

Chartrand) will appreciate that while constitutionally I could put it in, practically, there is no necessity for its inclusion, and I suggest that the hon. members acquiesce in the section.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, I have only one word to say about this. May I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) if it would not be better to draft this Section 90 differently? I can see the force of the objection of the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand). You have here "any judge in any county court in the county court district"; would it not be better to have some authority asking a special judge to act, say, of the Attorney-General?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: It works very well as it is.

MR. BELANGER: I mean to ask one judge in the county court district to act? Otherwise you are in this position; consider the case of the local Master, who may be ill or absent, then the Act says that any county court judge in that district may act. How are you going to determine which judge? Supposing a judge is requested by the legal officers, or the legal fraternity to act in the absence of the Master, so that the business of the Master's office may go on, and he refuses. Then they have to look for another. Would it not be better to have some authority like the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) send a request to a specific county court judge of the county court district, asking him if he will act. That is only a suggestion.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 66 reported.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): 32nd Order.

GENERAL SESSIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 67, An Act to amend the General Sessions Act, Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): I would like to ask a question of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). Would the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) tell us why permission must come from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, instead of leaving the matter to the senior judges of the respective counties? I wish to assure the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that I am favourable in principle to this bill.

However, I feel possibly the senior judge of a county would be the proper person to decide if sittings should be postponed, say, for 15 days, or state what the special circumstances are which cause the postponement. I feel that leaving it to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may entail much more delay than if the discretion was left to the senior judge of the county.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, there are two bills before the Legislature, involving courts. The following bill, as the hon. members will notice, contains a similar provision. The Supreme Court Assizes also enters the picture.

This amendment, and the corresponding one in the other bill, are at the request of both the municipalities and the judges. Frequently, there are not accommodations, nor court room facilities, or facilities for the parties and witnesses. The judges who have been concerned in some of these county court districts have themselves supported this recommendation, that this should be done by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

As the hon. members know, the time is already established as to commencing the sittings, and it really concerns the times of sittings of the Assizes. When the Supreme Court Assizes sit in some particular place, to prevent them coming into collision with the county courts, the county court officials know ahead of time so that they can fix the dates for their sittings in relation to the Supreme Court Assizes. It really presents no difficulty.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell)?

From whom would the request come to the Lieutenant-Governor, to have the change made? Would it be from the municipality, or the municipal officers, or from whom?

Surely you would not have a man in your department looking over the province to see whether the Supreme Court sittings and the county court sittings would clash. I am really asking this as a matter of curiosity; just seeking information.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, may I say in that respect, we have no particular desire to impose on any one person in any one area the responsibility for instituting these matters. We deal with them in a very informal manner, and it works out quite satisfactorily for the people concerned. If we find the Assizes are to be at such-and-such a place on such-and-such a date, we notify the proper officers in the municipality. We see no reason why we should not leave this as it is. If accommodations are not available, we raise the question with them, or they raise the question with us, and if it is the consensus of opinion that something should be done, we fix a time for the court sufficiently in advance for the parties and the counsel to make their plans accordingly.

I hope we will be allowed to go on in this informal way, which does give satisfaction to both the municipal bodies and the others affected.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 67 reported.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): 33rd Order.

COUNTY COURT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd Order. House in Committee on Bill No. 68, An Act to amend the County Court Act, Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 68 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 34th Order.

THE NOTARIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 69, An Act to amend the Notaries Act, Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 69 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 35th Order.

DEPENDENTS RELIEF ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 70, An Act to amend the Dependents Relief Act, Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 70 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 36th Order.

CONDITIONAL SALES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 71, An Act to amend the Conditional Sales Act, Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 71 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 37th Order.

SCHOOL SITES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 77, An Act to amend the School Sites Act, Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 77 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : Mr. Chairman, I move that you do now rise and report certain bills without amendments.

Motion approved.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds) : Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report 12 bills without amendment, and moves that the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 4.55 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before proceeding with the Orders of the Day, I would ask your permission to introduce to the Legislative Assembly Miss Barbara Ann Scott, and her mother.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Miss Barbara Ann Scott, accompanied by her mother, was received in the Chamber.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, through you I wish to formally introduce to this Legislature—although it is only formally that an introduction can be called for—a very distinguished young Canadian and a citizen of this province, who has brought great honour not only upon herself, but upon all of us who share her pride in the country in which she lives.

I wish to join with our welcome to her, our very cordial welcome to her mother, and to express our admiration for all that her thoughtful guidance and care has meant to her daughter.

I think it is only natural that those of us who here represent every part of Ontario in the combined membership of this Legislature, should feel a great deal of pride that you are from the Province of Ontario. To that extent, you are very truly our own representative in the field of clean sport in which you have taken such a very distinguished part. But in expressing our pleasure that you

are from this province, I would want to join with that the thought that we in no way would seek to claim any exclusive privilege in relation to the place where you live, but we would like to join with everyone in this whole country in expressing our pride that you are a very fine Canadian, of whom all of us can be very proud.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: I think, perhaps the thing that has endeared Miss Scott to everyone in this country, and particularly to the youth, to whom she is such a brilliant example, has been that together with the world acclaim she has received, she has at all times continued to be the sweet, wholesome young girl, of whom any parents would be proud, and I should think that the manner in which she has accepted the plaudits which have been extended to her, is, in itself, almost as great a source of pride as the outstanding achievement she has attained in the field of sport.

I cannot imagine there was ever a time when the question of healthy, clean competition, based upon long training, and devotion to her ideals, was more important to all our people than it is today. Whatever the field of activity may be, the kind of achievement which you, Miss Scott, have carried out through long and arduous hours of study and practice, stand as an example to all our people.

I happen to know, as do many of the rest of the hon. members, that, particularly amongst the younger girls of this province, there is no doubt that you are

going to have plenty of competition in the future, no matter how great your skill may be, and like a lot of other fathers here I can speak with some knowledge of the fact that as a result of all that has happened, many of the rooms of the young girls are not only filled with your photographs, and news clippings, but they are doing their utmost to emulate you to the best of their ability, sometimes with a fairly extensive record of bruises obtained in the process.

In all seriousness, however, this in itself is simply one of those rather personal bits of evidence of what it means to have an example of this kind, and so long as we have people like you, Miss Scott, who rose to the top of world competition in the way you have, and at the same time retain with that achievement the balance, the modesty and the graciousness which you have retained, we need be very little concerned about the fibre of our people, or the future of our country.

I just want to say one word about a member of her family, who is not here. I had the privilege of being a very close friend for some time of Miss Scott's father and in addition to the wonderful part her mother has played in the things that have been done during these past few years, I know that her father's courage and fortitude have been great examples to her all her life. He was a great soldier, a very gallant Canadian, distinguished on the field of battle and equally distinguished in the years of peace afterwards, in the important posts he occupied in the service of this country, and in the military work he carried on, and his death a few years ago deprived him of the great pleasure and pride he would have felt in his daughter's achievements at this time.

Perhaps it had something to do with that recollection, that prompted us to combine with the flowers we have given you, Miss Scott, something that is in a way symbolic of your own family background. The flowers which have been presented to you and to your mother are on behalf of all the hon. members of the Legislature, simply as a very

small indication of our great admiration for you. In the bouquet which has been given to you, is a sprig of white heather, which left Scotland the night before last, and as everyone of Scotch descent knows, the white heather is an unerring token of good luck, and together with the very warm and kindly sentiments which we convey to you from every side of this Legislature, I want to express the hope, which I know is the hope of everyone here that the white heather may carry with it all that a true Scotsman believes it does, and that during the years ahead it may give you all good luck, together with the good fortune which you have already had, and which will carry forward the very great traditions which you have established.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on an occasion of this kind, I find that I can agree quite easily with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in the sentiments that he has expressed this afternoon. We of the official opposition in this Legislature do welcome Miss Scott and her mother amongst us for another brief period.

It is not so long ago that we were honoured by Miss Scott's presence on the floor of the Legislature, and at that time, even though the world's championship was months and months away, there were many of us, perhaps all of us, who felt that Miss Scott had what was necessary to bring home to Canada the top in skating honours.

We bring to Miss Scott this afternoon our welcome, and that welcome is unrestrained. There are no strings attached to it. There are no strings attached to that welcome, Miss Scott, for the very obvious reason that you have lived up, in a very admirable way, to the great things that go to make an idol in any nation. One of these has been your tremendous and your great ability in your chosen field of sport. Arduously and constantly and consistently you have practised until you

have been able to capture what you set for yourself in that particular realm; and it seems to me that along with that reason for our welcoming you, goes this other very great reason, that amidst it all, amidst the tumult and the shouting, amidst all the gaiety and amidst all the fanfare, you have been able to retain that Canadian outlook and that Canadian objective that we all want—to be ambassadors for Canada in all parts of the world. That, it seems to me, has been a very great feat on your part.

The traits of character that you possess, those traits that have enabled you to do what you have done for Canada—are very prominent and we all recognize them, and we welcome you because of your ability in the field of sports and because throughout it all you have maintained what we always want to feel is the “Canadian outlook.” You have been an ambassador for Canada in the foreign countries, you have helped to “sell” Canada where Canada needed selling, and we do welcome you, Miss Scott and Mrs. Scott, to this assemblage this afternoon, and we trust that in the days that lie ahead your honours will grow even more, and that Canada will in the future as in the past be the recipient of gain because of your ability and prowess.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, I find myself in the position today of being able to agree wholeheartedly with both the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). I am pleased, representing our group, to extend our congratulations to Miss Scott.

Miss Scott has trained for a considerable portion of her training in the McIntyre Arena, which is situated in my riding, and I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that the people of the Porcupine district are looking forward to Miss Scott's return. They have not forgotten her trip there last year and they are eager to see her again, and I can assure her that should she again

visit Porcupine in the near future, she will receive the warm-hearted welcome of the north.

Her achievement, Mr. Speaker, is an inspiration to all youth, and while we can produce in Canada and in Ontario young girls with fortitude, with the ambition to go ahead and succeed as Miss Scott has done, then we need not fear for the future of Canada or the future of Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS BARBARA ANN SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, Premier Drew, hon. members:

I feel very honoured to have been invited here today to meet members of the Legislature of my native province. Thank you very much for these lovely flowers and for the Scottish white heather, which I am sure will bring me luck.

Thank you, Mr. Drew, for your cables of congratulation; I cannot tell you how much it helped during competitions to know that the people of Ontario were thinking about me. I was very proud to be representing Canada in Europe this winter.

I have visited many countries in the last few months, but I say to you all most sincerely that none of them can compare with our wonderful Canada. It is home.

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

M R. S P E A K E R: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that the Select Committee of this House appointed on Thursday, April 3, 1947, “to inquire into and consider The Tile Drainage Act, The Ditches and Water Courses Act and any such

other related Act" be considered to have been authorized to sit during the recess of the House and Mr. Speaker is hereby authorized to pay the three members for attendance at meetings of the said Committee held during the recess, according to the terms of Sections 73 and 74 of Bill No. 108 (1947) intituled "An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act."

Motion approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

VITAL STATISTICS ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Vital Statistics Act, 1948, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ACT TO SET ASIDE THE LAING MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT TRUST DEED

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Dent, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Set Aside the Laing Marriage Settlement Trust Deed, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I rise to seek your ruling on a matter of no little importance to the procedure of the House, and more particularly to a matter that occurred here in the House during the sitting of Friday afternoon.

During that sitting, while the House was in Committee of the Whole, I introduced a motion, or rather an amendment to a bill; the mimeographed

copy of Hansard, page D-2, reports the proceedings as follows:

"HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): That was seconded by whom?"

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no seconder.

MR. SALSBERG: My colleague is out of the House—

HON. MR. DREW: It is either seconded or it is not.

MR. SALSBERG: I would ask some hon. member to second it, so that we may discuss it.

HON. MR. DREW: Call the section; there is no seconder."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I had a feeling that the rules of the House do not require that a seconder be obtained to an amendment when the House is in Committee of the Whole and that was the reason I sent the amendment down without a seconder. However, when so important an hon. member of this Legislature as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) fired a question at me and asked who was seconding the amendment, and the hon. Chairman of the Committee of the Whole repeated that there was no seconder, I, for a moment, lost confidence that my recollection was correct and therefore, unable to find a seconder, had the amendment disqualified.

I wish to bring to your attention, however, Mr. Speaker, that in the "Parliamentary Procedure, Ontario," by the Clerk of the House, on page 126 we find section 96, which reads as follows, and I quote:

"The Standing Orders of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House so far as may be applicable, except the Standing Orders as to the seconding of motions and limiting the number of times of speaking."

That, Mr. Speaker, would clearly indicate that no seconder was required, or is required, when the House is in Committee of the Whole and an hon.

member moves an' amendment. However, in view of the demand made by the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that your ruling would be valuable insofar as it would re-establish the time-honoured custom and procedure of this House, and not permit the establishment of a new precedent which would further restrict the rights of hon. members of this House.

Obviously the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) either forgot or did not know the rule, and I ask you, therefore, to rule whether the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) was acting in accordance with the rule when he insisted on a seconder, or whether he was wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: To the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), might I say that as I understood him, he asked me to make a ruling on a rule which is very specific in its undertaking. There is definitely no necessity to have a seconder to an amendment, particularly when the House is in Committee of the Whole.

The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) also said something about the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) saying that there must be a seconder. I believe the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) will find that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) did not say that there should be a seconder, he said that the motion was either seconded or was not, one or the other. It was not seconded, but the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) could have gone on.

MR. SALSBERG: Except that it was ruled out.

MR. SPEAKER: It was not ruled out, was it?

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, the hon. Chairman ruled it out.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think there is any necessity for a ruling on it since the rule is very specific.

MR. SALSBERG: I think your ruling is quite satisfactory, Mr. Speaker.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 39th Order.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order. Second reading Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Commissioners for taking Affidavits Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act.

I might, Mr. Speaker, give a few words of explanation on second reading of this bill, as there is at least one important addition to the principle of taking affidavits.

Under the first section of the bill, as hon. members will see by the explanatory notes, barristers and municipal treasurers are added to those who are automatically commissioners, and the members of municipal councils who appear here are placed in this bill now for the purpose of taking affidavits, instead of being ex officio justices of the peace. I feel that I should state to the House the reasons for that.

As a matter of practice now, the appointment of justices of the peace is limited under the amendment made to the Act, to persons who are appointed, not for the purpose of taking affidavits, but to assist in the administration of justice by the taking of informations and complaints. Since that amendment was passed, it has been the practice of the department in making appointments to avoid the type of appointment where there might be some conflict of duty and interest with the duties of partially determining whether an information or complaint should be accepted. That is the reason why these municipal officials now will come under this Act and be appointed commissioners for taking affidavits ex officio, rather than being ex officio justices of the peace.

The other important provision of the bill is the addition bringing within the terms of the section those engaged in the business of real estate agents and insurance agents and as licensed by the Department of Insurance, eligible for

appointment on application. Throughout the province there are many estimable people engaged in that business who are subject to the licensing system of the province, who are conveniently located for the purpose of assisting the public in the taking of affidavits. The practice of the department on the basis of departmental nomination has been not to make such a distinction among individual members of that whole group, on the basis that by that appointment one person in that occupation would be given a competitive advantage over another.

This is simply a device that where there is a business premises where it had been proposed to use the appointment to engage in the business of conveyancing and they are licensed by the department, they can apply and receive an automatic commissionership as long as they are eligible for their licence.

Those, Mr. Speaker, are the principles of the bill, and with that explanation, I move second reading of Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Commissioners for taking Affidavits Act.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY
(Minister of Agriculture): 52nd Order.

CHANGE OF NAME ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 52nd Order Second Reading of Bill No. 86, the Change of Name Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, in rising to move second reading of Bill No. 86, The Change of Name Act, 1948, I propose to leave the explanation to the explanatory note. This is a type of bill that is best considered in committee. I am going to suggest if there are any of its principles or its provisions that require consideration it can best be given there.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY:
(Minister of Agriculture): 53rd Order.

PUBLIC VEHICLE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 53rd Order. Second reading Bill No. 87, An Act to amend the Public Vehicle Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT
(Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, this Bill, No. 87, makes two slight changes. One of them defines a "taxi-cab." It was never understood that a taxi would operate under Public Vehicles Act and this change will not permit it to do so. The other change is to comply with a change in The Municipal Act of last year, which permitted the municipality to pass a by-law to permit the licensing of buses in rural municipalities. Municipalities may pass a by-law to regulate, taking on and discharging passengers in their municipalities.

I move second reading of Bill No. 87.

MR. JOSEPH B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, at the meeting in the City Hall this morning between the Members of Council and the Toronto members of the Legislature, the question of this bill was raised and some member of the Board of Control of the City of Toronto asked whether the bill could not be amended to safeguard the municipality's right to determine the routes that incoming buses should take within the limits of the municipality. Some of them seem to fear that the bill as at present gives them so much freedom within the limits of a municipality that they can take any route on any street. I merely transmit to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) that this bill affected all members of the City Council and to express their desire for an amendment to the bill that will safeguard the rights of the municipalities in that regard.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Of course, this bill does not mention that. The municipalities have that right now. That does not need an amendment; it is already in the Act.

MR. SALSBERG: Evidently they do not know it.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: It is Section 2 of Chapter 287.

Motion approved. Second reading of the bill.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 54th Order.

THE SURVEYS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 54th Order. Second reading of Bill No. 88, An Act to Amend the Surveys Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, these are very simple amendments, which have been requested by The Ontario Land Surveyors.

Under the Act as it is at present the survey monuments described in (a) and (b) project. The surveyors feel, with this projection, they are more easily disturbed than if left flush with the ground and they have requested this amendment to the bill. The last paragraph covers where it is not possible to erect, and it is really self-explanatory.

I move second reading of Bill No. 88, An Act to Amend the Surveys Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 55th Order.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The bill has not been printed.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the permission of the House to allow second reading of this bill, even if it is not printed, so that it will go to the Committee on Municipal Law. When it is decided by the Committee of Municipal Law, it will come back here and be brought forward in the Committee of the Whole House. It is in order that we may get ahead with our committee work, that is all.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 55th Order. Second reading of Bill No. 90, An Act to Amend the Municipal Act.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, I move seconding of Bill No. 90.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 46th Order.

THE MENTAL HOSPITALS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th Order. Second reading Bill No. 80, An Act to Amend the Mental Hospitals Act. Mr. Kelley.

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): In the absence of Hon. Mr. Kelley, I move second reading of Bill No. 80. This bill is simply a re-draft of Sections to permit the Department of Health to enter into agreements with the Federal Department concerned.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 45th Order.

THE TOURIST CAMP REGULATION ACT, 1946

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order. Second reading Bill No. 79, An Act to Amend The Tourist Camp Regulations Act, 1946. Mr. Welsh.

HON. G. ARTHUR WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): I move second reading of Bill No. 79, An Act to Amend The Tourist Camp Regulation Act, 1946.

I might say that this bill is complementary to the one introduced by the Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) a few days ago.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. MR. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 44th Order.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, 1947

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th Order. Second reading Bill No. 78, An Act to Amend The Public Service Act, 1947. Mr. Michener.

HON. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of Bill No. 78, which I now do, I think all I can say, apart from a detailed explanation of the new sections, is this is amending the Public Service Act, which was passed at the last Session.

Like all new drafts or revisions of Statutes, in the course of the application of the Act, there have been some corrections which became necessary and this bill is to make those corrections. They are mainly in that category.

The first section deals with the deputy minister's authority to suspend a civil servant. The section did read "in the absence of the Minister a Deputy Minister may suspend," but that is rather a too narrow limitation on the authority of the deputy, and those words are now changed so that it now reads "with the consent." That is a minor change.

The next is to enable employees who have not been contributors by reason of the age that they entered the service, but who have been appointed permanently to the service, to prepay contributions for the years of their service when they were not contributing, and relate their service back to their first employment for the purpose of superannuation.

The next is Section 3 and is rather similar. There the new Act of last year fixed the retiring age at 65 instead of 70. It was appreciated that would upset the plans of a good many of the senior civil servants who were looking forward to working to the age of 70 and had made their plans on that ground and would expect their superannuation to relate to service up to 70 years, so the Act of last year was drawn so as not to disturb those people in their expectation, and the line was drawn between those 55 years of age and over, now in the Service and those under that

age. Actually the line should have been drawn at 50.

Then the fourth section relates to the period of service and salary on which the superannuation is computed. In the Act now—and it always has been under the Ontario Public Service Act—the average salary of the three last years has been taken for computing superannuation. This change suggested is to take the three highest years. It is not a great change because, in most cases, the three last years are the highest years.

Then the next, Section 5, deals with gaolers, and brings a new class into the pension benefits.

Section 6 deals with magistrates, and Section 7 the teaching profession. That is a rather complicated problem, and the section as passed in the bill of last year, while it created general satisfaction amongst the teachers, was found to be erratic in the way it applied in some cases, and an attempt is being made to improve that section.

Mr. Speaker, I would like the opportunity of saying more when the bill is in committee, rather than at the present time. I had a conference with the teachers, and I expect it will be necessary to suggest some minor changes in the proposed amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of the bill.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 42nd Order.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 42nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 75, An Act to Amend the Boards of Education Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 75, An Act to Amend the Boards of Education Act.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we could

have an explanation of this bill from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew).

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this Act is to permit a high school district, which includes two or more municipalities to have a municipal board of education, if the council of the municipality so decides. Formerly such a high school district could only have a high school board, which has certain limitations.

It also permits a high school in unorganized territory to have a board of education, inasmuch as such high school districts are subject to the same limitation that it was only under a board.

The bill also fixes the first meeting of the year of a board of education as the second Wednesday in January. Formerly it was the first Wednesday in February. It has been found that the first Wednesday in February was too late for the budgeting requirements of the municipalities, having regard to the necessity for checking their various details.

It also extends to the duties of a board of education of a high school district, composed of two or more municipalities.

That is the total effect of the bill, and is only one of the refinements which have become necessary in the extension of these districts, and the confirmation of the earlier single units.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 43rd Order.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 76, An Act to Amend the High Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 76, An Act to Amend the High Schools Act.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if my hon. friend

(Mr. Drew) would give a brief explanation. I think it would be better, if he would.

HON. MR. DREW: I will be very pleased to do that in each case, without waiting for comment.

This Act, in section 1 does two things; first it offers a distinction between the county pupils and the resident pupils, which is consistent with the bill amending the Continuation Schools Act, and the Vocational Education Act.

Secondly, it makes it clear that pupils residing on the lands exempt from taxation—that is, Crown land—are neither county pupils nor resident pupils.

I feel sure all the hon. members are now aware there are a number of problems arising in these numerous areas throughout the province, in regard to Crown lands in various forms, namely Crown lands under this development which has taken place under special provisions by the Dominion Government. This makes the situation quite clear, and provides for a method of assessing and collecting taxes for school purposes in a municipality within the district.

Section 2 permits the board of a high school district, comprising more than one municipality, to select a name approved by the Minister of Education for that high school board. Formerly it had to be named after the municipality in which the school was situated.

Section 3 enables a ratepayer residing within five miles of the boundaries of a high school district to qualify for membership on the high school board of the district. That is consistent with the qualifications for election to the municipal councils.

Section 4 provides for the formation of a high school board in high school districts in unorganized territory and collecting the tax for such districts.

Section 5; there is no change in the intent of the section. It is simply one necessitated by last year's legislation, and was dealt with by us at that time.

Section 6 fixes the time for the first meeting of the boards as the second Wednesday in January, instead of the

first Wednesday in February, and for the same reason mentioned previously.

Section 7 makes it clear that a high school board has authority to purchase vehicles for the transportation of pupils. That is something about which perhaps no difficulty might arise, but to avoid any possibility of any question, the power is clearly given to the municipalities to purchase vehicles, so that they can operate their own services in that respect, if they so desire.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 49th Order.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 49th Order; second reading of Bill No. 83, An Act to Amend the Department of Education Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 83, An Act to Amend the Department of Education Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I thought the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was going to give an explanation.

HON. MR. DREW: There are really four provisions covered by this Act.

Section 1 enables the Minister to make regulations regarding the school attendance, and payment of the costs of education for pupils residing on Crown land. It relates to the same problem I have already mentioned.

Subsection 2 of section 1 enables a Minister to make detailed regulations consistent with the general regulations authorized in the previous section. This is simply a clarification, so that there may be no question about the authority of the Minister to make regulations dealing with the problems arising in these areas.

Subsection 3 of section 1 enables a Minister to make regulations for adult education, recreation, camping, and a departmental athletic programme to be financed by the athletic and physical education funds, under the Athletic Control Act. This follows the course which was adopted last year of creating a separate fund in connection with charges made under the Athletic Control Act, and this provides simply for the appropriate authority to allocate that money in accordance with the intentions then expressed, and for various activities which are, themselves, related to health, physical fitness and adult education.

Section 2 authorizes the establishment of a provincial athletic training camp. That really is no change, but is merely a change of name, having regard to the change in the name of the Act. It authorizes the Department to deal with the camps, which were previously known as the "Ontario Athletic Commission Camps." There is no change in the administration of the Act.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, may I direct a question to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew)?

Would section 1 deal with the problem of education costs in the new areas where government housing projects were gone ahead with, and where we are now faced with the problem of the cost of education in those housing areas?

Mr. Speaker, may I add that if that section should deal with this very complicated problem, I, for one, would think this bill should perhaps be laid over to give hon. members an opportunity of studying it more fully than was possible up to this time.

HON. MR. DREW: I have no intention of agreeing to laying the bill over. This is second reading. The bill will be before us in committee, and there will be ample opportunity for any comments then. The problem may be complicated, but the bill is not. It enables the Minister to cover a situation not covered by the previous procedure.

MR. SALSBERG: Does that deal with areas such as those we have in the township here, where Federal Government housing projects were gone ahead with? Will this legislation cover such areas?

HON. MR. DREW: This deals with areas comprised of land not assessed for taxation in the ordinary way, and it covers those areas where there is no provision for taxation under the ordinary taxing methods.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Such as Wartime Housing projects?

HON. MR. DREW: That is correct.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) if there has been any discussion with any department at Ottawa with respect to the educational costs for those people on Federal lands.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes.

MR. NIXON: Are they making any contribution?

HON. MR. DREW: In some cases they are, and in some cases they are not. It is a very difficult situation, and without enlarging upon either the contents or the name of the Act at the moment, may I say that there will be within the next few days a bill introduced here dealing with this very problem. It is a very difficult problem indeed.

As I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will recall, there was a good deal of discussion arose about the difficulty at Malton, where in addition to a large aircraft plant, there was a whole community in itself which grew up around the plant, and the local municipal authority had neither the taxing power nor the facilities with which to deal with it. We were able, in that case, to make special arrangements with the department.

Mr. Speaker, I would prefer at the moment not to enlarge upon the discussion as to the adequacy or otherwise, because it will be possible in connec-

tion with this bill which will be introduced this week to discuss it. There are a number of cases where great difficulties have been presented, Ajax is one of them, and there are other areas throughout the province where it has been impossible for the municipalities or this government to reach any satisfactory solution.

Quite apart from any difficulty that might be encountered in the negotiating with the department at Ottawa, there is the difficulty of there being no provision in the existing Act, because such a situation never arose until during the war period. Now that the war is over, there is naturally not such a great readiness on the part of the Dominion Government to deal with some of these as at the time they were actually war projects. I am not raising this, in this particular case, in any sense of special criticism. It is quite natural that there should be less willingness, or shall we say "less appreciation" of the need for dealing with this.

The bill before you, as far as this section is concerned, simply empowers the Minister to make such arrangements as are necessary for charging the amounts required for education, where no other arrangements are made, and this will depend upon certain matters which will later be placed before you. There may be several different arrangements arrived at. There is no difficulty about the Dominion Government agreeing to place these projects under the ordinary rating of the municipality itself; they can do that, although they have not done it in many cases. They can contribute a fixed sum, or leave the whole matter to be determined by the department.

This simply gives the necessary authority to the department to fix the appropriate charges in the event the agreement contemplates that method of dealing with it.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to add these remarks, because it is a very important subject, and one that effects many of the ridings represented in this Legislature. This subject will be more fully discussed when the other bill I men-

tioned is introduced this week, and also there will be another opportunity to deal with this important matter when we are in committee of the whole house.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 50th Order.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 50th Order, second reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to Amend the Public Schools Act, Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to Amend the Public Schools Act.

Section 1 of this Act again is clarifying some of these problems which have arisen. This section clarifies the Public School Boards authority to enlarge its administrative or office buildings. This has resulted from the fact that the Toronto city solicitor has questioned the right of the Board of Education in Toronto to enlarge the present administrative building.

There are a number of other surprising difficulties of this kind arising, and this section has to do with clarifying them, so that no doubt can exist.

Subsection 2 of section 1 permits a public school board to purchase vehicles to transport pupils to the public, high, continuation or vocational schools. It is similar to the one I mentioned a few moments ago.

Section 2 enables a Minister to establish and maintain a public school on lands held by the Crown or on any lands which are exempt from taxation for school purposes and to designate any portion of such land as a rural school section.

There is one instance which would be very well known in the London area, of the Westminster Hospital, and the community which has grown up in that area. That is one of the samples of Crown lands where this special problem arises.

Section 3 provides for the payment of fees on behalf of pupils residing on Crown land or other land exempt from taxation for school purposes and attending a school in a school section outside of such land. That is, you have the ordinary case where the school is erected within the boundary of the Crown land and you have in a great many cases the situation where the pupils living on that Crown land, not subject to ordinary taxation, attend school outside of that area. This is simply a provision by which fees can be charged on behalf of the pupils who attend those schools.

Section 4, sub-section 1 extends the right of public school boards to transport pupils to a public school as well as to continuation, high or vocational schools. This power is often needed by boards in township or school areas. That again is simply to leave no doubt of their authority to commit the rate-payers in that area to the expenses involved in that connection.

Sub-section 2 of section 4 simply clarifies a public school board's authority to purchase a vehicle to transport pupils to school, again the same provision as I mentioned before.

That is the whole effect of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Have boards not been exercising that authority?

HON. MR. DREW: They have, but again some question has been raised, and I think perhaps with some reason, as to the adequacy of existing provisions to enable the boards to charge that amount. Actually the expenses incurred in making those arrangements have been approved by the Department of Education, and grants have been paid in relation to them, but we are not sufficiently certain that the powers are wide enough, that we do not have these clarified so that neither the boards nor the Department of Education may run into any unnecessary litigation as a result of the absence of a specific provision.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 51st Order.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 51st Order, second reading of Bill No. 85, An Act to Amend The Vocational Education Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 85, An Act to Amend the Vocational Education Act, and again, after you have read the motion, I will give the explanation.

This bill is one which produces some fairly important results, but it is really only a matter of clarification of the rights of the boards and the functions of certain boards.

Section 1 of this Act clarifies the definition of a board which may conduct vocational education. If you will examine section 1 carefully, and you will be able to do that very fully in Committee of the Whole House, you will find that all it does is to leave no doubt as to what boards may conduct vocational education and in that way commit the ratepayers to the higher expenditures involved for that education.

Section 2 clarifies the definition of county pupil and resident pupil, and makes these definitions uniform for all secondary schools. As you will have noticed, from different bills that I have mentioned, we have been clarifying these definitions because of certain doubts that have arisen as to the clarity of the definition that now exists.

Section 3 broadens the entrance requirements and the courses of study for the vocational schools.

Section 4 clarifies the authority to levy rates for vocational school costs in the continuation and high school districts, again merely a clarification for the purpose of avoiding any unnecessary argument or discussion about the rights and powers of the boards.

Section 5 enables the Minister to make regulations to establish and conduct technical institutes, which are now developing extremely well in certain parts of the Province. Again, this is a case of the necessity of making sure that there will be no doubt as to the authority to conduct these courses which are under way. One of the schools affected by that is the one in Haileybury which has done such exceptionally good work in giving fairly advanced training to mining engineers and others interested in training in connection with mines.

That is the full effect of the Act

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I feel that a word should be said about the rather dangerous implication involved in this and in some of the previous bills that just went through second reading.

It would have been perhaps far better if the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) had introduced the bill that he spoke of, and that he promised to have before the House sometime this week, prior to dealing with these bills. As one member of the House, Mr. Speaker, who has not had an opportunity of really studying these bills, I get a feeling that we are laying the groundwork for extra costs to be placed upon parents and children who live with them in wartime housing areas and in similar public housing areas undertaken, without knowing exactly where we are going.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) undoubtedly knows. He has an idea what the legislation will be like. I do not know whether other hon. members here have any idea—I have not. I have an uneasy feeling when these bills come up. In each case you have additions or amendments, as is the case in Bill No. 85, which read as follows:

“but shall not include pupils residing with their parents or guardians on land which is exempt from taxation for school purposes, who and whose parents or guardians are not assessed for, and do not pay, taxes for school purposes in a municipality in the county.”

Now, it would require a comparison of this amendment with the bill as it now stands. I doubt whether many hon. members have had an opportunity of comparing them. In the meantime, a bill goes through and provisions are made that definitely establish a differentiation and that lays the basis for what I fear may be the placing of additional and burdensome taxes of a new sort on parents of children in those wartime housing areas.

Now, we may have a chance of comparing the amendments with the original Act prior to third reading, but I do feel, Mr. Speaker, that these comments at least should be made when we are dealing with so important a matter, and in the manner we are dealing with it, and to express regret that the major bill dealing with the problem that we all are conscious of was not introduced prior to the introduction of these bills.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of engaging in a debate on this, because quite frankly, I do not feel that this is directed toward any useful object.

I did explain to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), knowing that he was really interested in this, and to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), that there is a bill being introduced later this week. It was quite unnecessary even for me to mention that because every hon. member knows exactly what the bill provides. I was simply assisting them by indicating that there would be a further bill dealing with the problem that arises. This bill stands by itself. I do not ask that it be considered in any other way. I was merely giving the information to those who I know are interested in this.

This clears the way for appropriate negotiations with the authorities who have direct responsibility for these Crown lands, and that is essential in order to deal with this situation. There is no provision here other than simply giving the authority to deal with this subject by the appropriate allocation of cost of education in areas where the ordinary methods do not apply, and

with the power to do that in this province, it is then possible to proceed with the very sort of negotiation that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) indicated. Without such authority, the matter is left in the air, and I must say that as far as this is concerned, it stands by itself, and it is a very necessary provision for us to deal with this situation. It is not a case of our imposing onerous responsibilities upon anyone, but simply a case of providing a mechanism whereby people who obtain benefits from schools take care of the cost of that, as every other citizen of the province does.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 40th Order.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, second reading of Bill No. 73, An Act to Amend The Continuation Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 73, An Act to Amend the Continuation Schools Act.

Before the motion is carried, I would like to explain the effect of this bill.

Section 1 achieves two results. First of all, it offers definitions of "county pupils" and "resident pupils," which are consistent with the bills amending the Public Schools Act and the Vocational Education Act, which I have already discussed.

Second, it provides for the exclusion of pupils residing on land which is exempt from taxation for school purposes where they and their parents or guardians are not assessed for, and do not pay school taxes within the meaning of the Act. It is exactly the same provision to clarify the whole situation.

Section 2 clarifies the membership of the board of arbitration which disposes of the assets of a dissolved continuation school.

Section 3 brings the Continuation Schools Act into line with the High

Schools Act as regards the charging of fees for pupils attending from other secondary school districts. The latter is a provision such as indicated before, which is called for so that there can be no doubt about the right of the board to make the appropriate assessments for educational costs in that case.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 41st Order.

TEACHERS' AND INSPECTORS' SUPERANNUATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, second reading of Bill No. 74, An Act to Amend The Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act, 1946. Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 74, An Act to Amend The Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act, 1946. Before the motion is carried, I would like to explain the effect of this bill.

This bill is for the purpose of clarifying the relationship of the superannuation fund to two particular groups of teachers, the teachers in the University of Toronto Schools, and the teachers of vocational subjects who serve as temporary teachers.

The provision is made necessary to avoid any confusion as to the obligation of the fund in these particular cases. Hon. members will find that the explanatory notes are very thorough and give the full effect of the section. They can be read in detail, and the effect of the sections examined when we are in Committee of the Whole.

If any further explanations are required, I will be glad to give them, but the whole purpose of the bill, Mr. Speaker, is to avoid any confusion as to the obligation of this fund in the case of teachers who are already dealt with under another provision.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 23rd Order.

RIGHT TO VOTE AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd Order, resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for second reading of Bill No. 56, an Act to extend the right to vote at Municipal Elections to the classes of persons that may vote at elections to the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Salsberg.

MR. A. A. McLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I moved the adjournment of the debate on this bill several days ago largely for the reason that I felt something had to be done to halt what I considered was wrong procedure in dealing with the bills that were called that day. I attempted, as best I could, to point out that the procedure followed was absolutely out of order under the rules of the House, but could get no support for that view. I would at this time, Mr. Speaker, call your attention to rule No. 31 which reads as follows:

"All the items standing on the Orders of the Day shall be taken up according to the precedence assigned to each on the Order Book, the right being reserved to the administration of taking up Government orders in such rotation as they see fit on the days on which Government bills are precedent."

That is the end of the quotation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if you will refer back to the Order paper you will see that this and other bills which preceded it were not taken in the order in which they were on the Order paper. Had that been the case, we should have been dealing with Bill No. 38 standing in the name of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett). I do feel, Mr. Speaker, that if we are going to proceed in an orderly fashion that the rules of the House should be followed. Unless that is done we are going to have a state of affairs that will not expedite the conduct and business of the Legislature.

Furthermore, I would call your attention to Rule No. 32(b) which clearly suggests that when a particular bill is called and the hon. member in whose name the bill stands may not be ready to proceed, such an Order can stand over and must be allowed to retain its precedence on the Order paper.

I am raising this matter now because I feel it is in the best interests of all hon. members of the House to know whether these rules under which Governments have conducted business in this Legislature over a period of many years are to stand or are to be swept aside as was done by the Leader of the Government (Mr. Drew) a few days ago.

We are, on occasion, like all hon. members of the House, called to order for violating a rule and, of course, when such violations are called to our attention by the Speaker we are obliged to bring ourselves into line. We are only too happy to receive the instruction of the Chair on such occasions.

Now, Mr. Speaker, while I moved the adjournment of the debate the other day, I have since read over in Hansard what was said in support of this bill by my colleague the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg), I find that the subject matter has been covered very fully, that all the arguments have been very forcefully put forward by him, I have no desire to delay the House this afternoon by repeating any part of what he had to say.

I feel, however, that the provisions in the bill are sufficiently important to the people of the province. It is my very sincere hope that the bill will not be disposed of by a voice vote but that there will be a recorded vote on the bill.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, may I just say a word or two in connection with this bill? I feel that this is a rather important bill and there is not the same means for property restrictions for elections as there was one day. The bulk of the costs of local improvements was charged to the individual property owners on a frontage basis where today in many

places the situation has changed, still the bulk of the costs of local improvements is paid for by the city as a whole, what they call the city-general. That is one reason I think it is not as important to have these restrictions as it was in by-gone days.

The other reason is this; if you care to check on the number of people who are on the voters' lists in the municipality and are entitled to vote, you will find that the number who do vote is very low and I think probably one of the reasons for that is the fact that many people are getting on in life before they acquire sufficient property to entitle them to vote. I think we are agreed anything we can do to encourage the young people of this province and this country to take an interest in their local city government, we should do it, and I believe this is a step in this direction. Therefore, I am going to support the bill.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I would like to call to the attention of the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson), when you mention the change in the Municipal Act whereby the greater portion of the local improvement costs will be paid by the municipality at large—even if it is paid by the municipality at large—it is paid—how? By the rate payers, by the property owners. It is not by a roomer or any person like that or any person who is occupying a room, it does not mean every person in a city is taxed for improvements, still the property owner has to pay. When you say people reach a certain age and they have not been entitled to vote, you understand the Municipal Act better than that. You know tenants are voting, it is not only property owners. Tenants occupying property assessed for \$400, the privilege up to \$400. That is not a large amount. They have a vote the same as a property owner. Therefore, it is not confined to property owners alone.

MR. ANDERSON: I suppose I should have mentioned this and gone into more detail. I assumed we all knew and I am quite aware of what the minister

has told me. Let me state you a simple case. We will assume, for the purpose of argument, one of the professors teaching in one of our universities here in Toronto is rooming in a house with an assessed value of less than \$400; as the Act stands now he would not be entitled to a vote. If, on the other hand, someone who might just have arrived here and was working as a labourer and bought a lot with an assessed value of \$400 and paid a down-payment of \$50 and had the deed transferred to his name, he would be entitled to vote. I think it is very unfair.

I realize other people are entitled to their opinion but I think when we see as low as 25 and 30 per cent. of the people in a municipality at election time going to vote, then I think anything we can do to encourage more people to take a definite interest in democracy we should do it.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You are wrong in that again; pardon me for correcting you. When you mention a man entitled to vote just because he purchased a lot assessed for \$400, it does not have to be assessed for \$400, it might only be assessed for \$100, but he owned the lot. Therefore, he would be entitled to vote as a property owner, so that would not make any difference in the change you are making now. It does not matter about the value of the property, it is only the value of property occupied by a tenant that is taken into consideration whether the tenant has a vote.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I want to clear up one point mentioned by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson).

As far as this is concerned, I think there is one feature of this discussion which should be borne in mind; perhaps undue emphasis has been placed upon the thought that this is for the purpose of avoiding any limitation as to the ownership of property. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) has made it clear that is not the limitation that is really under consideration here.

There is one consideration that should be borne in mind and which has not been mentioned. As far as elections to this Legislature are concerned, it is obviously desirable that everyone who resides in the province shall by some method have an opportunity of voting somewhere in one of the 90 ridings, but it may well be that in determining that, very little consideration needs to be given to the attachment of the individual to any particular municipality.

On the other hand, municipal elections are for the purpose of choosing municipal authorities who will deal with the affairs of the municipality and there is every reason why there should be certain provisions that do assure that those who vote are identified in some way with that particular municipality. And that is the principle behind this where the details in fact carry it fully into effect.

In so far as any change of this kind is concerned the Government is not opposing this or any other statutory provision on the basis of limiting the power to vote. I could not be more vigorous in my support than I am of the principle put forward by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson); I would like to see everybody take an interest in public affairs and have a right to vote because the more who take an interest and the more who have the right to vote, the more there is a chance of keeping down the menace of Communism.

Second reading negatived on division.

AYES 9

NAYS 60.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 33rd Order.

ELECTION ACT

CLERK OF THE SESSION: 33rd Order, Second Reading Bill No. 57, An Act to Amend The Election Act. Mr. MacLeod.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I must, at this juncture, ask for your ruling on the procedure adopted by the Hon. Leader of the

Government (Mr. Drew). A few minutes ago I called attention to Rule No. 31, which states specifically that bills should be dealt with in the order of their appearing on the Order Paper. That right was violated the other day.

Nevertheless we proceeded. Rule number 32 states clearly that it is the privilege of a member when a bill is called, to ask to have it stand over. In the event of it standing over, it shall retain its precedence on the Order Paper.

Now, I am not ready to proceed with the discussion of this bill. I say, in calling it, the Hon. Leader of the Government (Mr. Drew) is out of order under the Rules of the House, and I would ask for a ruling from you.

MR. SPEAKER: Might I say to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) in respect to Rule 31, which reads;

"While it is true that Rule No. 31 in the present Rule Book provides that Orders of the Day shall be taken up in accordance with the order of precedence set out in the Order Paper, it has been the practice of this Assembly for many years to allow the Leader of the House the privilege of indicating what Orders will be considered at any particular stage of the proceedings.

"This practice has met with the general approval of the members for so many years that it may be said to have become a custom and is the accepted method of dealing with the Orders of the Day.

"It must be remembered that the procedure of this Assembly is governed not only by the Rules but by precedents established by the practices of the House in the past.

"In my opinion the present practice of the House in this connection has been so well established for so many years that it has acquired the authority of a rule which I must recognize."

MR. MACLEOD: Well, Mr. Speaker, when hon. members take their seats in this House they are handed only one

book of instructions, and that is the book of instructions which I have in my hand, "Parliamentary Procedure, Ontario," by Alex C. Lewis.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) that if he does not agree with my opinion, he is at perfect liberty to appeal to the House. That is my ruling.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: He has spoken once.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am in no position to challenge your ruling with any hope of success, but I say to you, sir, it is grossly unfair to the hon. members of this House who take the trouble to study the rules, only to find that some years back something has been changed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very easy matter for any hon. member of the House to apply a rule for himself. My ruling is we should follow the general procedure and the precedents established for so many years. That is my ruling.

MR. MACLEOD: May I then, Mr. Speaker, make a request? You have given your ruling on Rule 31. May I suggest that under Rule 32 (b) a provision is made enabling an hon. member of this House to ask that a bill stand over until we are prepared to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: After consulting the Clerk of the House on the matter, I would say that under Section 32 (b) an hon. member is within his rights, in requesting to have a bill stand over.

MR. MACLEOD: Then I would like to make the request of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) that he allow this bill to stand over.

HON. MR. DREW: I cannot hear a word.

MR. MACLEOD: Because you cannot hear, or because you do not want to.

MR. DREW: No, I cannot hear. I do not want to, but in this case I really cannot hear you.

MR. MACLEOD: I am instructed by Mr. Speaker that I am quite within my rights, under rule 32 (b) to now request that this bill be allowed to stand over.

HON. MR. DREW: No one could possibly disagree with the ruling of Mr. Speaker. You have requested, but the government will not agree.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, may I ask for your opinion? If, in view of the opinion you expressed, an hon. member, in whose name a bill stands, requests that it be laid over, is it not within your authority to rule that such a bill stand over.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, since this is being pursued, I think it is time I made one or two observations in relation to these comments—

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order raised by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg)?

MR. SALSBERG: I asked a question of Mr. Speaker, and before he had the opportunity of answering the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is taking the floor. I would suggest that Mr. Speaker be given an opportunity to answer the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot answer it at the moment, but if I may be permitted, I will put it over until tomorrow.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I would suggest before you answer, that it is quite appropriate that you should hear from the head of the Government as to what the view expressed is, and the course we propose to follow in regard to the suggestion made.

After all, this is still Toronto and not Prague, and here we hear both sides of a case, and expect a ruling from Mr. Speaker.

In this particular case we have had a ruling from Mr. Speaker. Further questions are being raised which have the effect of challenging the ruling, but

are, in fact, put in the form of questions.

To revert to what is being raised in this case, I would remind the hon. members of this Legislature that at Westminster, in Ottawa, and for some years in this Legislature, bills have been called and the business brought forward in such a way as to expedite the business of the Legislative body, and to use the time of the hon. members properly, when the hon. members are gathered here to do business.

The fact is that one of the reasons we have been able to conduct business-like sessions of this Legislature for some years is that it has become a clearly-established practice, and has been regarded both wise from a business point of view, and certainly creating no possible hardship of any kind on any hon. member, if other business has been dealt with. The orders being called in that way, brings in the most orderly manner before the Legislature the subjects that remain for discussion.

There is no hesitation in expressing exactly why the orders are being called in the way they now are. We are dealing with bills that are exactly the same, in principle as bills which were put forward last year, and which were dealt with by this Legislature.

A series of bills have been introduced by two of the opposition groups and it would appear to represent the legislative programme of those groups, in the form of suggested statutory provisions. As to the wisdom of adopting this method of introducing bills, I have no intention of commenting at the moment. There are very divergent points of view, and the propriety or wisdom of that method is something for the hon. members themselves to decide.

We have here a group of bills which attempt to make piece-meal changes in existing legislation, for which the Government must assume administrative responsibility, and it seems to be the most orderly and reasonable course to present those bills which were put forward by the Communist hon. members and deal with them, and then deal with the other bills on the order paper.

It is the intention of the Government to carry that practice forward, as indicated before, and if any of the hon. members question the wisdom of that course, which is within the ruling made by Mr. Speaker, then, of course, it is open to them to challenge the ruling of Mr. Speaker, by way of a motion.

As far as these bills are concerned; there can be no suggestion of any hardship, because these bills were discussed last year, and are being discussed again at the present time, and the hon. members are undoubtedly ready now and have been ready at all times since the session began, to deal with them.

I hope the hon. members recognize we can very much better use our time when we are gathered here for the purpose of doing the business of the province, if we deal with the bills on the order paper, and after we have completed the ordinary business, to introduce other bills in a manner which will best obtain a clear indication of the view of the hon. members of the Legislature, and their interpretation of the matters before them.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker—

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): This order has been called.

MR. SPEAKER: I think I called the order.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, you will recall that when I put a question to you, you said you were not prepared on the spur of the moment to answer the question as to whether my request to have the bill stand over was something which you could rule upon, and you said you might give us your ruling tomorrow.

I ask that this bill be allowed to stand over, and I would ask, under your ruling, and under the rule which I quoted to you, if I am obliged to proceed at this time.

I understood you to say that on the advice of the Clerk you thought I was quite in order in making the request, and that the rules themselves permitted a bill to stand over until another sitting.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, that was not what you said at all. I want to make it quite definite that Mr. Speaker made no such ruling. Mr. Speaker made a ruling that it was proper for the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) to make his request to have the bill held over, and he went no further. It is a typical example of the distortion of everything that is said here by the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. MacLeod).

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I followed that with a question to you, sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: The record—

MR. SPEAKER: I may say that as far as I am concerned, I am trying to do my best as the Speaker, but I am no encyclopaedia.

MR. SALSBERG: The record will show what my question was, and what your answer was. You may want to think it over.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. MacLeod (Bellwoods) moved—

MR. MACLEOD: I did not move anything.

MR. SPEAKER: I may say that I think the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) is trying to be, perhaps, a little bit clever in this matter. We will give him a chance to move it now.

MR. MACLEOD: Please accept my assurance, Mr. Speaker, that I am not trying to be clever. When the order was called, I rose in my place and asked you for an opinion or ruling, and the discussion which has gone on since has been on the request I made. I did not have an opportunity of moving second reading of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I think enough has been said already to indicate that the Government, for its own reasons, is determined to subject us to the maxi-

mum of embarrassment, and wants us to deal with these bills in rapid order, knowing that discussion on them will be confined perhaps chiefly to my colleague and myself.

But, in order that Mr. Speaker, who as he said a moment ago is not an encyclopaedia, will not be subjected to pressure by being asked to rule on the spur of the moment, and that no further embarrassment shall be caused to Mr. Speaker, I will move second reading of Bill No. 57, An Act to Amend the Elections Act.

I would suggest that inasmuch as the report of a committee on the rules of the House which was brought in last session has been pigeon-holed, most of us are in complete ignorance as to the rules under which we are proceeding, and I would suggest that something be done as quickly as possible to furnish the hon. members of the House with some supplementary material, which will be a guide to them in the future. There are precedents which have been established over the years, and I think it would be in order to let us have some mimeographed sheets with citations from the rule book, which would serve as our guide. We spent a lot of taxpayers' money setting up a select committee—

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

I think on this question of the rules, an hon. member has the right—the right, mind you—not only to request his bill to stand, but to have that request granted. Apparently that rule has been washed out completely, and I do not like to go back and try to rinse it again, in a lot of old water.

Now, the hon. member who has the floor (Mr. MacLeod) has moved second reading of his bill. Let him proceed on that. That is what we want.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, I thank my hon. friend for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) for the verbal spanking, and I shall now proceed to discuss the bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: He can always do those things in a very gentlemanly way, and one can never take exception to what he says.

The bill, Mr. Speaker, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has pointed out, is a measure which was before us last year in substantially the same form. It is a bill upon which there has been a great deal of public discussion. The amendment contained in the bill was the subject of discussion in a select committee of the House, appointed, I believe, in 1944, to revise the Election Act, and it did a rather important piece of work, in bringing the Election Act up-to-date. But the House has never had the opportunity of dealing with it finally, so we are operating in the province today under an Act which many people seem to think is quite obsolete.

Without attempting to amend the Act extensively, my bill merely seeks to extend the franchise by lowering the voting-qualification age from 21 years to 18 years.

Now, on other occasions, the arguments in favour of these amendments have been put forward, not only by myself, but by the then Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), I believe, back in 1944, and on occasion by hon. members of the group in front of me.

I have always argued that any person who is on call to defend the country in time of war, who is considered mature enough to use the intricate weapons of war, and who is considered mature enough to do highly-skilled war work, in war factories, in time of war, is, by the same token, sufficiently mature to have his or her say in determining who shall represent them in this Assembly, or in any other governing body.

As I have said before, and I will repeat it, that I cast my first vote when I was 15 years of age. I did not have another vote for a very long period of years. Perhaps one of the reasons why I, in the judgment of some hon. members, have gone astray in my life, is because when I cast my first vote, I

voted for a Tory, for the Union-Government candidate, against old D. D. Mackenzie, who became the House Leader of the Liberal Party following the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

It should be pointed out that the Election Act of the Province of Ontario has been amended so as to permit service men, or women, who had the vote when they were less than 21 years of age, to continue to exercise their right to vote in any election which might follow their demobilization from the army.

I feel that we should go beyond that. I think that the time has come when we should get away from the idea that young people, 18 years of age, should be looked upon as persons who should be responsible to the community. I think, having regard to the maturity of modern youth, that we should give them an opportunity to become responsible for the community.

I could not help but feel when I was out at Brampton the other day with the other hon. members of this House, talking with some of those young lads, the 140 of them who unfortunately are committed to that institution, that perhaps they would not have committed those crimes for which they are serving time if they had the feeling on having attained the age of 18 years they had reached the age of maturity, and at that point assumed responsibility for the communities in which they lived, that they had a responsibility to society and, that being the case, had to accept responsibility for the community in which they lived.

A great deal has been said since we first met here about the fact that fewer and fewer people are voting in municipal elections and in provincial and Dominion elections. I do not know what the all-time high was, but I should imagine that for many years not much more than 50 per cent. of potential voters in the country as a whole have gone to the polls. There was an increase in the vote in the Province of Ontario in the last provincial election, but I think all of us will agree that much needs to be done to bring a larger number of

people out to exercise their franchise, and I repeat again that in my judgment it would have a very salutary effect on the young people of this country of ours if, on the attainment of their 18th birthday, they felt that they were full-fledged citizens with the right to discharge all the obligations of citizenship.

We greeted today a young lady, a young Canadian girl who has certainly proven in the last couple of years, when she has been on the world stage, that she is very, very mature in her outlook. I cannot see why anyone should want to deprive Barbara Ann Scott, who is typical, I think, of the youth of Canada, of the right to cast a vote in the election that may take place in the Province of Ontario or in the Dominion of Canada before the end of 1948. She is not yet 21 years of age, she is only 19, and she of course would not have the right to vote under the Act as it stands today.

I do not know why there is such strong opposition to this proposed amendment. I know that it did come before the House, in the spring of 1945, and it was clearly indicated that a large majority of hon. members of this House would have voted for it. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) will recall that. He was leading the Government at the moment, and, realizing the way the wind was blowing, he very tactfully and skilfully—if you want to use those terms—took the bill away from us, and the place thereof saw it no more.

But on that occasion it was quite clear from what was said by the then Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Joliffe) and the spokesman for the Liberal Party who, if I am not mistaken, was the present Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), there was a majority for the amendment and had it been put to a vote, it would have passed and it would be the law of the Province of Ontario today. But here we are with a situation where the Government has only been able to garner to itself 44 per cent. of the votes in the Province of Ontario, and it is prepared to thwart what was on that occasion the clearly expressed will of the vast majority of hon. mem-

bers in this House, who at that time spoke for a much larger percentage of the people of Ontario than does the present Government.

I cannot help but feel that one of the reasons why the Government has on three occasions refused to support this amendment is because they do not have any confidence that the young people of 18 years of age would vote for the Tory Party. They are afraid that the young people of the nation regard Toryism as a relic of the past and something that ought not to be entrusted with government.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): You should hear some of our young organizations and then you would know what was going on.

MR. MACLEOD: I do not know—we do not have any of them in this House.

AN HON. MEMBER: I do not know about that.

MR. MACLEOD: We do not have many young Tories in this House.

AN HON. MEMBER: What have you got over there?

MR. MACLEOD: All the young people in the House are over on this side.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: If you added up the total age of all the 66 Tories in this House—

AN HON. MEMBER: And divide it by 66.

MR. MACLEOD: —it would really look like the serial number on a box-car.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: You have no confidence in the young people. I have no doubt myself that a proportion of them would vote for the Tories and I am sure that a lot of young people up in Eglinton riding, children of the good, rock-ribbed Tories up there, would go

to the polls and vote for the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). I do not know why, but I think they would, and I have no doubt that the young people 18 years of age in the good old town of Lindsay would vote for the handsome Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). And again I cannot understand why. And so on in all these constituencies.

But the Government evidently fears that it will not get enough; it will not get a sufficiently large slice of that vote; that a small slice of it will go to the Liberal Party and a bigger slice of it will go to the C.C.F., and some of it of course, is inevitably bound to come to us. I think that if you are really serious when you claim to be enlightened people with faith in the young people of Canada, you should be willing to trust them with a ballot. You are willing to trust them with the control stick of an expensive bombing machine or with a rifle or with some intricate instrument on a battleship, or with some precision instrument in a war plant of some kind or other. It just does not make sense. It does not make sense that you were willing to give to the young person 18 years of age the enormous responsibility of manning a battle station, where a high degree of intelligence is called for, but you are not prepared to give them the right to decide whether the present hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Blackwell) shall have the right to sit in the Ontario Legislature.

As far as the issue that has to be decided this year or next year in the Province of Ontario is concerned, I do not think that it requires the intelligence of an 18-year-old citizen to decide that.

As I said last year, I think that you could lower the age to 15, and get a very sound and valid opinion as to the unfitness of the present Government to preside over the destinies of this province, but I am not suggesting that we go that far. I say that on the basis of experience, it has been shown that the young people of this country who are 18 years of age and over have proven themselves in the most critical period

through which the nation has ever passed that they are ready to assume responsibility, and that they are equipped mentally to meet the obligations of citizenship, however severe the test may be, and I would ask you, at least on this occasion, to abandon your obscurantist outlook—

AN HON. MEMBER: "Obscurantist?"

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, it is a good word which perfectly describes what we have on the other side of the House and part of this side of the House, obscurantism of the first order. Abandon that, and try at least on one occasion to show the people of this province that you have faith in the future and you are willing to trust the youth of the nation to make those great decisions on which the future of the nation depends.

I move second reading of the bill.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, before putting it to a vote, I will not delay the House any length of time but I want to make clear my position on this bill.

I am inclined to have a great deal of sympathy with the principle of the bill, but there is more to it than appears on the surface. It is a very small bill, it contains a very few words to change a matter that has existed in this country and in other countries for a long, long, long time. The question not having been studied at sufficient length, the pros and cons not having been put before us on a matter of such importance with sufficient thought, I am not inclined, especially at my age, to make such a radical change in the constitution of the province. I say "the constitution" advisedly. 21 years has been set for centuries past as the age where civic rights in toto are granted to a citizen. There is not only the question of votes, there is the question of holding property, there is the question of contracting obligations. You have that 21-year limit set practically in every page of our statutes, in every statute of our constitution, of our legislative

machinery, so that there must be brought the whole question as to what rights should be granted to the youth of this country, say from 18, because at 18 we asked them to make the supreme sacrifice for their country. Shall we give them only the right to vote, or would it not be important to give them the right to deal with property, the right to make contractual obligations and so on?

It is a wide, wide question, and I am not ready to saddle future generations who have their own lives to live, with the obligation to be acting under this new set-up, this new law, this new limitation. I, for one, am not ready by my vote here, without more ado, without more thought, without more discussion, without more study, to vote in favour of it. The question is wider, and greater than appears at first sight. Therefore, I rise simply not to give my own views or my own arguments about it, pro or con, but simply to state that I am not ready at this time to change the whole constitution of this country as to the limitation in age of the rights of citizenship.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I will defer what I have to say to the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) if he wishes to speak now.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I intend to make my remarks very short. I think the ground has been fairly well covered, and this is not the first time this has been debated here.

Previous speakers have mentioned the fact that at the age of 18 we—I was going to say "we permit" our sons to go to war, but it is not altogether that, we draft them if necessary into the service.

However, I think there is something else that has not been mentioned and which is very important and that is, we recognize that at the age of 18, young people are sufficiently matured to enter into a contract of marriage and assume all the responsibility that entails.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER: But it is a noviate.

MR. ANDERSON: The point I would like to draw to your attention, Mr. Speaker, and that of hon. members of this House, is that there has been a lot said, particularly at election time in the heat of an election, as to what different political parties will do if they succeed in being elected. In the only province in this country that has a C.C.F. Government, in the Province of Saskatchewan, they have enacted legislation similar to this bill today. The legislation that is now in effect in the Province of Saskatchewan and has been in effect since the spring of 1945, under a C.C.F. Government, permits 18-year-olds to vote in a provincial election, and because it is part of our programme, because we believe in it, because I think it is justice and would extend the franchise to a group of people that have been denied that right and would encourage our young people to take a greater interest in our democratic government, I am going to support the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I am supporting this bill on the ground that it contains a principle which has been enunciated by the C.C.F. for some considerable time. I am not supporting it with any consideration from where it comes. The bill, no matter who introduced it in the House, would receive my support because of this principle.

I would like to disagree with the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger). He says he is not prepared to accept this small amendment, because it does not take into consideration the over-all picture. May I remind the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) that we have never had any change in the laws, except by whittling down the old status quo. We have to change a little now, and a little at a later time. That is how progress is achieved. Giving the vote to those of 18 years of age is one step; the other steps can be achieved later on.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I

had no intention on this occasion, when this bill came up for discussion, of making any extensive remarks. I would, however, like to repeat the observation I made about it last year in relation to what was put forward by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod).

He referred the hon. members of the Legislature to the statute prior to the election in 1945, and indicated what the support was in this Legislature for the principle of the bill.

All I can say, Mr. Speaker, is that I am not extremely impressed by that, because the great majority of the hon. members who were in favour of that principle, demonstrated in the ensuing election that they did not have the confidence of their constituents, they then represented, and most of them lost their seats.

I would like to say on behalf of the Government that we on this side of the House are extremely gratified at the progress in the thinking of the official opposition, as indicated by the remarks of the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger). Last year they were not in favour of the bill—

MR. BELANGER: I spoke only for myself.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The others may speak for themselves, if they wish.

As I indicated, Mr. Speaker, last year the official opposition was in favour of the bill. Now, at least one hon. member of the official opposition has been impressed since, and no doubt was at that time, by the argument that was advanced on behalf of the Government as to why it was opposed to the principle of the bill.

But what does make me a trifle despondent is that after the evident progress which has taken place in the thinking of the official opposition, after a year has elapsed, they want more time to make up its mind; it is unprepared to declare themselves in favour of the principle, and is not quite prepared to come to the conclusion that it is unsound.

When this bill comes up, as it undoubtedly will, next year, the opposition will, I hope, have reached a conclusion with finality.

Mr. Speaker, the bill is not acceptable to the Government, and it will be opposed by it.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, there is just one difference between the opposition and the Government, as related to the remarks of my hon. friend who has just taken his seat (Mr. Blackwell), and that is, there is room for variation in thinking and expression on this side of the House, but it has never been shown that there is such room on the other side of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Oh yes, absolutely.

MR. OLIVER: That would be something I would like to see. I would like to have it reproduced here, so we could have a good look at it.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, in regard to this legislation, that I have always held the opinion that it would be the fair and just thing for the Legislature to give the franchise to those of 18 years of age.

I will not go over the arguments which have been advanced in favour of this particular Act. I am only going to say that as far as I am personally concerned, I think, with the majority of the other opposition, that they are still in favour of this legislation.

I value very highly the opinion of my hon. friend from Prescott (Mr. Belanger), that this matter should be given some consideration and while this is a small amendment, consideration should be given to it, if we are going to make proper progress. It should be considered in relation to other necessary amendments to the election laws. There is no doubt about that. But when one's principles are at stake, and are called into question, there is no leeway

allowed; you are either in favour of the bill as it stands, or against the bill. I have no hesitation at all in saying that my vote will go in support of Bill No. 57.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to follow the last speaker (Mr. Oliver), but more particularly the speaker before him (Mr. Blackwell), who, as is quite often the case with him, oversteps a little, and gets into an overconfident mood, and sometimes gets what he is not looking for. I am sorry, because otherwise he is a very fine fellow.

I am glad the official opposition has not abandoned its position, and that it stands for what is very sound position, namely, in favour of legislation that will extend the franchise to those of 18 years and over.

Now, apropos of the certainty of the Government spokesman against this measure; I want to say that their confidence and certainty seems to increase year by year. When this matter was before the House in 1945, they did not at all oppose it—not publicly. They may have wished it were never an issue, that it had never been brought up, but they never spoke against it—not in the House. As a matter of fact, they behaved in a manner which led people to believe that they were not against it.

Of course, that was the period of the rising wave of democracy in the province, when the Tories were in the minority in the House, when the C.C.F., Liberals and our humble persons, constituted the majority of the hon. members, and it was under such circumstances that the Tory spokesmen did not wish to be regarded as being against this bill. So they just kept quiet.

Now, as time goes on, they become more "cocky" and certain they were right all along.

The Conservative Party leadership had a few alarming experiences thrown their way. At a convention of the Young Conservatives in this province, they appeared to be very critical of this Government's lack of a housing policy.

You remember that? They voted against it—Mr. Speaker, I should correct myself; they adopted a motion contrary to the advice of members of the Government benches, and they were critical of the Government.

Well, if the young people will do that—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That could not happen in the Communist Party.

MR. SALSBERG: —if that could happen in their own tents, what will happen when they go to the ballot boxes? There are many sincere young men, amongst the Young Conservatives. I had an example, which I think I should relate for the benefit of the hon. members opposite.

Last year, after speaking in this House in favour of some social legislation, I was stopped by a young fellow as I was leaving the building, who came up to me and congratulated me on the very fine address and the excellent proposals I had made. I thanked him, of course, as we all would, and modestly acknowledged that it was not the worst speech delivered that afternoon or evening.

Then the young man volunteered this to me. He said, and said in all solemnity—"I am certain the Government will support those measures." Well, I looked at this very well-meaning, innocent, inexperienced young man, and I said, "Young fellow, I am not so sure; in fact, I have my doubts." I was very careful not to disillusion him. He said, "I am certain you are wrong; I am a member of the Young Conservative Association, and the Ministers of the Government speak to us about these very things."

Then, of course, I showed him more consideration than I would have shown anyone else. I knew that disillusionment was in store for him, and why should I bring it to this young man. I said, "I hope you are right; I hope I am wrong, but I am afraid that time will prove that I am right, and that you are wrong, and the Government will

not support those measures, regardless of what the Ministers say when they address your meetings."

Alas, I was proven to be right; he was proven to be wrong, and the Tory Government voted against all those measures, and I am sure this young man is more disillusioned than ever, but wiser now about the character of Tory administration.

I do not know where the young man is now, but I am confident that he is on his way to a better berth than he ever found in the Young Conservative Association.

I think these experiences of the Government shocked them so that they are afraid to adopt a measure of this sort, a measure which would place political responsibility upon the young people, who would be asked to assume their responsibilities; a measure which would give the young people the needed stimulus to interest themselves in political questions, and to participate in the political life of the province, and to assume their proper place in the life of the province and the communities.

I am sorry the Government is afraid of the young people; I am sorry to hear that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) does not trust the young people of this province. I hope we will have a recorded vote, so that the record will be clear as to who is for and who is against. We never know; that young man may be here. I hope he is. Let him have the printed record, to know what is taking place.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) who has just spoken was not in the House a few years ago, when a gentleman by the name of Glass, representing one of the Toronto ridings, made a motion similar to this, and he could not receive a seconder. His desk-mate said, "I will second the motion, just to have it come before the House," and he seconded the motion on the understanding that he was not going to vote for it. The only vote on Mr. Glass' motion was his own.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): It shows progress, anyway.

MR. SALSBERG: Definite progress.

Second reading negatived on division.

AYES: 14.

NAYS: 51.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 34th Order.

MUNICIPAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order, second reading of Bill No. 58, An Act to Amend the Municipal Act, Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, this bill will require some explanation, and as the mover of the bill, I would like an opportunity for some discussion. I am quite prepared to move, in view of the

hour of the clock, that the debate be adjourned for the moment, until we come back to it again, if that is satisfactory to you, sir, and the Government.

HON. MR. DREW: I will not oppose the motion. It is nearly 6 o'clock and I just wanted the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) in this case to really know what was coming up the next time, so he will know what is going on.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: In moving the adjournment of the debate—

MR. BELANGER (Prescott): I rise to a point of order. There is no motion before the House, and therefore, no debate.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 6.02 o'clock p.m.



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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1948.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

The following petitions have been received:

Of the Corporation of the Township of South Dorchester, praying that an Act may pass confirming an order of the Ontario Municipal Board annexing the Police Village of Belmont to the Township;

Of the Corporation of the City of Belleville, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to acquire all property and assets of the Belleville General Hospital and to operate and maintain the said hospital, and for other purposes.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the second and final report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Stewart (Kingston), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, begs leave to present the following as its second and final report.

The Committee has carefully examined the following petitions and finds the notices as published in each case sufficient:

Of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Kingston to pay for

municipal services rendered by the said Corporation.

Of the Corporation of Canadian Lakehead Exhibition, praying that an Act may pass empowering the Corporations of the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William to each grant or loan money or grant land in aid of the Exhibition to an amount not exceeding \$35,000.00.

Of the Corporation of the City of London, praying that an Act may pass amending the City of London Act, 1947; ratifying an agreement between the Corporation and one George Marshall, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Belleville, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to acquire all the property and assets of the Belleville General Hospital, and to operate and maintain the said Hospital, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Hamilton Orphans Asylum, praying that an Act may pass changing the name of the Corporation to The Aged Women's Home of Hamilton, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to pass a by-law amending By-law No. 2606 of the said City so that only the debentures thereunder falling due in the last year of the issue would be redeemable, and making applicable to the said By-law No. 2606 and the debentures to be issued thereunder the provisions of Section 310 of the Municipal Act.

Of the Corporation of the City of St. Catharines, praying that an Act may pass confirming certain Orders of the Municipal Board annexing certain parts of the Township of Grantham to the City.

Of the Corporation of the Town of Simcoe, praying that an Act may pass confirming an Order of the Municipal Board annexing parts of the Township of Woodhouse to the said Town.

Of the Corporation of the Village of Forest Hill, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to sell or otherwise dispose of such part of the land on the East side of Bathurst Street held for park purposes and providing for the disposition of the proceeds.

Of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass amending the City of Ottawa Transportation Act, 1920; validating an agreement between the Corporation and the Ottawa Electric Railway Company dated December 29th, 1947, and amending the City of Ottawa Act, 1941, as amended by the City of Ottawa Act, 1946.

Of the Corporation of the Canadian National Exhibition Association, praying that an Act may pass consolidating the legislation respecting the said Association.

Of the Corporation of the Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the sale of certain lands in the City of Hamilton, being Town Lot No. 3 on the East side of Hughson Street, the proceeds therefrom to be held in Trust by the Trustees of the Corporation for the purpose of purchasing other lands for the erection of a Hall or meeting place in which to carry on the work of the Society.

Of the Corporation of the Township of South Dorchester, praying that an Act may pass confirming an Order of the Ontario Municipal Board annexing the Police Village of Belmont to the said Township.

In respect to the petition of the Ottawa Association for the advancement of Learning, reported to this House on Thursday, March 11th. Your Committee recommends that the Petition be withdrawn, the sponsors thereof having requested that they be permitted to withdraw the same, and your Committee further recommends that the fees paid thereon, less any penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted.

Ordered, that leave be given to withdraw the Petition of the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning, and that the fees, less penalties, if any, be remitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Report adopted.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Murphy, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills presents the following as its first report.

The Committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. 2—An Act respecting Wesley Gardiner Thompson, M.P.P.

Bill No. 3—An Act respecting the Strathroy General Hospital.

Bill No. 7—An Act to establish the Town of Riverside High School District.

Bill No. 8—An Act respecting the Niagara Falls General Hospital Trust.

Bill No. 9—An Act respecting Alma College.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting the City of Chatham.

Bill No. 12—An Act respecting the Township of Dover.

Your Committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

Bill No. 1—An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 3, An Act respecting the Strathroy General Hospital; Bill No. 8, An Act respecting The Niagara Falls General Hospital Trust; and Bill No. 9, An Act respecting Alma College.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Report adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

RESPECTING THE TRUSTEES OF THE HAMILTON ORPHAN ASYLUM

MR. V. C. KNOWLES (Hamilton, Centre) : Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Parry, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting The Trustees of the Hamilton Orphan Asylum, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved ; first reading of the bill.

RESPECTING THE CITY OF OTTAWA

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott) : Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Chartrand, I move, seconded by Mr. Habel, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Ottawa, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved ; first reading of the bill.

RESPECTING THE CANADIAN LAKEHEAD EXHIBITION

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William) : Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Grummett, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting The Canadian Lakehead Exhibition, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved ; first reading of the bill.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane, North) : Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved ; first reading of the bill.

FEMALE REFUGES ACT

HON LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General) : Mr. Speaker, I

move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Female Refuges Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved ; first reading of the bill.

RESPECTING THE CITY OF ST. CATHARINES

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls) : Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dye, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved ; first reading of the bill.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOP- MENT FINANCE ACT

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Agricultural Development Finance Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved ; first reading of the bill.

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Northern Development Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved ; first reading of the bill.

RESPECTING THE TOWN OF SIMCOE

MR. C. H. MARTIN (Haldimand-Norfolk) : Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. McPhee, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved ; first reading of the bill.

RESPECTING THE CITY OF KINGSTON

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Hall, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Kingston, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

RESPECTING THE CITY OF LONDON

MR. THOMAS L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. McPhee, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of London, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ADOPTION ACT

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Adoption Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

RESPECTING THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Robertson, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

APPRENTICESHIP ACT

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Apprenticeship Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, in introducing this bill, in view of the fact that a goodly number of telegrams have been received concerning it, and which bill complements Bill No. 81, I feel I should make a brief statement on it at this time.

The telegram sent by the Retail Gasoline and Automotive Service Association division of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, reads as follows:

"Bill No. 81, dealing with hours and wages in gasoline service station, if passed in present form will seriously affect living conditions of 30,000 workers in this industry (stop) respectfully suggest this bill be referred to standing committee and representatives of industry be granted opportunity to present views (stop) your support in having bill referred to committee earnestly requested."

Mr. Speaker, as I pointed out on the introduction of Bill No. 81, which complements this bill, in bringing about the decision on the part of the Government to adopt this method of handling this very difficult situation, I had numerous conferences with various people: the retail merchants, the Retail Gasoline and Automotive Service Association, the Garage Operators Association, delegations representing the public, delegations representing the Good Roads Association, the Automotive Association, and numerous others.

As I said at that time, I do not think that any measure has given us—particu-

larly myself and my department under whose jurisdiction this matter comes—as much trouble or as much concern as this particular bill. In view of the fact that the telegram requests that these people be heard, I think I can say without fear of contradiction that all people interested in this subject have been heard, not once, but on numerous occasions.

I think also there is a misunderstanding by these people, who have sent these telegrams, because this one says, “Dealing with hours and wages.”

Mr. Speaker, if hon. members will recall Bill No. 81, which will be processed at a later date, every care was taken to protect all phases of the Act, so that the benefits which have accrued to this industry in regard to wages and working conditions will not be lost, but simply that the right to adopt or regulate hours of sale shall be placed back under the authority of the various municipalities.

I think it can be safely said that not only myself, as Minister of Labour, but every hon. member of this Legislature is anxious for improvements in the conditions in this industry—and there have been many, under the Industrial Standards Act. Conditions have been improved; minimum wages have been established, and, to repeat, may I say that we are protecting all phases of the question, and it is the policy of the government to return the right and the authority back to the municipalities which, for many, many years, have had that authority.

The bill which is being introduced today, An Amendment to the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, is one under which the closing hours will now be affected, and simply gives the municipal government greater power and control of hours, so that they can establish any hours they deem advisable in their own municipalities.

Mr. Speaker, I felt I should make that statement on the introduction of this bill.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, is it proper to

address a question to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) after his explanation?

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) cares to answer.

MR. SALSBERG: I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) why he cannot agree to submitting this bill to a committee to give a further opportunity for all interested parties to present their case in public.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a question; I am sorry.

MR. SALSBERG: There was a question mark at the end, but you did not see it.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Nobody else saw it either.

UNIVERSITY AVENUE EXTENSION ACT, 1928

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the University Avenue Extension Act, 1928, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Is it intended to close Queen's Park?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We found it has not been wide enough for some people coming up, so we are widening it to give more space.

ASSESSMENT ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Assessment Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ACT

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Agricultural Association Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

FARM PRODUCTS' CON- TAINERS ACT

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Farm Products' Containers Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

BEEES ACT

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Bees Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

COMMUNITY HALLS ACT

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Community Halls Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CHEESE AND HOG SUBSIDY ACT

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to intro-

duce a bill intituled The Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1948, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) if there is any difference between this and the former one?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Very slight.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Moved by myself, Mr. Speaker, seconded by Mr. Challies, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Power Commission Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I think it would be well if I indicated something of the nature of this bill, because in many ways it will be the most important bill coming before the Legislature. The bill is not long, nor do its contents indicate the full scope of the field which it covers. It is legislation required to carry out the decision reached by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, which has been approved by this Government, and which, as I indicated in an earlier published statement, and was indicated in the Speech from the Throne, would be placed before this Legislature for approval.

This bill provides amendments to the existing Power Commission Act, which will be required to carry out the various details of the frequency change-over, and the related activities resulting from that decision.

I make this explanation now, so that the hon. members will be fully aware of the effect of this bill, the reason for the amendments introduced, and the principles involved.

I think it would be well at this point to mention one or two specific provi-

sions made by the amending sections, and to very briefly comment upon them, so that no misunderstanding may occur between now and the time that this bill is dealt with more fully on second reading.

One of the amendments is an amendment which is necessary to permit the Commission to bear the expense of changing the electric appliances of domestic, rural domestic, and commercial consumers, and also such portion of the expense of changing the equipment of industrial consumers as may be decided upon by the Commission, under the particular proposals set forth. The Act as it now stands does not authorize the Commission to make those expenditures from its funds.

Also, in order to carry out this work and to make the changes which are necessary to the equipment and installation of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, it is necessary that there be an amendment which will authorize the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to use its revenues, and its accumulated funds for the purpose of making these necessary changes.

As the hon. members of the Legislature know, it will be necessary for the local Commissions or Boards to make certain changes in their own equipment and installation, and again it is necessary to give to those local Boards or Commissions, as they may be called, the legal authority to apply their own funds to this purpose.

So that there may be an orderly handling of the financial transactions involved, there is an amendment which will set up a frequency standardization reserve account, and there is a further amendment which will permit the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to transfer from its reserve monies necessary for the purpose of this frequency standardization reserve account.

Also, there is the necessity of providing for the alteration of contracts and the supplying of 60-cycle power to consumers who have been supplied with 25-cycle power. These are the major provisions. There are, of course, other provisions which are incidental to these

major provisions and which are required for the purpose of making it possible to carry out the whole proposal which has been placed before the Legislature.

Although it has been already covered in a public statement I think it would be well for the hon. members to bear in mind, in examining the effect of this Act, which makes the amendments to which I have referred in the Act that we already have, to bear in mind that the proposals put forward provide for the full expense of the change-over of all domestic equipment, such as refrigerators, washing machines, etc., at the expense of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

It is also proposed that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario bear the full expense of the change-over of all rural equipment.

It is also proposed that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario bear the full expense of the change-over of all commercial equipment of all kinds.

The only remaining type of equipment not covered by what I have mentioned is the industrial equipment. All change-over of industrial equipment up to a cost of \$250.00 to each industrial consumer will be paid by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. It is only those larger industries which have electrical equipment machinery which will cost more than \$250.00 to change-over that will pay any part of the cost of frequency conversion. In those cases the recommendation of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, approved by the Government, and put forward in relation to this bill, is that the industrial consumers, whose equipment will cost more than \$250.00 to change over, shall be called upon to pay one-third of the cost of changing the equipment. That proposal is based upon the fact that a very careful examination of all industrial equipment shows that the average value and life of industrial equipment will be increased by more than 36 per cent. on the average throughout the whole province by changing it from 25 to 60 cycle. Therefore this charge is simply made in relation to that part of the actual capital value which

has been increased by the frequency change-over itself. It will merely be a payment by those larger industries of the amount by which their equipment will actually be increased in value on the company's books.

As I pointed out before, it would not be possible for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to make these very large expenditures for this frequency change-over—amounting to an expenditure for this purpose alone of considerably more than \$100,000,000, unless there was the approval of the Government and of this Legislature, and in considering this bill you are, in fact, considering the principles and details I have mentioned.

Also, I would point out the fact that in the provision for the payment by the municipal commissions, and boards, the amendment is simply for the purpose of permitting those commissions and boards to use their own funds for the purpose of changing their own equipment. It may seem almost unnecessary to comment on this point, were it not for the fact that amongst the many surprisingly inaccurate statements which have occurred in regard to these proposals, it has been suggested that the Government intends to introduce legislation which will take from these local commissions or boards some of their accumulated reserves for the purpose of meeting the cost of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in carrying out this work. May I say most emphatically—and I hope that this will remove any doubts on this score, or answer those who have made the statements and are not really in doubt—there is no provision contemplated and there is nothing in this amending Act which will give to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario any authority to draw from the reserves of the local Commissions or boards any money for the purpose of carrying out the duties of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission under the proposals that have been put forward. The only effect of this Act, in so far as it relates to these local commissions or boards, is to give them adequate power to use their funds for these new activities, which was

not contemplated in the Act as originally drafted or as amended to the present.

I do not intend to go into the many details of the proposals which have been put forward. Those proposals will be reviewed in exact detail when this bill comes before the Legislature for second reading.

I have taken this occasion to indicate the statutory effect of the amendments and the broader purpose which this bill serves so that all the hon. members may be aware of the full importance of this bill and may be prepared to discuss it when it comes up for second reading with a knowledge of the importance which it actually has.

MR. WILLIAM J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I wonder if I may address a question to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew)? Will we have an opportunity of examining the reports of the experts before the bill comes up for second reading?

HON. MR. DREW: The hon. member (Mr. Grummett) already has a very comprehensive summary of the report and I feel perfectly sure that any of the reports can be made available at any time for examination. I would remind the hon. members that a summary prepared by the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario was placed on the desk of every member. If any further information is required, I feel sure the original report can be examined. As the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) will realize that there are a very limited number of the larger reports presented by the experts in each field. I can simply amplify what I have already said by saying I know that the engineers' report will be made available for examination upon a basis that will be suitable to the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) if he will confer with the member of the Government, who is one of the Hydro Commission.

MR. HOWARD J. SALE (York South): I move, seconded by Mr. J. P. Johnstone (Bruce) that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled An Act re-

specting the Village of Forest Hill, and that same be now read the first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 23rd Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd Order. Resuming the Adjourned Debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for the consideration of the Speech of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session.

MR. JOHN P. JOHNSTONE (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of the Legislature, this is the first time I have spoken in this Legislature and I feel, before I proceed with my remarks, that I would like to speak for a moment about a man we will all greatly miss in this session of the Legislature. I am referring to my very dear friend, Dr. Hobbs Taylor, who represented Huron, a riding very close to my own. I had the great privilege of knowing "Doc" Taylor, as he was affectionately known to all of us in his neighbourhood, for many years and I would like to say that he was held in the highest respect and admiration by all who knew him. They never came better than Dr. Taylor and not only the people of Huron, but the entire province, will miss him greatly. I would like at this time to extend to Mrs. Taylor and his daughter my very deepest sympathy and I know I am also speaking for the people of my riding when I say that we will all miss him in a very personal way, as he visited my locality frequently with me and endeared himself to everyone he met.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to tell you how pleased I was when the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) was introduced to this House on opening day last Wednesday. I want to take this occasion to wish him the very best of luck and I am sure he will give the people of Huron the same type of splendid service and representation that made Dr. Taylor so respected and admired by all the people of Huron. It is

a great pleasure to me to welcome the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) to this House and to my own neighbourhood.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words regarding my riding. Probably a few hon. members in this House would say it in a different way, but being a man of few words, I possibly will not make it as nice and as flowery as some, nevertheless, I am going to get it off my chest.

When I come down to the Legislature and sit around and listen to the speeches—particularly when I listen to the speeches of the hon. members for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg)—sometimes I wonder just what I am doing here, if I am wasting my time here, I could be more valuable at home. The hon. members talk for hours and when they are through, I sometimes wonder just what it is all about.

I am speaking, Mr. Speaker, as a farmer. I am not a polished speaker, I am speaking to you straight out just as I feel. That is the way my people would like me to do, I would not want them to think for a minute that I could not come down here and say what I think.

The riding I represent is known to you all as Bruce County, bounded by Grey North, Grey South and by Huron County. It is a very large riding, approximately 125 miles in length, which means considerable driving, in order to cover the area and we have approximately 300 miles of shoreline. Another thing I would like to tell you, Mr. Speaker, if you will allow me to say it, in speaking at various meetings at home, some of the men there who stand when they are speaking, they say, "Keep your hands in your pockets," but I am an auctioneer and I cannot keep them there. I cannot help it, you will have to take me as I am.

With all the wonderful shoreline we have, we have wonderful opportunities for the advancement of the tourist industry, and one of the major features in that respect is the magnificent Blue Water Highway. I suppose it is

natural for every hon. member—I would like everybody to listen to this little remark of mine, probably they will not feel very pleased about it, nevertheless it is straight from the shoulder—to feel that his riding is the best in the province. I will not say that about Bruce County, Mr. Speaker, but I will say that my riding takes second place to none.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOHNSTONE: That is the way we should all feel about our ridings and the people we represent. At the present time a new highway is being built from Tobermory South—that is the top of the Bruce Peninsula—which will make it very convenient to visit Bruce County and provide a connecting link with the ferry for Manitoulin, and also to the people to the north, and the people of my riding are very happy that this Government has seen fit to build a new road there, to open up that new territory and make it a better connecting link for tourists to drive through. We would like them to stay, but we are not selfish, we let them go up there to Manitoulin, as the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Fullerton) will tell you.

I must give the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) a certain amount of credit. He deserves a lot of credit in undertaking this programme which will mean so much to Western Ontario and to Bruce, and to the people in that vicinity. I do not mind patting the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) a little bit on the back; I do not mind patting them a little lower down sometimes, because I get some of that patting myself. I would like to see them give me a little more, at least I am coming down anyway to say that our people would like a little more in the line of roads, if it is at all possible.

When I was listening to a speech the other day, I did not think it was this warm in the House. The hon. member for Addington (Mr. Pringle) said the other day that he had a little of that mica which is heat resistant; I wish I

had a little of it here, I would be very glad of it right now.

This Government deserves great credit for the grants it has given toward the education of our children. I think this is one of the most important things a Government can do, for the wealth of the future lies in the children of today. My people are tremendously pleased that this Government has recognized the vital importance of education, and has expressed that belief in a practical way.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOHNSTONE: You must excuse my humorous way, I am built that way, and I have to be natural, I cannot do anything about it. When I am sincere, I am sincere. But I sometimes find that the easiest way to go through life is with a smile on your face. That is how I was elected. After all, Mr. Speaker, we have to get a smile out of this. My wife is not here watching me, but she believes all she reads in the paper.

My hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), happened to be over—we invited him over—to our fair. He was speaking there, and a right able speaker he is, too. The boys like him. Sometimes we battle, but that is all the harm we do—we do not do any harm to each other, we do it fair and clean.

He came over one day and said: "J. P., I often wonder how you get elected." I was talking away at the time. He said a few more things that I would not mention here. After awhile I got up and spoke to all the people at the fair. I have a habit of making a speech welcoming people, the bachelors especially, to Bruce County and telling them about the good-looking young girls we have, and afterwards the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) said: "I see how you get elected"; because I talked to the women, you see.

I would like to say a few words, Mr. Speaker, in regard to hospitals. This is what our Government has done for

us in Bruce County: at first, we had two hospitals, we had the lowest number of beds per number of people, I think, of almost any county in Ontario. Now, we have, under the new Drew set-up of \$1,000 per bed and so much for the bassinets—or whatever you call them—for the kiddies anyway—; that came to \$24,000 for the brand new hospital at Southampton which is operating and doing a good job. We are proud of it and the people say they are tremendously pleased. You should see the letters I get about it. That was opened in June last year.

That is why I get so many letters. All the letters say: "Convey our thanks to Mrs. Johnstone." Mrs. Johnstone was there and introduced hon. Mr. Kelley, or maybe I would not have been elected myself.

We have another hospital under construction in Chesley, rather, it is under extensive repairs and remodelling, it was a very fine old country home. It will also have 24 beds, or whatever the requirements call for. We have already a grant of so much and as advancement is shown they get their grant, that will be \$24,000 to the town of Chesley for their hospital which is another thing our Government has done.

There is another hospital going up in Wiarton, to be started this summer.

This is all a result of the splendid programme of the Department of Health, and when you consider that up to the time the Southampton hospital was opened we had only two hospitals and now we have five, three of them already in operation and another will be by summer, we can look after our population. I think our population is going to agree, too.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOHNSTONE: Mr. Speaker, a few words in regard to reforestation. We have a wonderful county in regard to reforestation. Various counties stand out along certain lines to which they are specially adapted, but we have an area in our county which is suitable for reforestation purposes, between

12,000 and 15,000 acres of it under a reforestation plan, and we are steadily adding to it each year by setting aside half a mill each year—half a mill and no fooling. We think we have one of the largest areas set aside for reforestation in the province. This is a little "plug" for our County Council. I like them all; they are good boys; our County Council should be commended for their far-seeing action in this regard, and we know Bruce County will benefit greatly in the years ahead as a result of this effort.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOHNSTONE: Having, as I said, approximately 300 miles of shoreline on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, commercial fishing plays an important part in my riding. As it means a great deal to the county, I am glad to know the Department of Game and Fisheries is making a special effort to constantly check the fish in certain areas and to promote better fishing, although I am sorry to say that in the lake in the last few years commercial fishing has dropped down somewhat in certain areas. Some are not bad, some could be worse and some better, but under the Department of Game and Fisheries great experiments are going on with small-mouth bass, they are endeavouring to do what they can, and you will find a difference in the fishing before long.

This brings us to the subject of tourists, Mr. Speaker. With many miles of shoreline, miles of rugged, rocky formation, and when I say "rugged," I mean rugged, I am not fooling.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): And how!

MR. JOHNSTONE: Formations on the Georgian Bay side are unexcelled anywhere in any other part of Ontario. It is only natural we should attract thousands of tourists in the summer. We do have a lot of tourists come through there, we have room for a lot of further developments, and I hope to

see tourists visiting our county a little more often. I would like to see the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) up there. He was very busy last summer. They tell me it was unavoidable, that he could not be up, but I know he will be up next summer endeavouring to do all he can for us. We also have various tourist associations who are endeavouring to do the best they can to promote the tourist industry in Bruce County. Our county offers excellent hunting facilities during the hunting season and we have quite a number of hunters from southern-Ontario points, the United States and so on.

I wish you could all take the time to make a trip along our Blue Water Highway and see the wonderful beaches we have. I doubt if you will ever see more magnificent beaches than you will see around the Blue Water Highway. I will mention no special town, you will see them any time as long as your eyes are open. I have seen people come a long way to see the sunsets on Lake Huron. Perhaps they do not appeal to me so much as to a stranger who sees them only once in awhile, but I think they are nice, too. You hear remarks: "what a wonderful sunset", people come purposely to sit on verandahs and watch the sunsets.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to come to the line I follow. I am a farmer, Mr. Speaker, and proud of it, the same as you are proud of what you are and anybody else, as we all should be.

Just a word about agriculture in Bruce County.

Bruce County is noted for the wonderful beef it produces. According to statistics, it rates as having the highest cattle value of any county in Ontario, exceeding over \$11,000,000. Although Bruce County has not been considered a dairy county—I will give you the good with the bad, I will not delete any of it—its farms and farmers have, for many years, produced more butterfat than any other county in the province, producing in round figures over 6,000,000 pounds of this precious commodity in 1947. Bruce County comes

fifth in hog production, producing over 120,000 hogs in 1947, where the percentage of Grade "A" hogs is well over 40 per cent. Although less well known for its sheep and lamb, we stand fifth in their production. In regard to poultry, Bruce County stands ninth in that field.

In 1947 Bruce County produced twice as much flax as any other—I had better look this up and make sure, I do not want to be checked up, Mr. Speaker—twice as much flax as any other county with the exception of Rainy River District.

I am afraid I will have to check with Hansard on all these little words, I do not know whether he will get them or not.

Our production of flax amounted to roughly 315,000 bushels, and we expect to double the acreage this year. We also export and ship a vast amount of turnips, over a million bushels, between 500 and 1,000 cars last year from the southern area of Bruce County.

Our county is already into an extensive campaign of vaccination of calves, and in my opinion, I think this would be a good thing if it became general throughout the province.

I would like to say a word now, about something else, Mr. Speaker. Not last—and not least either—I want to remind hon. members that in our county we have a commercial sale, we have a Winter and Commercial Fair which is held three days a year in Walkerton, and there are a few points I would like to bring out and that I am proud of:

This fair lasted three days this past fall and thousands and thousands attended. Wait till I mention a few of the things. On the day of our commercial sale there were over a hundred Baby-Beef-Calf Club entries—boys and girls with their little calves—not "little" calves, they were real calves. They were mighty good, and I only wish the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) could have seen those hundreds of kiddies standing up there with their white-faced calves; that is doing

something for agriculture, and no fooling. Those calves commanded a good price. There were over 250 head of cattle that were sold; we shipped 21 carloads of prize cattle. I have it written down here, but I will get away from it anyway. We shipped 21 carloads at premium prices, a straight trainload coming out of that little town.

And then the boys say: "where do you live J.P.?" Come up and see us sometime, we will show you where we live.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) knows where I live, he comes up and I welcome him and I know he will welcome me to his place. In fact, I have to pay him a personal visit. A fellow told me a certain thing the other day and I want to go over and see him.

I would like to give everybody an invitation—perhaps it is a little premature and maybe not in the right place, but it don't make any difference, you are going to get it anyway—when I come down here I like to stand up and say what I think in my own way, as long as I do not break the rules too far. I will admit I come mighty close, and maybe I have broken some. I would like to say this, as president of this Winter Fair I would like to extend a visit—a whole-hearted welcome to everyone, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and everyone, those people in the gallery and the press to come up to our fair next fall. We will show you a nice, tidy little fair. Come and see it and you will go away and say you have learned something.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod). You know he spoke the other night and I was sitting here with beads of perspiration, waiting for him to conclude but he raved on and on until a quarter after eleven and I could not get talking. Boy, was I mad when I left. It is a good job he did, because when I went back home I found a little piece that I want to quote out of the Chesley paper. Its editor was unbiased; this man will tell you what he thinks. He has cut

my whiskers many times. Here is the piece I would like to read and I will quote it, commending the new government. I am reading this out of the paper from Thursday, last week, March 11th.

This is how it starts, I am going to quote it:

"Did you (and we are now speaking to the people of Chesley) ever say, 'Why is it that the Government never does anything for us?' And did you ever realize that by giving \$24,000 to the Chesley and District Memorial Hospital, the Government is doing something for us? This is not a plug for George Drew or J. P. Johnstone or anyone else."

This is what he writes, wait until I read:

"It is a statement of fact. The Government does things for a lot of towns, new wharfs for those at the lake side, new post offices and so forth."

That covers Federal and Provincial in that little bit.

"Chesley has received little of this gravy but now we are getting some of it and the fact should be recognized. Indeed, the Government has become a big milch cow as far as Chesley and all other towns are concerned. We get a municipal subsidy of a mill, about \$850 a year. At the Board of Education meeting last Friday night it was said that Government grants of almost \$25,000—"

Did you hear that my friends? Just a small town, too.

"—\$25,000 are expected for the Chesley High School this year plus about \$9,000 for the Public School. The Hospital might expect a yearly maintenance grant of at least \$1,500. Add this all together and it will be seen that the Government does something for us. Then, put the \$24,000 capital grant for the hospital with the other items and we realize that Queen's Park may be collecting a heck of a lot of taxes from us, but we are getting some of it back."

I could read another one on there, too, but as I have probably spoken long enough I do not want to go on record as speaking too long. I would like to read this other little part, Mr. Speaker; I see other men who have been here for years reading their's, so I can read it. This is another thing and I quote:

"This matter of building a hospital and getting \$24,000 which would not otherwise come to the town is brought to mind by the following paragraph in the *Arthur Enterprise*."

This is what it says:

"Hon. Russell T. Kelley, Minister of Health, visited the town of Chesley recently and brought with him a cheque for \$6,000 as the first quarter of the Government grant of \$24,000 to the new Chesley Hospital. Had he known the Chesley Hospital was so far advanced he would have brought a cheque for \$12,000."

I might just say I would appreciate that other \$6,000, but we are still sure of getting it: when they say it goes, it goes.

"When the hospital is completed the enterprise of Chesley folk will have brought to their town a sizeable amount of cash from the provincial treasury of the province that they would otherwise never have seen.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that just goes to show you what grants you can get from the various departments of the Drew Government as long as you are going ahead on an educational programme and building up a better country. They do not like doing all of it; the great trouble is a lot of these towns do not take advantage of it, and put up a little cash of their own. The Government likes to see the people at home taking an interest and putting something in and say, "This is our hospital, and no fooling."

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion—I have a lot more I would like to say, but I will have a chance later on, probably—I want to congratulate the Government on the Speech from the Throne and to say I am more than pleased with the excellent programme outlined in it. I am

proud and privileged to take part in this programme and I will do all I can to carry it out and thus assure the welfare and advancement of all the people of my county. Thank you.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I cannot hope to make my remarks as amusing to the House as the previous speaker (Mr. Johnstone), but I will make them as amusing as possible.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): They may be.

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, they might be.

I would like to open my remarks, Mr. Speaker, by congratulating you on filling your office with dignity and still maintaining a jovial atmosphere in the House under difficult conditions at times. I think you are doing a good job.

I would like also at the time to associate myself with the previous speaker (Mr. Johnstone) in congratulating the mover and seconder of the motion to adopt the Speech from the Throne. The hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) had a double-barrelled assignment, of moving the motion and delivering his maiden speech; he did a very nice job. The hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) delivered a speech containing much detail and many figures. He succeeded in moulding a difficult subject into an interesting speech; he too deserves a pat on the back.

I would like at this time, Mr. Speaker, to direct the attention of this House to the north-west section of our province. I am a native of that part of the province, born and raised in the City of Port Arthur.

I only wish that every hon. member of this House could pay a visit to that section of the province. I am sure he would come back with two outstanding impressions. First, he will be impressed with the extent of the forests, the rugged beauty of the surroundings, the wonderful opportunities for developing a playground for sportsmen and holiday-seekers whether native or tourist. If he stays

long enough to really have a look at things, he will be impressed with the remarkable possibilities for power development. He will see that nature has provided excellent harbour sites along the north shore of Lake Superior.

His outstanding impression will be the tremendous need for development. He will ask himself: why are there not more roads into this virgin territory? why haven't they more paved highways? He will see what the lake shore highway would mean to the whole province, as a tourist attraction second to none on the continent; to say nothing of its value as a lead to further development.

I fully realize, Mr. Speaker, that this lake shore highway is a big project. I realize that there are developments and farm roads in need of more immediate attention. I have always favoured the idea of a plan for this highway, spread over a period of years, under which so much new road would be built and so much of the gravel road hard surfaced each year.

If our visitor drives out into the country he will find many miles of farm roads badly in need of repair. If he inquires about this he will be told that with many miles of roads, coupled with sparse farm population, the farmers need more help than they receive under present arrangements. He will realize the dire need for a broad plan to meet and finance this problem. He will find towns still without a road to give them access to the outside world. Nakima is an outstanding example of this, and there are others.

Our visitor will be surprised at the large number of small school buildings scattered about the country in bad need of improvement. He will find himself saying: why do they not build larger, more modern schools and transport the children to and from school in modern vehicles? He will find his thoughts shared by the people he is visiting. He will find a vast area greatly in need of good roads, and there is greater need than ever for more financial assistance to meet this unusual problem.

He will find there is a very apparent need for some plan of government

assistance to the people who live in the rural areas and have children attending secondary schools in the urban areas. Again there is need for greater financial assistance. If he makes inquiries about higher education, he will find that the present government have recently opened a technical institute in Port Arthur, in temporary quarters. He will find the people appreciative of this fact and he will find that the City of Port Arthur has deeded to the Ontario Government a beautiful site to accommodate the permanent structure when it is built.

If your visitor talks with the local hon. member, Mr. Robinson, together with other people active in public life, he will learn of their efforts to obtain a university for northwestern Ontario. His first impression may be that this project is too ambitious or perhaps premature. This is a natural impression, because of the scattered nature of the population.

He will be surprised to learn that within a radius of three hundred miles of the City of Port Arthur are living well over 100,000 people, and this figure is constantly increasing. He will learn that a student living in Kenora must travel over a thousand miles to reach an Ontario university. A student living in Port Arthur must likewise travel around nine hundred miles.

He will find Port Arthur recognized as an ideal location for a university, situated as it is right in the heart of the north-west. He will see the logic in the suggestion that the technical institute might well be incorporated into the university. The further possibility of incorporation of a normal school into the same plan is worthy of study.

The problem of sending our children to university has been aggravated by the increase in fees to those attending the University of Toronto; this has had the effect of wiping out the saving gained through government subsidization of their travelling costs.

The visitor will then realize why the request for a university is supported by municipal bodies, both rural and urban, by trades and labour councils, by cham-

bers of commerce, by the women's organizations; in fact by all progressive minded people, which includes the great majority of the people of that great section of our province.

In his drive through the rural areas he will be struck with the need for hydro power. He will be surprised to find good sized villages, standing in the shadow of the transmission lines, which are without hydro power.

There is need here for a very definite plan. People have the right to know what to expect in regard to rural hydro expansion. There should be established some financial plan in keeping with the characteristics of the great north-west.

He will also see the need for a plan to give telephone service to many rural areas which are now isolated in a manner almost unbelievable in this day and age. Pass Lake and Macdiarmid are two outstanding examples.

I would urge the Government to make a study of this question of telephone service, to try to make arrangements with railroads and others concerned to give more adequate service.

If our welcome visitor gets into conversation with the man on the street about hydro matters, the Aguasabon development will be sure to crop up.

This is a plant costing over eight million dollars and developing some fifty-three thousand horsepower. This plant is under construction on the Aguasabon River near Terrace Bay.

This plant is to be tied into the Nipigon System with a seventy mile power line, costing one and a half million dollars. The primary object of this plant is to supply power to the new pulp mill of the Kimberly Clarke Company now under construction at Terrace.

The announcement made over two years ago of the intention to build this plant, instead of going ahead with the Pine Portage development on the Nipigon River, gave rise to much speculation, and to lengthy and unfruitful efforts by myself to get a clear-cut answer as to why this was done.

The people feared that the interests

of the pulp company were being served at their expense. The artificial lake and river improvements which go with this hydro development certainly create ideal conditions for the pulp company.

Almost two years later the news came out of a decision to go ahead with the Pine Portage development on the Nipigon. It would appear that this is the plant which will best serve the people, and which should have been given priority in January 1946, and could now be two years on the road toward completion.

I have many letters and newspaper clippings on this interesting question; but I will not weary the House with them today. I will read only a portion of an editorial appearing in the *Port Arthur News Chronicle*, of December 4, 1946; the editorial closes with these words:

"It would seem appropriate for Port Arthur and other municipalities of the district to get a little more hard boiled in this matter with a demand that the hydro state the case fully, clearly and plainly. It is nothing more than the due of those who may have to pay. Soon the bills may be coming in and the City should at least be given the chance to get ready to meet them."

Perhaps there is a logical answer to all of this; if so, I would urge that a clear-cut statement be issued on this plant and how its cost is to be levied, and why it was given priority over the Pine Portage development.

Surely we can assume that the present Government discussed the details of the power question with the interests promoting the pulp mill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to turn for a few moments to the question of our forests, and our forest policy.

Of all the resources we possess, our forests are unique in their service to man. Before the trees are cut they serve us well, by their very presence they create unsurpassed beauty and fertility. Without them all would be desolation

and waste. Our standing trees prevent soil erosion, they control run-off and prevent floods; they provide home and breeding grounds for wild life; they serve as a year-round playground for native and tourist. In these and in numerous other ways our standing trees are of service to man.

After we cut the tree—it brings countless benefits to us; in fact so many that it would take too much time to outline them here. In pioneer days the forest provided the settler with his log cabin, its furniture, the fuel with which to cook his food and keep him warm, and in many other ways provided for his needs. Time marched on—great sawmills were built and towns grew up around them. The whine of the saws and the glow of the burners were familiar to all. These mills played an important part in the development of Canada—their history is a story of romance, hardship and courage.

Then came the pulp and paper industries. They made an indelible mark on the pattern of society. Yes, there is quite a story behind that sheet of newsprint which brings the world to your door. Countless thousands of the best of our trees go to satisfy man's thirst for news. Moving along to the next stage, we find our versatile friend the tree unfolding new wonders in an unbelieving array of products, numerous types of paper, rayons, plastics, chemicals and a host of other things. Who knows what further surprises lie just around the corner?

Remarkable is it not, that a tree can give us so great a return. But the greatest blessing of all has still to be mentioned. The tree will supply us with all of these things in perpetuity if we give it a chance.

Resources such as minerals, coal, oil, and others are wasting assets; the supply is exhaustible; once used they cannot be replaced. In contrast to this, our forests will serve us over and over again from a given area, if we give them the care and attention they so rightfully deserve. Sad to say, there is already in Ontario overwhelming evi-

dence that we have failed to do this in the past.

Down through the years, public-spirited citizens have cried out in warning of the day when the end of our accessible forest stands would be in sight. The seemingly limitless extent of our forests, coupled with a desire to extract the greatest possible profits, succeeded in nullifying and retarding efforts of reform. This situation has been the subject of committees and commissions over a long period of years.

The most recent report of this nature is one by Major General G. Howard Kennedy—the result of a Royal Commission appointed in April, 1946, by the present Ontario Government. After a tour of our forested areas, after hearing reams of evidence, Commissioner Kennedy tabled his report last October. It is a very courageous report, describing in vigorous language the shortcomings of the past and the dangers of the future. Commissioner Kennedy and his co-workers deserve great praise for the thorough straightforward report they laboured long hours to produce.

I prepared and presented a Brief to this Royal Commission at the request of the C.C.F., Ontario Section. I was honoured by having my Brief accepted as party policy. I shall refer to it from now on as the C.C.F. Brief.

I only wish time would permit me to compare the C.C.F. Brief, point by point, with the Royal Commission Report. They are in agreement to a remarkable degree—not only in describing the shortcomings—but in devising a plan for the future. It is only in designing the machinery to administer the plan that we disagree.

Both Royal Commission Report and C.C.F. Brief condemn the incredible waste of unsound practices—of useful tops of trees and other sound timber left in the woods to rot. Both point out that under today's system sawlogs are used as pulp wood and pulp wood as sawlogs, with squabbles over other types. Both point to our failure to appreciate and utilize our so-called inferior species of tree with the resultant over-cutting of spruce. Both urge

the immediate salvaging of budworm damaged timber. Both emphasize the impossibility of efficiency and co-ordination under the present system, where groups of operators, interested in some single-purpose operation, are intent on carrying out their individual programme with the greatest possible profit. Both agree that our present system results in duplication of effort and services; duplication of drives and sorting. In short, in general inefficiency.

Both call for immediate review of export policy with a view to conserving our forests, and in an effort to encourage establishment of processing plants on Canadian soil.

The present Government announced a plan last October which would reduce the export of spruce, balsam and jack-pine pulpwood cut on Ontario Crown lands to 200,000 cords, within 5 years, and end such export within 10 years. My reaction to this announcement is best summed up by reading my statement to the press at that time:

"The shipment of hundreds of thousands of cords of raw pulpwood to the United States each year, from Ontario Crown lands, naturally caused Canadians to ask the question, 'Why not stop this export and finish the product on Canadian soil, thus expanding our industry and giving employment to thousands of our workmen?' The announcement by Premier Drew of the reduction of export is a resounding answer to this demand.

"Definitely it can be said that the finishing of these products right here in our province is the desire of all progressive citizens, and every move toward the accomplishment of this result will be welcome indeed.

"Having finished the product on Canadian soil we must look to United States for our market. I feel certain that while the Premier did not say so, there must have been consultation with the Dominion authorities and with our American customers on this proposed change of policy, and

their reaction obtained in the light of the new conditions. The question naturally arises, would these American interests come to Canada and build mills, will they seek new sources of raw wood, or a combination of these alternatives?

"All of these angles must have received careful attention and consultation between interested parties before the announced policy was formulated. If this is the case and a course has been charted to the satisfaction of both producer and consumer, we have made progress along the road of industrial expansion for Ontario."

I have always felt, and have stated publicly many times, that we should not too long await the whim of the industrial interests to build plants in Ontario. If they do not show an inclination to do so, I would urge the Ontario Government to build the processing and finishing mills. If it pays these private interests to come into Ontario and spend millions on plants and sites, then it would pay the people of Ontario even better, if it is done as a part of an over-all forest policy.

Getting back, now, to the Kennedy Report. The Royal Commission and C.C.F. agree that in order to eliminate waste and inefficiency, there must be pooling of effort and services. We agree that this must be done by cancellation of licenses, agreements, etc.—we further agree that under this arrangement domestic mills must be guaranteed an adequate supply of suitable wood in perpetuity. Here—after this long trail of almost complete agreement between the C.C.F. Brief and the Royal Commission Report, our ways part.

The Royal Commission Report recommends that the province be divided into twelve areas. It further recommends the formation of twelve Forest Operating Companies, one in each area. The Board of Directors of each company would consist of six men (seven if the Government were represented), these men would be appointed from the industries using the wood on the areas concerned; the heaviest user

over the previous 5 years having 2 directors and the others 1. The right to purchase wood from the operating companies would depend on holding shares in the company, the quantity allowed would be in keeping with the number of shares held.

The Royal Commission Report also recommends the establishment of an advisory committee to the Minister of Lands and Forests. It is recommended that the scheme be given a 10-year trial. The advantages would come from elimination of duplication through pooling of effort, and through the cutting and utilization of all species and types of timber, channelling it to its proper destination. The Royal Commission Report estimates a possible immediate, annual saving of up to \$6,000,000 to the forest operators, if the plan is adopted. The long-term benefits of the plan would, of course, be much greater, and would result in improvement rather than deterioration of forest resources.

Turning now to consider the C.C.F. proposals, we find it calls for the setting up of a Forest Resources Commission, similar to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. This Commission would administer and manage our forests. The Brief recommends that the Forest Resources Commission should repossess existing concessions on a steadily expanding scale, guaranteeing to supply domestic mills throughout their life.

The C.C.F. Brief contends that our forests are inseparably associated with such things as—the development of Hydro power—the welfare and improvement of our parks—the tourist trade—fish and game—protection against flood and erosion; improvement of lakes and streams, etc. These things already are largely the responsibility of the provincial government, costing millions of dollars each year. Under the C.C.F. proposals all of these features would become definite parts of an over-all integrated plan which, would by its very nature be far superior to any arrangement which leaves exploitation of our forests in private hands.

We of the C.C.F. feel that the plan we put forward is sound forest policy. Planning to make the forests serve their real owners—the people. For instance, under the C.C.F. plan, the \$6,000,000 which the Royal Commission Report cites as a possible immediate saving to the forest operators, would, instead, find its way directly into the pocket of the people.

The Royal Commission vigorously condemned past practices. It refers to the distrust and lack of co-operation shown by the operators. It accuses the operators of being guilty of incredible **waste; of overcutting**, and so on. It states that there is need to protect the forest operators against their own folly.

In the light of this evidence, we of the C.C.F. feel it is inconsistent and unwise to again grant control to these same interests through the medium of Forest Operating Companies. It simply doesn't make sense.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken considerable time in an effort to lay the case for my constituency before the House.

We will be delighted to have any or all of the members of this House pay us a visit. I am sure they will agree that it is a great country. I am sure they will agree that it is deserving of more, yes, much more in the way of financial aid for development. We may differ in our ideas as to how this could best be done; but I know we will agree that it must be done.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to close my address with some remarks of a more general nature.

I am going to try to leave some food for thought with the members. I feel it is important in this fast moving world of ours that we fully appraise each issue as it comes before us; that we measure it against the yardstick of history and experience. We must guard against the danger of being carried away by prejudice, or side-tracked by partisan loyalty.

Never before was it so important that we distinguish between the various philosophies.

I have nothing but contempt for the tactics of the Communists. I have

equal contempt for some of the spokesmen for big business who deliberately mislead the people into thinking that Communism, Socialism and Fascism are one and the same, and seek to frighten and confuse the people by tactics of this kind.

Defining Socialism and Communism, *Encyclopedia Britannica* sums it up like this:

"The orthodox Socialists who seek to use the existing institutions of state and parliament as agents of gradual socialization are regarded by Communists as the worst enemies of the workers, and denounce with a vigour far exceeding that which is meted out to the defenders of capitalist society."

We in this group entertain no illusions. We realize the full venomous attack and caustic criticism of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) will be directed against this group, when it suits their purpose.

Turning now to the question of freedom. We hear a great deal about freedom today. It is important that we do not fall into the trap of confusing freedom with privilege. Freedom is, or should be, the basic right of all people. Privilege, on the other hand, is conditional on many things, and is often abused to where it usurps freedom.

So often today we hear captains of industry and finance talking to the people about the priceless freedom they enjoy, as if it were some gift they gave to the people. The truth is that we have these things because the great mass of the people wanted them. Wanted them badly enough to struggle to obtain them.

The people learned by bitter experience that they had to organize together in order to gain freedom. There was bitter opposition. The milestones of progress did not come easily. They did not come as a recognized right.

Only by pressure of public opinion did we abolish the divine right of kings to over-rule parliaments; by similar

public pressure men, and at a later date, women, won the right to vote.

Only after bloodshed and strife did the people win the right to organize into trade unions. I am a member of the International Association of Machinists. The early history of that now highly-respected union is a sordid tale of vigorous opposition by the manufacturers, with vivid scenes of oppression, which are well within the memory of old-timers still living today.

These freedoms are recognized today, defended as basic rights and lauded by the same interests who fought so vigorously against them in the past.

It is well for us to remember these things today; well for us to remember the history behind them. It is important that we place the credit for them where it belongs. Important that we remember that the pattern of life is something we create, not something we find, or have given to us.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, history records the efforts of the privileged few to maintain the system of landlord and serf which was so advantageous to those who owned the land. But the relentless logic of events moved on; the battle of the people for real freedom and democracy will not be denied. It runs like a red thread through the pattern of the past.

No nation has played a more important or more praiseworthy part in the battle for freedom and in the shaping of democracy than have the British people. Many of the freedoms we enjoy today sprang from their efforts and their desire for fair play.

They have not changed. They are still in the forefront of the march of progress, struggling with the terrible obstacles left by the war, fearlessly battling the forces of both left and right. The British people representative of all that democracy stands for, are, at this very moment blazing the trail of democracy and progress.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, be-

fore I refer to any of the items from the Speech from the Throne, I would like to throw out a little suggestion. I was very pleased to read of the wonderful reception given by the citizens of Toronto to Barbara Ann Scott, and also by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the Government of this province. I was not here to enjoy that, but being a sportsman myself and having seen in sports many winners, and giving some recognition to those having brought honour to our community, I would suggest at this time that, owing to the fact that Barbara Ann Scott has expressed a desire to seek further education, that the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this province, being Minister of Education, the hon. members of this Legislature ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) if he will not consider presenting Barbara Ann Scott with a free scholarship. I think it would be a fine gesture on the part of this Government. That is my suggestion.

Now, I heard and read the Speech from the Throne, and while it looked very colourful I doubt the sincerity of the Government on many items that were referred to. We have also heard the various members speak on the Speech from the Throne. Some were commendable remarks and others were very critical. One of the hon. members suggested that our bills are being rammed through, and another one of them suggested that some bulldozers be sent up north—I think it was the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett). Well, according to the way the bills were run through the press, I suggest we should send a few Cabinet Ministers up to the north country and they will take care of it and save the expense of the machinery.

Now, we also read and heard in the Speech from the Throne, that income and expenditures were never greater in the history of the province. Let me tell you, I agree with that statement, but our income is starting to dwindle. The working men today are being laid off in industry.

I think we have one of the most

thriving communities in the Dominion of Canada, but the cold fact remains that there are approximately 260 men drawing unemployment insurance at the present time. We have no unemployment at the moment so far as female workers are concerned, because past history proves that the manufacturers always prefer engaging ladies in industry in preference to the men because they can hire them and engage them at a lower wage.

We all have our various things we sponsor in public life. My main interest has been in the poor people. Those are the people who need the help. There are too many men in public life today, and have been in the past, who spurn the poor worker. You can recall hon. members who spoke last year and years previous along the same line. I said I was interested in these little people—the scrub-women and civil servants and poor men in industry who have been kept down. When I questioned the low wages paid to the civil servants and the scrub-women, I was told by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), that we have gone through the salary list and everybody got an increase. I took that with a grain of salt. After I left the Chamber, I began to question some scrub-women and all of them told me they had not received an increase. I do not think that is right, and they still have not got an increase coming, according to my information. The last time I questioned the Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), I referred to the Ontario Hospitals where they were paying \$972 a year—that was my information and it was not contradicted on the floor or off the floor. The Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), told me and the hon. members of this House that it was \$1,100 and something. I pointed out at that time that that was a ridiculous wage and the Government said: "We gave the returned men the preference, and we are going to see they get good wages." Well, \$1,100 and some cents for a married man today is no wage.

In spite of the fact that our expenditures are increasing and our income is

decreasing, to make things worse the Drew Government brought in this immigration scheme, and brought in some 7,000 persons. When the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) first came out with this scheme, he said: "We are bringing in 7,000 men for the farmers." Well, I doubt if there are 1,000 of these 7,000 who are on the farms today. I do not think the Englishman even wants to work on a farm. He is not built to work on a farm. I know in our county I do not know of any Englishman working on a farm today. He is not just built for this type of work. I am not discrediting them, but that is not the type of men we need on the farm or who want to work on the farm. The Drew Government knows that, but then, they thought they were placating the farmer. When the first group arrived what happened? We see the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) shaking hands with them. Then the story—"Industry in Hamilton takes so many men." I doubt if many of these men are seeking to get on the farm. They did not want a farm job in the first place. And, secondly, are not cut out for it. I mentioned in the first speech I made this year that when we go into immigration it should stop in the hands of the Federal Government where it belongs. The Prime Minister of this province saw fit to bring in these people. That was his scheme. Probably thought 7,000 men coming from the British Empire would mean 7,000 more votes in the next election. I would not go so far as to say that, but the fact still remains before we get into an elaborate immigration scheme we should make sure every man and youth who need employment should have steady employment. The day will come when we will probably be sorry, and with the present crisis today I am going to tell you we should move slowly in all these matters because we have quite a bit of unemployment in the country today. Strikes are threatening, war is at our very back-door and here we are, spending millions and millions of dollars. I have nothing against spending money at times when conditions warrant it, especially in the northern country. I

want to see the north country developed. I go up there fishing two or three times a year, and I enjoy it. I say before we spend these millions of dollars, with the crisis we are confronted with at the moment, let us hold back for the time being. You know how the tourist trade went down in the last war. And we may be confronted with that same thing in a very few months' time.

Now, getting to old-age pensions. They boast in the Speech from the Throne they have done a wonderful thing. Last year the Drew Government and the Conservatives in the Federal Government criticized the King Government for not increasing old-age pensions. They decided not to take any action here, they wanted to see what the King Government would do. What have they done? They tell us they will give a bit of an increase, an increase of a few dollars, pay \$25 today and shoot it up to \$30, and then they go on to say in some cases of need pay \$40. This is very misleading. Old-age pensioners have called me and they cannot understand why they do not get \$40 when they read in the press the Government has raised it to \$40 a month. We have pointed out just what the actual Act is. I doubt whether there are any people in my constituency getting \$40 a month. I have not heard of any. Maybe they have, but to get that \$40 they really have to prove a case. In fact I have a case now where the husband is 72 years of age and his wife has endeavored to get the old age pension for her husband who is in ill health, and she has enough initiative to go out and do housework, but due to the fact her husband cannot get an old-age pension, she came to my office recently and gave me her history and I called up the Secretary of the Pension Board in the City of Kitchener and I said I wondered why this man and woman were being penalized.

I did question her story. "Why didn't you have your husband admitted to the House of Refuge?" I said. She said, "I was out there and the manager told me we are entitled to the old-age pension." Those are the gruelling things these old pioneers have to go through

in a province like we have here while the Government is saying how kind it is to the poor people, and still it tolerates a thing like that.

I told the secretary: "I am very much interested in the case." She has contacted the department in Toronto. So far I have not seen the reply, but I know that our secretary in our community is one of the most kind-hearted secretaries in old-age pension offices anywhere in the Province of Ontario. She has gone a long way out of her road to help people, but her hands are tied. She cannot make a decision.

Now again I come to the point where I have pleaded, not only here on several occasions, but in my own community as mayor and member of the House of Refuge board. The first year I was here in Parliament, I mentioned it and I was told that there was money put in the budget and they were going to build extensions and new institutions to segregate the feeble-minded from the others in these Houses of Refuge, but there has not been anything done as yet. This is the third year, and again I say if any of you hon. members, or any other citizen, should find himself at the door of poverty, his health gone but his full faculties remaining, and has to go to the town for protection and a livelihood and then is sent to the House of Refuge and made to spend his declining years with insane people, I say that is a terribly cruel thing on the part of any Government. I plead and hope that this condition will be rectified as soon as possible.

They told me when I first made reference to this: "There is money in the estimates, but building supplies are not available." My goodness, they build hotels and stores and everything else but these institutions and houses. There is material for everything else, so there is something lacking and I say that this Government is not sincere in some of these things.

Now, mothers' allowances; they tell us there is an increase in these allowances. Analyze it very carefully, and you will find there is not much increase if any. Again, I have a case under

mothers' allowances, which does not belong to me, it belongs to the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin). The lady in question lives in Hambourg, a pathetic case. I would say it is nothing short of a crime to carry on your department and allow cases of this kind.

Here is a woman who meets a man—that is her story—and not knowing that he had ever been married and since he had some means—whether they went through a marriage ceremony or not I cannot prove, but she says so—and they set up housekeeping and they had four children born to themselves. The man died and then it was discovered that he was married and the first wife stepped in and took the entire estate, and this poor woman was left with four little children, she could not go on relief and could not get mothers' allowance. They would not grant it to her. She writes to me and asks for an appointment. I said: "I will be only too glad to see you", because they tell me I am the ladies' man. However, I told her to go down and see the member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin), that it was outside my riding. She said, "I have been down there and cannot get any action." I said: "Come down, lady, I will be glad to talk the thing over."

This happened just recently. I am sorry the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) is not here, he cannot deny it, I have the letter in my office with his signature on it, although I think he did his best. I am not saying anything to disparage the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin).

She came down and told me the story. She said: "Here is the letter I received from Mr. Chaplin." I told her to write again, and if he replied I would like to see the reply. She brought the reply to me and it said something like this:

"Dear Madam:

"I have taken up the case with the department at Toronto, and due to the circumstances, we cannot do anything for you. Kindly—"

and so on. I just referred to that case. Why should those poor children have to be penalized? If the mother did wrong—I do not think she did, but I

cannot prove it—but suppose she did, what about the poor children? Are you going to let them starve? I say the department should rectify these things. It is not a hardship on the department, they have millions of dollars to spend in other ways, but now a poor widow and her children are kicked around, and I do not like it.

Now, we come to housing. We criticized this Government for not doing anything in regard to housing. It was one of the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) and the Government's proposals, a plank in the platform—and I suppose that is the only plank they claim they can produce, they could not build a house because they could not get the planks, I suppose that is their alibi—but when we criticized the Government for not fulfilling their promises and building houses, going into the housing scheme, I found also this—I have said it before on the floor and as Mayor of the City of Kitchener—throughout the whole war period when the public was demanding housing, the Communist party was trying to tear me apart for not advocating a large, elaborate housing scheme. I said: "I, for one, will not tolerate the municipality going into housing because we do not want to find ourselves in the real estate business." And I say that, as far as the Government is concerned. It was a strong plank in the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) platform; it was housing for every returned soldier, and they have failed to provide even a nail towards veterans' homes or any others. Those are cold facts.

When we brought this thing up, the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) said right from his seat, that we were not going to go into the housing business, it would interfere with private business, and it would retard building very seriously because private contractors would not go ahead if the Government went ahead. That is in Hansard, look it up for yourself. I never say anything I cannot back up, and I have had seventeen years of experience in public life, and I am not going to say anything that is not true,—

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY
(Minister of Agriculture): What page?

MR. MEINZINGER: —in this chamber or any other chamber. I beg your pardon?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What page, please?

MR. MEINZINGER: I do not read from pages, but those are the facts.

Now the Government refers to housing in the Speech from the Throne. They have now discovered something. Is there an election pending, or what? After the election, I suppose materials will be as scarce as ever if the Government should happen to be elected. That is only a clear case of deception. We need houses, the Government should build them according to their election promises.

There is material available. I have received letters myself just last week from lumber companies. There is a surplus of lumber today, there is a surplus of bricks, and a lot of other building material. I, myself, could prove it to you. I have told you before that in the worst time in the history of Canada, I took it upon myself and built five small working-men homes without a dime. I was determined I would not go on relief as thousands of my friends did, and I was a working man in industry and I never received a dollar's worth of relief. I built five homes and I got through. I worked till two and three o'clock in the morning. My record stands in the City of Kitchener. When the Government would not take hold of the housing programme, I did it myself; I and another man started on ten homes and I can say truthfully today, that five are completed and five families are living in them. They say: "No material"? If an humble citizen like myself can start a little programme, aside from my other line of business, surely to goodness the Government could get something done for these people. I say there is another weakness in the building programme today. The Federal Government, along with their contractors, say when a young man comes along and says, "How much is

it going to cost me to build a home over here?" We will say, for round figures, \$5,000. Another returned man says, "What will you charge to build a house over here?" And they say \$5,000. If they can build one in that corner and one there and they both cost \$5,000, then when they get a plan for one hundred houses in a certain section, why can't they build homes for \$4,000 for the returned man? Why don't they give some of the profits to the returned man?

But no, the contractor is the man who is getting his pockets filled at the expense of the returned man. And let me tell you, if my words don't come true, 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the men who have been forced to buy a home to get a roof over his head are going to lose their homes unless the Provincial and the Federal Governments enforce a strict law whereby the mortgage companies cannot take them. We must have a moratorium as we had many years ago. That is the only thing to stop these people from losing their homes. Again I say the Drew Government was very insincere and deceived the public when they promised a housing scheme.

Then, speaking about tourists; I like fishing and hunting and I do quite a bit of it. I say the northern country is a great country but let us not forget the little fellows in our small towns who have not a car to go north. Why not fix a few roads for them and fill the streams for the boys so they can do some hunting and fishing around home?

We have one of the finest fishing clubs in Ontario; we have a membership of some 1,100, if my memory serves me correctly, and we are being asked, "Where are all these fish going?" We understand they are not going into our local streams and, as a member of Parliament, I am not in a position to answer them. While on that point, I would suggest at least every hon. member of Parliament in each riding should be informed where the fish are going and into what streams, and I can assure you every hon. member of this House will not be poachers, we will be in the same spot as a game warden.

I would like to know where they are going. When a man says they must be going into a private stream, I do not know, I am dumb-founded, I cannot answer him. I think every hon. member should be informed of these things so he can inform these people.

The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is smiling. I like to see him smile because he and I have always been good friends. I know his background and he knows mine. He would do a good deal more for the labouring classes if his hands were not tied. He never said that to me, but I know it. We hear in the Government what the "big boy" claims to do in the Speech from the Throne; they are prepared to adopt the Federal labour code. The first time I spoke here the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) had spoken along these lines and he said, "We are going to appoint a committee and are going to take the matter up with the Federal Government and we are going to have the best labour legislation, not only in the Dominion of Canada and the United States, but in the world." When that was mentioned the other day, the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) said we have the best in the world. I do not know that we have. We have some pretty nice legislation, but there is plenty of room for improvement. It was not the Drew Government which brought in the best legislation. It made a contribution by putting the bill through, but it is organized labour that brought it about. If there had not been organized labour we would not have half the concessions we have today for the working classes.

I do not have to stand here or on the street corner and fight for labour. I have fought through the hardest school any man could fight through. I was never a beggar. The only time I was, was when I was an infant and had no control over myself. I never asked the Government for a dollar. I am still fighting for the under dog, but the men in big business—in my own business of real estate and general insurance, excuse me for advertising—do not need it, but the little fellow needs it. It was due

to the crushing weights brought on these people that they organized and it was through organization that pressure was brought on the Government and legislation brought about.

Now, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) never carried that promise out when he said we should have a committee appointed and take up the matter with the Federal Government and bring about this legislation. We have not had any. I was appointed on the committee from our side of the House but we never had a meeting. Surely to goodness the Lord did not put all the brains into the Conservatives' heads. If he did, I know why there are so few hairs on that side.

We think we can make a little contribution. When you bring a bill in on the other side of the house and we want to bring in an amendment, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) stands up and says, "We have gone all through this, and this is what we are putting through," and it is thumbs down, and so we have to take it. But probably some day the tables will turn and some of the boys will be over there smiling at you fellows and turning down you fellows. That is not good business. I do not care whether he is a Communist, C.C.F., Liberal, or Conservative, or Independent, or whatever he might be, I think they should discuss matters intelligently.

I am not a man who stands up and tells a man he is a criminal and a disgrace to the country he was born in. I do not like that. We are elected by the people and every man I think should be respected as well as the other. We are only trying to do a job for the people who sent us down here to do it.

Now, getting to reform institutions; the Speech from the Throne says there will be improved conditions through systematic training of officers and guards, and the very next day we find he gets a report; no one could find it on Monday. The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) said he did not receive it and later on we find out he had it for a month. Then he said he was sick.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask that the hon. member (Mr. Meinzinger) withdraw that statement that I had that report for a month.

MR. MEINZINGER: I will not withdraw it.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: On a point of order—

MR. MEINZINGER: I am not withdrawing anything. I read the papers and I heard the information given here.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. member (Mr. Meinzinger) should withdraw the statement; he is making an insinuation.

MR. MEINZINGER: I am not insinuating, I am repeating what I heard here and read in the papers. If there is any apology, let the press apologize, I do not apologize.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I think we must insist that it be withdrawn.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The report was tabled on the date of it, March 8th, by the man who wrote the report, not my date.

MR. MEINZINGER: I am not withdrawing anything, I am just giving what I read and what I heard here in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Might I tell the hon. member (Mr. Meinzinger) when the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) rose and asked you to withdraw it you should withdraw it. You must accept his statement that he did not have it for a month.

MR. MEINZINGER: If he says he did not say that, then I will withdraw it. Does that make you feel happy? Won't you smile? I will carry on. Then he gets the report. After reading the Speech from the Throne, says that these men will be trained. When I brought up the question last year about a prisoner in Guelph who received

a beating along with twelve others, the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) says, "You want this young man's name dragged through the corridor." Instead of contributing to the welfare of the youth he drags his name through this Chamber so everybody in the Province of Ontario knows this criminal who escaped from jail. So he tells us they have to have discipline and tells us they are training the guards. I said if the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) will appoint someone to go around these institutions unknown to the guards he will get a picture that will open his eyes. That is in Hansard. I said instead of telephoning or sending a telegram that "George will be there on Thursday morning," pay a surprise visit.

The other day I did not go on the trip. I would have liked to have gone, but other business pressed too hard and I could not go. I heard some fine comments but the fact still remains while I think the Government is doing a wonderful job at segregating these boys, it should have been done thirty years ago.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I was not here thirty years ago.

MR. MEINZINGER: No, but the governments in the past should have started the movement you have started. I like to be fair when it warrants it. I do not care where the chips fall, I endeavour to speak my mind in public life, I always have and always will, in spite of any objection from anyone else.

So we get this report. I urged at that time to make these investigations through an unknown man but no, "we have a good staff." Then we find this report the next day, drunken guards, fire-arms used carelessly, too much discipline; it gives you an idea what the public has gone through. But once a year when the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) goes up there he sends a telegram saying, "I will be there on Monday morning," when everything is polished and ice cream on the table, I would suggest he carry out the investigation as I suggested last year and he will get a

lot more information in other institutions in the Province of Ontario. It is quite true some of those criticizing public institutions are on the right track. However, I say you are doing a good job in this segregation programme.

We hear a lot about commission reports, we have three and there are quite a few more investigating. The Drew Government has appointed so many commissions I think it would be quite in order to appoint to appoint another commission to investigate all commissions to find out how much is being paid to others. Then it would be doing a job.

Then we read also in the Speech from the Throne that the Provincial Government and the Federal Government are as far apart as they were a year ago. I think that is bad business. The Federal Government has at times offered concessions to the Drew Government but the Drew Government says, "It is all or nothing," and we suffer to the extent of some \$30,000,000 and all this time it is good legislation that is so necessary to bring about peace and harmony and better comforts to the masses of the suffering, and I say that the sooner the hon. Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario (Mr. Drew) gets "off his high horse" in endeavouring to dictate to the Federal Government, and is willing to take a half loaf rather than none at all, the better it will be for the taxpayers and citizens of Ontario.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) also says that before the Federal Government appointed a department to deal with the development of resources, they should consult the Province of Ontario and other provinces, because he claims it is over-lapping. Well, my goodness, what is more over-lapping than some of the things which have been done by the Drew Government?

Ontario House is over-lapping. They justify that now, I suppose, by saying that all the recruits they are bringing over under this immigration scheme walked through Ontario House. I believe that is just what they did, walked in the front door, and out the back,

and grab the plane. So they justify the huge expenditure by saying that they have to register before they take the ship.

There are scores of things this Government has done which cause over-lapping. The immigration scheme is over-lapping, and all of a sudden, the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) says "I will do this," or "I will do that," in spite of what anybody wishes.

AN HON. MEMBER: And he showed them how to do it, Joe (Mr. Meinzinger).

MR. MEINZINGER: Do you think he did?

AN HON. MEMBER: They paid their own way.

MR. MEINZINGER: With whose money? Who got the commission? What is the Drew Government getting out of it? Are the manufacturers contributing towards it? O.K. There is a long story there, Mr. Speaker. The hon. members can laugh if they wish; I might add a great deal to this particular question, if I could have a few more questions asked of me.

The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is one of the hon. Ministers I want to congratulate at this moment for having brought about this Ontario Provincial Police radio system. That is a thing I advocated many years ago when I was mayor of Kitchener, and I was very successful in having it brought in our department. At that time some of the critics said, "Oh, maybe some time the Ontario Government will put through a scheme to cover the entire province," and I said, "That is fine; in the meantime let us install ours, and we will prove the results." The result in our municipality was that crime went down about 40 per cent., and I believe when the provincial scheme is operating fully there will be a great deal of benefit derived from it.

I also want to congratulate the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) for having taken upon himself, to agree, as

I read in the press this morning, and in speaking with the deputy chief in our community yesterday, that the Government is going to open up a training school in the City of Kitchener, and our deputy chief will be in charge of it. That is a good thing.

There have been too many governments who hired men from the shoulders down. I like to hire them from the shoulders up, like the hon. George Dunbar.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MEINZINGER: Now, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of the Legislature, in conclusion I want to say that there have been some very bitter remarks passed across the floor in regard to the Communists. I heard a broadcast, and also read in the press, and was very much surprised that there was a red flag raised in the front of the Parliament Buildings. I think that is a sad state of affairs. But let me say this, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) can stand here as long as he likes, and get on his feet as often as he likes,—and I can do the same, as can all you hon. members—and damn these two Communist members, but that will not cure the cause. I say, instead of passing such bitter remarks as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) did the other day—and I did not like that; I do not care what other hon. members think about it, I did not like it—I do not think it is going to cure it.

I happened to sit at a table in the members' dining room the other day, with my leader (Mr. Oliver), two other hon. members from my side of the House, and the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), and I said to him, "It is too bad, with the brains and ability you have, that you are not in one of the old parties, instead of with the Communist Party. There is a lot of good talent going to waste."

Mr. Speaker, I say in all sincerity that this man is no disgrace to his country. I think his country is proud of him. They should be. The only thing I can say by way of condemna-

tion is that he is following the wrong track, and I do think that the hon. members of this Legislature should be big enough to admit it, and I can say to the Government that he "mopped the floor" with the whole Government the other night; he is too smart for you, and if you were smart, you would not criticize him when he is on his feet. You can do all the condemning and criticizing you want to, and you will not cure it. I say this, that unless you get together with the Federal Government, and frame the necessary legislation, which is the crying evil today we will be crushed again like we were back in the 30s, when I was in the unemployed ranks myself, and then if you do that, and pass the necessary legislation, you will not have to fear Communism.

This is a great, rich country, strong in resources, and we will not tolerate Communism. I can mention to you thousands of men who have been friends of mine since I left the cradle who, in the 30s, when their children and their wives were starving, and who when they got sick could not get a doctor to come into their homes because they could not afford to pay him—I say, with all sincerity, that one of my closest relatives is buried in the City of Toronto, because he could not get a doctor, and they were on relief at the time. You know that in the early days of relief, you could not get doctors. The doctors were all "too busy." Finally the Government came out and said "We will pay 25 cents a head," or something like that, and there was a little increase, and we gradually got some attention. But in the interim people died, because they could not get medical help.

I do not fear Communism; I never did. I will say this in all sincerity to the two hon. members, who already know it, that I do not have to cater to them, and never did, and never will, because I hate their policies and they know my record. But I am not condemning them, as they are hon. members elected by the public the same as we are, and they are smart men. They are courteous. I have always found them both to be gentlemen when I have

been in this House, and again I say, pass the proper legislation that will do the job, and we will not have to fear Communism. But when you get the people hungry, that is simply playing into the hands of the Communists. I know thousands of men, who, back in the 30s, when they were hungry, followed the Communist agitators, and they came into the City of Kitchener. But today, these men have work, they have money and can pay their bills, and they would not think of Communism. There is the answer. I stand up here and say that if Russia ever takes this country, George Drew (Hon. Mr. Drew) will be the first man who will go into the United States, and I will be the second, going into Kitchener.

I have sat in the council chamber as mayor and alderman, I have stood in the union halls, and in the market building, and I have fought Communism consistently. I could not get the backing of my council; they were scared because there were perhaps a thousand men outside. They were not all Communists, but they were hungry, and the Communists were leading them. I stood there fearlessly, and I recall one meeting when Rev. Smith, Fred Collins, Minster, and some of the others were speaking, and I spoke, and it was one of the most bitter struggles I ever had with the Communist Party, and it looked as if it were going to end up in a serious riot, but I stood my ground, and my concluding remarks were that I would sooner settle by the ballot than by the sword. I have no fear of Communism. Those men who followed the Communists in the 30s are back in good jobs again, and back in the good graces of their fellow men; they can pay their bills, and can look you squarely in the eye, and they can support their families; they have homes, and they have a few dollars left in their pockets, but as long as the Government does not pass legislation to bring these conditions about permanently, then you can fear Communism.

In the meantime, I plead with you not to condemn and condemn and condemn, waste hours of our time con-

demning the Communist Party, and yet do not put through the legislation that will overcome it.

SOME HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. HOWARD SALE (York South): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on this debate on the Speech from the Throne, I take great pleasure and pride in joining with those who have spoken before me in congratulating most sincerely the mover of the motion (Mr. Pryde), who made his maiden speech in moving the adoption, and spoke extraordinarily well, and was well received, and very much appreciated in all quarters of the House.

There have been flattering remarks passed about him, about the friendships he will form in the time following. I think he is forming those friendships even faster than perhaps was thought. I, for one, am very, very proud to count amongst my associates and close friends, the new hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde).

I am very pleased, Mr. Speaker, also to extend my congratulations to the seconder (Mr. Hamilton) in putting on the record of this Legislature some very useful and very important facts, very well presented.

Now, Mr. Speaker, to carry on from there; in the discussion, I have been very interested in hearing what has come forth from the opposition benches. Mr. Speaker, quite frankly I sympathize with them; they do have an extraordinarily hard time finding anything to criticize. Therefore, the majority of the addresses rather than being criticism, almost have a tenor of a bit of a pat on the back for the government, and what it has done. There is a difficult problem, because it is extremely hard to find sound, substantial criticism of the policies which have been enacted. Of course, from some quarters, we get deliberate and malicious, useless criticism. Good, constructive criticism, with practical suggestions as alternatives, are all too scarce.

It is rather unfortunate there is not a stronger opposition. I was rather

interested in trying to follow the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger), and I am sorry he has left the House. He is one of the few hon. members who has a riding somewhat akin to mine. I do not have the rural problems which a majority of the hon. members of this House do; my problems are entirely urban, concerning practically all of my constituency, and, therefore, they are isolated into a very small sector in regard to the legislation brought forward by the Government.

As I believe I have said in this House before, my riding is small in area, but one of the largest ridings in population. There are in excess of 100,000 people in my riding, people whom I am very proud to represent. They are predominantly old, British stock, and I was thinking, when the last speaker (Mr. Meinzinger) was speaking, that I am extraordinarily and extremely proud to say that my riding had the highest percentage per capita of enlistments in the whole of Canada, in both world wars I and II.

That is a fine riding to represent, and it gives a good indication of the type of people I do represent in this House. They do not come any better. My riding is a very cosmopolitan riding and while the majority are urban dwellers, they are representative of all walks of life, from the very well-to-do, to the most unfortunate. They have had difficult times, and they have come through them smiling. Their problems are my paramount problems.

And in that connection I would like to just deal briefly with a few points raised by the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger). He started off in his usual sensational and alarmist attitude, and made some what I consider very irresponsible remarks.

He spoke of old-age pensions. That is a very definite problem in my riding, and before elaborating upon this, I think perhaps it would be wise if there were a few remarks from the Government side of the House as to the attitude and what vestige of criticism there is from the opposition benches, because there is not enough construc-

tive criticism. It is difficult for any government which does not receive good criticism to know where they might be wrong.

I agree most completely with the Government legislation in all its aspects, but there are certain things where I think perhaps we are not doing as much as we might. Just how to increase the efforts presents a very difficult problem. In respect to old-age pensions; of course, that is a joint problem, federally and provincially. The hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) raised that point, and then he cites a problem which is not basically that of the province, but he is in some measure criticizing his local board. I think in a very large measure the responsibility lands back on his own shoulders, if his own local board is not functioning as it should.

We have local boards in our ridings and we know their functions and their activities. I am very fortunate in having what I consider an extraordinarily fine local board. York County has done some exceptional work and will continue to do so.

I say, and I think every hon. member here will agree, that certainly in view of the present-day conditions, the present old-age pension is entirely inadequate. I am firmly committed to that. But to what extent and how exactly that will be improved to a level at which we would like to see it, is a very difficult problem, and I do not think we can hope to raise the level to where we would like it to be, until there is some satisfactory conclusion to the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) made a very peculiar remark with regard to that. He was very much inclined to state at various points that this, that, and the other thing is on Hansard, so he mentions something with regard to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, and says that the Drew Government did nothing, that they say they have nothing to do with it. He says there have been many invitations given to the Drew Government to take

part in a further Dominion-Provincial Conference.

Mr. Speaker, there has been put on the record, time and time and time again just what has been done by this Government in regard to the conference, and correspondence has been tabled which has been exchanged with the government at Ottawa, demanding the conference reconvene, with no interest whatsoever displayed in the replies, and the Dominion Government has given no undertaking to reconvene the conference.

In his irresponsible way, the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) says the Drew Government will have nothing to do with it, because "It is all or nothing," and that they have repeatedly ignored the requests on the part of the government at Ottawa. In view of statements of that kind here, I do not think we should take a great deal of stock in any statement which the hon. member (Mr. Meinzinger) makes.

He has gone down the line, considering various points. He speaks of "housing." I am rather sorry that the legislation that is coming before this House later on in this session is not before the House today.

Another illustration of his complete irresponsibility and lack of constructive criticism is that he gets up and says "I have said, and I have said before, and it is on Hansard, that I do not believe that this or any other government should enter into the housing business or any other business." Then he says, with regard to housing, that the Government should build houses, that they have not done anything; they have not purchased a nail or anything else. That is completely contradicting himself. That is not constructive criticism.

I believe that housing is the most urgent problem we have today. It certainly affects my riding, and I do not think there is an hon. member in this House whose riding is not affected. It is serious. Something must be done. And again I think probably the answer to that lies in the failure of the Dominion Government to reconvene the Do-

minion-Provincial Conference. There have been circumstances which affected it, true; shortage of supplies, of labour, and material, and what have you. However, slowly but surely the supply is beginning to catch up in some respects to the demands, certainly not in the housing field, but in other fields, and it is improving in regard to housing. This Government never did state it was going into the housing business, as such, but that it was going to institute a programme to facilitate housing, and it would be an intensive housing programme. Frankly, personally I would have liked to have seen it come sooner, but circumstances were certainly not entirely favourable in that respect, and I think it is vitally necessary that everything that can be done in the way of acceleration must be implemented to get housing going. However, I do not think the Government should enter the housing business or any other business other than those which are, of course, in the category of utilities.

In regard to housing; there have been peculiar remarks bouncing back and forth from all sides and all angles on this question. It is serious. It is bound to be serious. It is affecting a great many things, but, on the other hand, when you start talking about "depression," and not being able to feed the poor people, and everything else, the very fact that housing is such a major issue, and is such a long way from having caught up to the demand, that I think that is a very good example of the prosperous times which are in store for us for some considerable time to come, because when the building trades are active and fully employed, it benefits the people in all other industries, it means full employment, and full pay envelopes, to a very large proportion of our population, as large as we are apt to have at any time, with the possible exception of the fantastic situation which occurs during war emergencies.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to prolong the debate. There are, however, one or two other points upon which I would like to touch.

One point was raised which cannot be considered in the way of constructive criticism. That was in connection with the division of lands and forests or travel and publicity, I am not just sure which. It started out to be travel and publicity, and I think it wound up as game and fisheries.

The question was raised "Where are the fish?" Mr. Speaker, statistics about fish are published annually, are easily procurable, and very easily read. I know where the fish are located in my own riding, not because I happen to be on the Government side of the House, but because I am keenly interested in that subject, and there are many local waters here which have been proven extraordinarily fine waters. Although I do not know it as a fact, I do believe that there are not as good natural waters in any area in the province as we have right here, and, therefore, it is only natural that there be a better supply in our local streams.

Where I live, in the village of Woodbridge, the Humber River flows directly through. For many years this was one of the outstanding salmon streams in Eastern Canada; today I believe it is almost established as one of the finest brown-trout streams anywhere. There are brown trout and speckled trout in the upper reaches, and in the lower reaches, are the odd bass, pickerel, and so on. There are also many other rivers around this area, which one can easily get at. One does not have to be so well established in life that he can necessarily have a car to get to these fishing spots. There is entirely local transportation by tram, bus, and train, all within a very short range of Toronto. But still the question is asked, "Where are the fish?" Is that constructive criticism of any government? I don't think so, Mr. Speaker. Statistics are published showing where they are. I think any hon. member of this House could find out what he wants or needs in his area, and if he wants more fish planted, if the water is right, it could very easily be arranged, I am sure.

There was another peculiar remark made with regard to the Department of

Reform Institutions, with particular reference to the Burwash institution. It was to the effect, on the one hand, that the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) and his department are doing an extraordinarily fine job; on the other hand, that they are not. I do not believe in respect to that there was one instance that might be considered constructive criticism, in that there was a suggestion of an alternative. I do not know that any other alternatives were offered.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to try and conclude within the prescribed hour. I do not want to prolong this, but with your permission I will go through past the hour of 6 o'clock, and will be as brief as I can so the hon. member following me may adjourn the debate, and carry on after the recess.

Labour is another question which is very close to me in my riding. Some sections of my riding are very highly industrialized, and many of my constituents are working in those industries, and in industries in surrounding areas, and a very large proportion of them are amongst the ranks of labour.

I am a great believer in organized labour and all that it represents, and all that it has done. Certainly organized labour has assisted this and every other government many, many times.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, but I made a notation regarding a remark which was passed, which I would like to find. I do not want to make a mis-statement, and I am not just sure of it. However, we heard a number of remarks about "over-lapping" in every department. One of them was in regard to labour and the Federal labour code. We hear that "at long, long last this Government is going to adopt the Federal labour code," and again it is carried back to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, and the failure of this Government to comply with any requests or invitation made by the Federal Government.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not think I need say very much more except to refer to the reports and correspondence which have been tabled in the house. I believe sincerely that this Government

has the finest labour legislation in the Dominion of Canada, and I think it would be hard for anybody who disagrees with that, to stand up and explain why or how we did not have the finest labour legislation in the Dominion. I believe we have, and this Government has taken the lead, rightly, in these matters, and has urged the adoption of the Federal labour code, and requests that it be formulated through a continuation of the Dominion-Provincial Conference which was again denied by the Federal Government.

Now, just a few concluding remarks, Mr. Speaker.

Another question was raised with which I cannot acquiesce, and that was in regard to over-lapping, as applied to Ontario House. Mr. Speaker, I wish the hon. member who made that remark (Mr. Meininger) had seen the functioning of Ontario House while our troops were stationed in England. I wish he could see the functioning of Ontario House as it is today. He might change his mind completely and quite readily. That institution, Ontario House, is one of the finest bits of advertising of which I know, and is doing a wonderful job in many respects, and is very, very instrumental in the movements under the immigration scheme. There was also talk about "over-lapping" in regard to the immigration scheme. Well, who took the lead in the immigration scheme? The present Government of the Province of Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALE: They instituted the scheme, and they were told it would not work, but they showed the Federal Government it would work, and now the Federal Government says they are going to do the same thing. We have brought in the finest immigrants this province could possibly have, most of them of British stock.

We also have heard the remark that the British are not farmers, never did any farming and never will.

If the hon. member (Mr. Meinzinger) could see the British farmers working under the worst possible conditions during the war, the women of the country out working on the farms, beautiful farms that many people in this country and this province would be proud to stack their farm beside and say: "ours comes pretty close to that"—no farmers?

MR. MEINZINGER: How did these 7,000 get along?

MR. SALE: That I do not know, but I do object to the remark that the British do not make good farmers, because they make some of the finest farmers the world can produce.

MR. MEINZINGER: I do not agree with that.

MR. SALE: And they have some of the finest farms. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to labour this point, but to me, these things are very near and dear to the heart, and those of us who are fortunate in having the opportunity of seeing the British people working under the trials and tribulations of war, such as they were subjected to, and doing the magnificent job they did, have every right to be just that much more proud—and I know the average Canadian is—to say: "we are part of the British Empire. We want you immigrants here to build up our stock, because they are the finest we can get and there are none better."

I am proud to be a member of this Government which has seen fit to institute that and to do that. Obstacles were put in their way and they were told that it would not work, but they made it work and now we are getting some of the finest immigrants possible. They are going into all walks of life and I have yet to find one, other than a few misfits that are bound to occur in a thing like that, but generally speaking—and I have encountered many—they are doing an extraordinarily fine job. Many of them are examples to those who work around them, and they are improving the work of those around them. The more of them we get the better.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to interrupt the hon. member for York South (Mr. Sale), but does he intend to bring his speech to a conclusion or would he prefer to carry on after eight o'clock?

AN HON. MEMBER: Carry on.

MR. SALE: No, I will conclude, Mr. Speaker. I would like to carry on, Mr. Speaker, but I think I will stop there, and at a later date, carry on with that subject.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Are you going to continue, or are you through?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member (Mr. Sale) can carry on after eight o'clock if he wishes to do so.

MR. SALE: No, that is all right, I am through. The following speaker may move adjournment.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): I move the adjournment of the debate, Mr. Speaker.

Motion approved.

It being six of the clock, the House recessed.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Mr. Speaker, this is the first opportunity I have had to congratulate you since you have been elected Speaker of this House. I wish to extend my sincere congratulations, and at the same time it is so seldom I get a chance to congratulate the Government, that I do want to congratulate them on their choice of Speaker, because I think most of the hon. members will agree that the former Speaker of this House, I believe a member for Parkdale (Mr. Stewart), was a most efficient and capable Speaker and I am sure that most of us received his resignation—forced apparently, or otherwise—with dismay. However, a new Speaker had to be elected and I just wish to say that I do not think a better

choice could have been made than yourself. I wish to say to the new members—I have sat for many years in this House—and I can assure them of one thing, that the business of this House is run in a business-like manner and any member of this House, no matter what his politics are, will receive a fair deal.

I have always been very glad to be a member. I want to say that right at the commencement of this talk, I am proud to be a member of the party as I am now, because when I see what the present Conservative Government have done, what little they have done, after all the promises they have made, then I won't sit over there. When I hear the promises which have been made in order to obtain power, then, once again, I would not want to sit over there.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when this Government came into power they found the business of this province in a first-class shape. I think any fair-minded person in the province or in this House will say this, that in nine years of Liberal rule in this province, that the finances of this province were far better when we left than when we took over. We paid our debts and carried on and left this province in a good financial condition, something that the previous Conservative Government did not do. Now then, if you think for a moment the task we took over in the government of the province that is almost bankrupt. You took over the government of a province whose finances were in good shape, and I think the average person throughout this province will say this, that even with all our bad times, that we have done more for the ordinary farmer, the white-collar worker, the ordinary workers throughout this province than this Government has done with all their easy money.

Now, then, there is always some criticism from the Opposition in regard to the two great departments—that is, Hydro-Electric and Lands and Forests, and, frankly, we hear so many conflicting reports about these two great

departments from different governments and speakers, that I think I am pretty safe in saying that most of our heads are in a drivel. But I do think, that not only in those departments of this Government, but in most of the departments, this present Government does not know whether they are coming or going. In one of your 22 points, you said you would bring in a great Labour law, and here you are, still carrying on, under our good labour laws we brought in, with a few little adjustments, that is all. I want the members of this House to remember, that when we were bringing in the labour law we formed a committee. We wanted to get the best law we could get. We formed this committee, got different employers and employees here and talked it over with them. We invited the Conservative Party, in opposition then, to come and join us. Not one would come and join us. When we put the labour law through, what happened? You voted against it, but when you get in you still carry on under the same good law, and I just say that it is the same thing over again, that you are carrying on the good work that was started by our own previous Liberal Government.

When I say the Government does not know whether they are coming or going, just let me point to the tourist industry. I think I am safe in saying the tourist industry, the Government here is spending millions of dollars on roads for tourists. You are spending thousands of dollars on all kinds of literature, sending it all over the world. You are spending thousands of dollars on fish hatcheries, and that is right, because you know this, that to have tourists you must have good roads and you must have fish. You can build all the roads you like and spend all the money you like on advertising, but if you have not got fish you won't have the tourists. All right, you are going ahead and doing this on the one hand, you are spending all this money, and, at the same time, you are granting commercial fishing licences—I am perfectly safe in saying to some of your friends—and at the same time, you are turning down returned soldiers, refusing to renew their licences where the

lake trout were never as scarce as they are now. You turned down a returned soldier, whose two boys went overseas, and all they wanted to get was some yardage, but they could not get it. There right in front of my own town you spend all of this money and this American tourist will go and troll all day where he won't get one trout where he used to go and get trout. I say the Government does not know whether it is coming or going, spending money on one hand and killing it on the other hand. We come now to this same thing I spoke about last year, old age pensions.

I cannot understand, and I cannot think of a word strong enough to condemn this Government in the way they are treating these people. Let me remind the hon. members of this House, that, in a few years, there may be some of us, right here, want the old-age pension, but we will have that old-age pension and I do not think we would care to take the same treatment for ourselves that we are handing out to these old people.

Before I go any further, I want just to read from the 18th Point, so that there will be no misunderstanding. Now, this is your promise:

"There will be an immediate increase in mothers' allowances, and old-age pensions, in keeping with the increased cost of living. There will be an immediate repeal of the shameful provisions that old people who have a home of their own, which they have established by their savings throughout the long years, must dispose of their home before they will be granted the very limited allowance which they are entitled to receive.

"In future, the old people, who have played their part so well in making this great province what it is today, must not be forced to mortgage their own homes before they can receive this small pension."

I know you have been pretty smart to get out of everything. This is a smart thing, but I do not think there is a thing you can get out of, your promise—you will raise the old-age pension.

The Dominion Government saw the need and they raised it \$5.00, while this Government said: "Well, what we will do is this; we will give \$40.00 to those old people who are in need." Can anybody in this House tell me what man or woman getting \$30.00 a month, and that is all, is not in need? Everyone of them are in need, nine out of ten are in need.

Now then, we will take you, even at your own word.

On January 29, 1948, I had an old man walk into my office, very poorly clothed, when the temperature was ten degrees below zero, with a little old fur coat, with a little old fur cap that he made himself. He is over eighty years of age, lives all by himself in a shack 12 by 20; does all his own cooking, pays his taxes of \$18.00 per year; has to buy all his groceries, his clothes, and enough fuel to keep himself warm all winter. He applied for the extra ten dollars months ago. He was told that it would be months before he would get it. He came about the old-age pension and I said to him, "Did you ever apply for the ten dollars?" "Yes." "When?" "Oh, away back, as soon as it came out." "What did they tell you?" "Well, they said it would be a few months before I would get it anyway." "Well," I said, "they are a pretty busy crowd down there, that is handling this. Did they tell you, you would get it?" "No, I did not hear anything." Now then, just before I left, he came up to my office and said he received a letter from the department. I want you to just remember this: this old man is over 80 years of age. He lives all by himself in a shack 12 by 20. He does all his own cooking. He pays his taxes of \$18 per year. Now, he has to buy all his groceries, his clothes, enough fuel to keep himself warm and to cook all summer, and he applied for this ten dollars. Remember this, that nine out of ten of our old-age pensioners are not educated people. This fellow never went to school beyond the second book. I doubt if he ever got that far. Here is a copy of the letter that he receives:

"Dear Sir, It would appear, upon reviewing your circumstances as

implicated by reports on file, that your eligibility for Provincial bonus is doubtful. Under the terms of regulations governing the Provincial bonus, a supplementary allowance may be paid in the case of a pensioner who is paying more than \$10.00 a month for his shelter exclusive of his board or in the case of board and lodging if he is paying more than \$25.00 a month."

Listen to this paragraph; this is good:

"If neither of these circumstances exists but there is some extraordinary situation being faced by a particular pensioner not common to a great many pensioners, special consideration may be given with respect to that extraordinary situation."

Is that not a great letter for an old fellow to receive. Now, they say:

"If you feel that your circumstances have not been clearly placed before the commission, a review of your case will be undertaken in the light of such matters as you may wish to draw to the attention of the commission."

I want the hon. members of this House to know that that is a stock letter, all they have to do is date it and put in the name. They probably have thousands of them over there. If any man in the world is entitled to this, this man is and still he cannot get it. What is the answer? I think I can say truthfully that in my 6,000 square miles of territory, there are not five of all the old-timers I know around Parry Sound, who receive the \$40.00.

Now, then what is the use of getting the poor old fellows all "het-up." They think they are getting \$10.00 a month extra and they do not get it. I cannot understand it, after that promise. I would sooner do without roads, fish and tourists and look after these people. It is the most important job this Government or any government has got to do. I cannot understand why. Could it be there might be an election coming and that at the last minute give that \$40.00 to everybody. Well, if that

should happen, I do not know, I would expect every old-age pensioner, all their relatives, if they have any, and every fair-minded person in this Province would put this Government out of power on that one issue only. There is no reason in the world why you cannot give a little bit and treat them all the same.

I want to say to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) we appreciate very much the way he kept our roads open this year, did a first class job, and I want to congratulate him on that. The roads were never any better in the winter time than they have been this year and I want to congratulate him on it.

I notice we are spending many millions of dollars on highways, and that has to be done, but to me we still could cut down a little bit on that at the present time and spend a little more money on our side-roads because I think everybody will agree you cannot get cement and steel without paying through the nose for it. On your back roads you do not need that big expenditure.

Now, to me, with your tourists all up through my own district off No. 11 highway, over on the east side, we have many roads like the one south of Callander running along the south shore of Lake Nipissing, we have one from Burke's Falls to Sundridge and little roads off this, it would not take much to fix these and they have to be fixed some time, I am asking the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) to think it over and if he can spend a little more money on that it will be advantageous to tourists. On the west side we have a highway the Liberal Government built for about forty miles off the shore of Georgian Bay, but up until a year ago the hon. minister (Mr. Doucett) could not finish it. It would have been senseless to do it. I do not mind saying that because we would be taking men away from other jobs to put them on that. But I should say today we have three or four hundred drawing unemployment insurance now in the town of Parry Sound and if there was some chance of doing a little bit—

I am not pushing for big bridges over the rivers—but there is a little bit of road that would give these men—if he does not feel like doing it this Spring that he do it in the Fall—

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): We will be on the way in the Spring.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Thank you. I cannot understand why such a good fellow in his job does make such terrible mistakes. He takes in 6,000 square miles, 20 unorganized townships—remember that means they are Government babies, there is not a thing; there is no council, no reeve, they are government babies in everything, education and roads and everything and if anybody tells me that 6,000 square miles of territory with roads all over, does not need a highway—well, come up and try it. You may save a few “bucks” I do not know whether you do or not. You might, but even if you did these men have to pay it to travel to the highway office when they want to go. I still suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) to put it back. If he does not, I am sure it will not be long before it will go because when the Liberal Government comes in that will go where it belongs.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): You and I will not be living.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I may be like the Scotsman in the parade, everybody out of step but him.

I want to say a few things on immigration. This Government and all its members and very many of the newspapers, most of them, have been making a great fuss over immigration. You would think to hear the press talking that they were saving the life of the province or saving the life of somebody and what a grand job they have done. I will admit when they undertook it they did make a good job. I do not know how they could have made a better one. But my claim is this, they should not have undertaken it for

another year or two. That is my argument.

We are taking people from England where they have already jobs, where, according to all reports, England wants people to save her own life and still we bring them over here, and if the Marshall plan does not work, I am going to predict this right here, that probably in one year this Government or the Dominion Government will have to do a public works programme to give our own boys work.

HON. W. GRIESINGER (Minister without Portfolio): They just passed \$5,000,000,000 the other day.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I am sorry I did not hear you. As it is now houses are scarce; our own people have to live in attics, basements and whole families have to live in one room. Yet you bring more people into the country. Hydro has to be rationed and the next thing will be fuel oil or coal; still you bring more people in. Food prices are soaring up so that wages for labour have to be raised in order for them to live here. Still you bring more in. Not long ago I looked at a paper and I saw a picture, I think of Bay Street, where a whole line-up was getting free meal tickets donated by some very generous hearted man in Toronto. The reason they were getting the tickets was because they were not getting enough steady work.

Now I hear on the radio Toronto says, “Do not send any more people in here, do not come down here to work because we cannot do more than look after our own.” The next night out in Vancouver 16,000 men out of work. That might be seasonal, or it might not. Nobody can tell just what is going to happen and my argument is this, why all the rush? Could not we very well have waited another year or two?

This is the first time that a province has ever stepped into this field. Personally, I do not believe they have any business in the field. I think it is a Dominion matter because the Dominion can keep their fingers on every province if every province in Canada starts to bring in men and women just the minute

they need them without any reference to the other provinces what kind of a mess are we going to get in? Here is the Dominion bringing them in, Ontario bringing them in and if every province brings them in, what is going to be the answer? We will have to have good times sometimes and I hope we do but if we do not then watch out.

Mr. Speaker, just a few more little things I would like to say in regard to Hydro. I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) got possibly 100 wires in one day last year regarding some little lines up around one or two tourist places. These were places around Sundridge and Burke's Falls, but particularly Sundridge. They have their own private plant and if anything goes wrong with it then they are right out of luck. There was wiring down last year—and it does not take very many miles of lines—

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): How many?

MR. ARMSTRONG: I would say about fourteen.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: About twenty-four.

MR. ARMSTRONG: It should not, taking that from Trout Creek, unless you cannot supply from Trout Creek. I do not know. But anyway, that is all they have to do; they do not even have to turn the juice on if they do not want to, but if anything goes wrong with that little plant as it did last year in the big tourist season, they are out of luck completely. That is all we want. We would like more, of course. This is a serious thing and I think it would not cost very much and they could very well do it.

Before I close, I want to say, there is only one way to judge any particular government and that is by the legislation that they pass which benefits every person in this province. When I think of what the Liberal Government did for this province I am happy and proud, as I said at the start, to be a Liberal. We brought in labour laws that you are now working on. It is a good labour law. We brought it in, even with your opposi-

tion. We gave the Mother's Allowance to the widow with one child, we brought in a bill making it compulsory to pasteurize milk, which I think everybody in this House will agree that that has saved many thousands of lives. We took the entire cost of construction of maintenance of provincial highways, we relieve the counties of their highway tax and old-age pension tax.

We did away with your examination fees in schools.

We gave medical services to all classes receiving pensions.

We reduced the licences of all motor cars and trucks.

We raised the percentage of all grants to municipalities that were over 50 per cent.; we raised those to 60, 70, and, in some cases, over 70.

We were the first Government to assist the municipality by providing a subsidy of one mill.

We did all these things to help the average person of this province. Make a list and show me what you have done that can compare with that.

There is one thing that you have done, that is, given a lot more money in grants to education. While I am on that subject, I want to say this: there should be more supervision somewhere in connection with that. I have heard you argue this before but I think if you would read it over, you would find that most of us would conclude that our taxes would be cut 50 per cent., that is, our school tax. That is what the people of Ontario believed anyway. Now, you say that was not the idea, but in my town, our tax was 58 mills, it is still 58 mills, and on top of that, just before I left town this time, they had set it at 58 mills and the school board had a meeting and said to the council: "Look, we have to have 7½ mills more." My tax this year is going to be 65½ mills after what this Government has claimed.

What I say is, it needs—I do not know what it needs, but it needs more supervision. There is no use of this Government or any government putting out money and continuing to raise the taxes, because I am going to tell you the tax-

payer cannot pay them, and that is what is going to happen.

I am just bringing this to the attention of hon. members. We are glad to get the grants, of course, and they are a grand thing, but there is something needed—some supervision some place.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Would the teachers be getting any more salary?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Oh, yes.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Well, that does not grow on trees.

MR. ARMSTRONG: No, that is true, but you do not mean to tell me that if my mill rate was 20 mills, and you promised that you would cut it down to 10, you would now be adding on $7\frac{1}{2}$ more? Then, we are going to pay $27\frac{1}{2}$ mills, just to pay your teachers. Is that what you mean?

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): What have we to do with your council raising the taxes? That is up to it.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I am just saying that we are spending money and there is not enough control on it as far as the taxpayer is concerned. That is my argument because if that is going to happen, the taxpayers cannot carry on.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recommend to the Government that this Government accept the Dominion Government's proposal so that all the provinces can get together and bring in a definite national health and social security programme whereby all the people of this province will receive a pension at the age of sixty-five years, without the means test, and a sickness, accident and hospitalization plan whereby the individual can contribute some money, supplemented by the Government so that the average man or woman of this province will not have to worry as they do now, concerning their health.

The Dominion Government says one thing and the Provincial Government says the other thing as far as the Dominion-Provincial conference is concerned. I say this, that something has to be done some place so that a national health insurance plan may come into effect. Naturally, because I am a Liberal, I believe the Liberal Government; naturally because you are Conservatives, you believe this Government. Now then, if they cannot agree, no matter what, it is no use their going down and fighting like two Kilkenny cats. If they cannot do it, I have one suggestion to make, that the private member for once in his life has something to say. I am sure if they cannot do it, the private members of the different Legislatures can get together and do it if the "big-wigs" cannot, and it will come to that yet.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish this Government would spend a little more on roads. As far as hydro is concerned, I am not going to touch on it except in this general way, and I am ready to be contradicted if I am wrong. Here is the way the hydro situation strikes me.

Away back about the time of the contracts, I remember that we had I think about 100,000 or 150,000 horse power for which we had no sale at that time. With all this big fight that is going on now, the whole thing is this: Who is to blame?—each one blaming the other.

To me, there is no blame attached to either one. Nobody knew that consumption was going to rise at the rate it did. If I am wrong I will be very glad to take it back, but at that time the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) was Leader of the Opposition—

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): What year are you talking about now, would you let us know that?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Oh, the time of the contracts—1942 or 1943, was it not?

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): 1943.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: The contracts were repudiated in 1935 and renewed in 1938. Now, what year are you talking about?

MR. ARMSTRONG: It does not matter. In any year, any time that you want to name, did the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), when he was the Leader of the Opposition, ever rise in the House here and say that there was going to be a shortage of hydro—criticize us and say that there was going to be a shortage of power? If he did, I never heard him.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Well—

MR. ARMSTRONG: What I say—

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Do you want the answer?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Yes.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: When you repudiated it in 1935, you said not a horse power of Quebec power would ever be needed in Ontario. We said that every horse power would be needed, and we asked you to defer the takings rather than repudiate the contracts.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): Who made the contracts?

MR. ARMSTRONG: All right, we took them back.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You were not here when it was signed.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I say I do not think either government, or anybody, ever thought there would be such a terrible jump in the consumption of power, so why should either the Liberal Government or the Conservative Government be to blame? If they made a mistake in judgment, all right, let them say so, but it does not help to go around making accusations. It makes things seem a little bit silly to people out in the country.

We have enough business to do here without blaming each other.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to take part in this debate, I can feel an atmosphere of hate—not hatred of myself; that would not matter too much—but a hatred of the union movement of which I happen to be an officer.

Whenever the problems or the aspirations of Labour are before this House, there is a stench of hatred which rises from a few in the benches opposite. However, that is nothing new, Mr. Speaker, to us in the Labour movement. It is a hatred of those who have for those who have not. It is a hatred of the exploiter for the man whom he exploits. It is a hatred which will continue as long as there are men in this world who seek to impose their will by force upon their fellow men, by physical force or by economic or political tyranny.

We in the trade union movement are used to that. We can read in our history books of the day when Labour was organized, of all sorts of prohibitive laws and when those laws were enforced by the most savage of penalties; when working men were fined and sent to jail, or even exiled from their homes, for the crime of just getting together with their fellow workers for the purpose of improving their social and economic conditions.

When, after years of struggle, the legal right to organize was won, Labour found that its real battle had only begun. We had still the bitter opposition of employers to overcome. There is not a trade union of any importance in this country which has not experienced, and cannot remember, those early days when its organization was bitterly opposed by employers, when every legal means and many illegal means were used in an effort to smash our unions.

In the case of the older unions, especially the craft unions, those days are, for the most part past. They have fought and they have won their battles. There are still struggles time and time again, on questions of wages and work-

ing conditions, but these unions have won the right to recognition. They are generally accepted as the bargaining representatives for their members.

But, Mr. Speaker, the history of Labour relations in the mining industry did not happen to be just that way, and that is the section of the union movement that I choose to deal with. The history of the union that I am privileged to represent, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, that dates back to Butte, Montana, over half a century ago, has had many and many a struggle; the good fight for the good cause, for the good people, down through that half a century.

In Butte, Montana, the Cordelais of northern Idaho, Colorado, and all of those places; I am privileged to go down there every once in awhile, and I see the symbols of suffering and misery, not only in books, but in the faces of the old-timers who fought this good fight for a good cause, that democracy might live and expand.

Not so very long ago I was down in the Cordelais in Northern Idaho. I drove through that area with an old-country Irishman and an old-country Swede. While driving through the Rockies, they were describing those historical sites to me—historical but tragic. The Swede showed me one place particularly, because his brother and he had spent some time there in what is known to trade unionists as a “bull pen” which was guarded by the Pinkerton Agency and if any of you ever go down there, you will find that you can not see anything outside the holes in the wall, but a sawed-off shotgun. They told me the tragic story of that section of the mining industry. This Swede pointed to the graveyard which was then not so far away and said: “I survived all of this, but my brother laid down his bones for the cause.”

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. CARLIN: It is nothing to laugh at, it is a history of tragedy. In Butte, Montana, not a great distance from where we held our convention a couple of years ago, there is a little hall where

shortly before one Christmas, the miners were out on strike at the time to improve their wages and working conditions and they scratched up the finances that they could get to make happy at least their own kiddies and other kiddies who would participate at such a concert. While the concert was going on, the company, or the same type of company that we have to deal with here in this country—sent in a fire alarm, and the way they did this was by sending all their “goons” in to holler “fire.” In the meantime, the kiddies and the womenfolk on their way downstairs—as they had to go upstairs to get to these quarters—trampled over a number of kiddies and exterminated them—tramped the life out of them. This, we maintain was a deliberate act.

Oh, yes, we have our “Joe Hills,” lots of them; some of them are written up in the history books of the union movement here as it relates to Canada and the United States. We have got many “Joe Hills” in the labour movement who have sacrificed not only to promote their own well-being, but in the interests of democracy.

I became an active participant in this movement in 1915, when I was but a kid. I recall the stories of the old-timers in Cobalt. Lots of them came from the Western United States, and a great number of them from Cornwall, England. I recall the stories that they told about the industry in which they chose to work in both the old country and the Western United States. I recall vividly one Cornish miner who was an organizer for the union in Cobalt in the early days, urging the young people who entered the mines and the mills of that camp, to join the union, and giving them reasons why they should. Of course, the logical reason to give, the only reason you can give a man whom you are urging or are desirous of getting into your union, is a proper, honest reason. So he gave the story of the Labour movement as it related to his own great country, that citadel of democracy, Great Britain. He told of his experiences in the mine and the experiences of his father, when his father used to go down with a tag around his neck with a number and the name of

the employer on it. He was the sole property of the employer. He advised how this was changed, and we know that the authentic history of this nation, or any other nation, bears that out, through the struggle of those people to better their own economic position, knowing that in the process of doing so they would better the position and conditions of all in their community.

They undertook to build our union in Cobalt, to some degree before I arrived in that town, but I got there early enough to participate in some of the organizational work and, later, in a general strike. That strike, like all other strikes, was not wanted by the miners, as is true of most strikes by any group of workers.

In 1919, after World War I—and I recall I worked in Cobalt during practically all the years of World War I—I listened, with many hundreds of other miners in Cobalt, to the same people who were prattling to us during World War II about the new world order that we would be ushered into. I listened in World War I, but I did not take it as seriously as I did in World War II, because I was younger, but there were men of my age then who were taking it very seriously, because they knew they lived in sort of an economic state that is just a repetition of war, depression, war, or, in other words “boom, bang, bust, war.”

So they “got wise,” as the union people will say, and they organized their unions.

In 1919, true enough, the promises made by the operators, the industries, and governments were not put into effect. The first thing we knew after the war was over was that we were advised we would have to take a cut in wages of 50 cents a day, and we were not sufficiently well organized to conduct the strike to retain our wages, and we did take the decrease in pay, during which time the mines poured out a steady flow of silver from those camps, of profits and dividends.

The same thing is applicable now, since World War II.

I will go back, prior to the war. We know what we came out of; we came out

of one of the most devastating depressions in the history of mankind; we went into a war which was the most ghastly in the history of man's knowledge.

Prior to the war I recall assisting my fellow workers in Kirkland Lake to become organized, and I am very mindful of the opposition that many of them met with. I recall in the mines of Kirkland Lake, when they knew there were certain men on a given level who were members of a union, they would fire every man on that level, and they laid off as high as two hundred and fifty men at a time, I maintain, just to “get” certain men they knew held membership in our union.

Well, the mine is worked out. I told that story last year, and I do not want to go into it again. That is where I ended my days in mining, through no choice of my own. Needless to say, if I had not liked the job I was doing, I would hardly have spent over twelve years on the job. I left through no choice of my own, but because I chose to do something for these people, whom I saw outside the gates, who were quite as capable of doing the job as I was, but there was no job for them to do. There were ten men and seven jobs, and the only way a man could get a job underground or in the mills or on the surface was if somebody got fired or killed, because they were not quitting.

I recall, when I was working there, some 500 people were outside the gate at the Tech-Hughes mine, where I worked, at a time when two men were caught in a rock blast, and thousands of tons of rock came down; in fact, it was four days before they discovered the first man. They had to be replaced, and I remember the superintendent coming to the gate and saying “We want four men.” It was a very dangerous place to work, but the men did not question it; no, they went to work.

One of the men who worked in this place, the very day the accident took place, remarked to the underground superintendent that it was a very dangerous place to work, and that, in his opinion, neither he nor his men should be compelled to work under those dangerous

conditions. He was told by this man that if he did not wish to do that type of work, or did not wish to work in there, he could go to the top and get his time.

Well, in those days, anybody who got his time, irrespective of the circumstances, usually hung around the gate for months and months, some of them until the war broke out, and then they got their first steady job in months, when they donned His Majesty's uniform.

We in the union movement are very conscious of all these things. True, we will make mistakes in the process of organizing ourselves into unions; true, we may make mistakes after we become organized, but they are not deliberate mistakes. Our intentions, in the main, are to do good to our fellow workers, and we trust and believe that by doing good to our fellow workers, we will do good to all mankind.

At this moment we are in the process of organizing one of the most anti-union industries on the North American continent, the gold mining industry, an industry which at this time is holding what is tantamount to a stick or a blackjack over the heads of the government, saying, "If you do not give us a greater subsidy or a higher price for gold, we will go on strike," and certain of them have done just that. The McIntyre mine has done that, for instance. They say "We know you need the gold"—in so many words—"but until we get a higher price you will not get our gold."

However, we are continuing our campaign, but just as has happened every time a campaign starts to gather momentum, and looks as if it is going to be a success for the people—and they take the position that what is good for the workers must be bad for us—as sure as you attempt to organize those miners, the operators will look for ways and means of destroying your organization.

You have all heard of the Kirkland Lake strike. I recall that the leader, the man who filled the office I now hold, came to Kirkland Lake. He was there for several months, and neither the press, nor the operators, nor anybody else, paid too much attention to him. He was just another McGuire from the United

States. But after the campaign started to pick up and show signs of freeing and liberating the miners, and bringing them into industrial democracy, they came out with all types of editorials, saying "This 'guy'"—who certainly nobody could accuse of being "red" or "black" or "blue"; who was, to begin with, a devoted Catholic, who was a member of the Democratic Party of the United States—when he became successful in this campaign, there were cries going up, "Chase this foreigner home; get rid of him."

One man can never organize a plant, no matter how small it is. He must have the co-operation of the workers within that plant, and McGuire got the co-operation of the miners. The rest of the story is history, and I will just repeat it in brief.

We entered into negotiations on June 10, 1941; we got no action from either the operators or the Government until November 18th of that same year. We complied with every rule and regulation of the Federal Government, the Provincial Government, and the Municipal Government, and we wrapped around the cause of these workers the entire community.

That was not enough. All we were asking for at that time, Mr. Speaker, was union recognition, just the right to have our union recognized. We did not deny the right of recognition to the Mine Managers' Association, but they denied us the right of recognition of our democratically chosen local union.

After going through conciliation—and I will put emphasis on this, because I want to deal to some extent with the situation in gold—and getting a unanimous report from the Board of Conciliation, who was chaired by no one other than Mr. Justice McTague—and the representative of the operators was a man quite friendly to the operators; no question about that—those operators did what is almost equal to thumbing their noses at their employees and the government of this nation. The only support we got from government, the only consolation or advice from the government of this nation, prior to,

during, and after that strike, was when Mitchell Hepburn sent his 250 Hussars up to Kirkland Lake. That was a very poor solution of the matter, a very poor substitute for recognition of our union, and that is all we were asking for. If we become a little bit embittered at times, you should not wonder.

What happened on the picket lines in those days? All the policemen were not bad, perhaps none of them were, but they had a duty to perform. Some of them did not perform that duty as they should. It was not uncommon for them to go down the picket line—and I can assure you that men on a picket line at 40 below zero are not in a mood for jokes—and say, particularly to a new Canadian, "Have you your citizenship papers with you?" If he did not have them, he was rushed to the "hoosegow." They would ask them any question, irrespective of how illogical or unnecessary it was, and if they received a reply to it at all, they took the man down and locked him up in jail. It appeared to us as if what they wanted to do was to break the morale of our membership, and finally break our treasury, and the union would perish and die.

However, that did not happen, and we are up there again conducting a campaign.

In a release I gave to the press, I said that the operators are out to destroy our organization, and to get rid of some of our organizers. I have reason to believe that. In the process of just simple negotiations, where they were handling grievances, and grievance procedure, a spokesman for one of the operators, told one of our organizers, "If you do not make a greater attempt to get along with us, and to co-operate with us on our basis, we will go to Ottawa, and get you deported." Shortly after that the press carried a story of the deportation of certain organizers.

On that score, I just want to make this statement, Mr. Speaker. I have no intention of discussing certain matters which were brought up here by certain hon. members the other day, because it is the policy of the union movement to discuss it in proper places.

The crocodile tears which the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) shed the other day, when he ended up by saying he believed in labour, we did not take seriously—not at all. Particularly when we know the gold mine operators, and particularly when we read this appearing in the *Financial Post*, regarding the man I wish was in his seat, the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts).

I quote now from the *Financial Post* of 1944, "Directory of Canadian Directors, 1944."

"A. Kelso Roberts, M.P.P.:

"Partner — Roberts, Osborne, Archibald and Seagram, Barristers.

"President, Margaret Red Lake Mines (1940) Ltd.

"Secretary-Treasurer and Director of:

"Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines Ltd., American Nepheline Corp., Nepheline Products Ltd., G. B. Explorers, Ltd., McMarmach Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd., Thompson Landmark Gold Mines Ltd."

All I can say is that when he was shedding his crocodile tears at what was going on, it appeared to me as if the hands were the hands of Esau, but the voice was the voice of Jacob. It sounded a great deal like the gold-mine operators themselves.

There have been other statements made also. The other day a certain question was raised in this House regarding certain organizers in my union. In reply, I just want to say this, Mr. Speaker, that these are matters concerning the internal affairs of my union and other unions; they have been and will be fully dealt with; will be discussed at union meetings and at union conventions, and at executive board meetings; they will be discussed there, and will be settled there. The union members will take care of it, as they always take care of this type of problem. I do not believe it is a part of my office to thresh out internal union affairs on the floor of this Legislature, and I refuse to do so. There are ethics in our movement.

I do not expect hon. members opposite to understand this point of view. They are not labour men. But I will say there is not a loyal trade-unionist in Canada, no matter what his union is, or where it may be, no matter what his political beliefs are, who will not agree with me. I will not help to make a political football out of our union affairs in this House. All that labour asks of this government is that they pass the legislation for which labour is asking, a fair and just labour code, two weeks vacation with pay, and a reasonable work week. Do that, and that is all we will ask for. We will look after the internal affairs of our unions ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, my position in the union which I represent, and with which I am identified, has on various occasions been questioned—and I am not referring any longer to the political parties. It has never been questioned by my colleagues, but has been by others, and without any justification whatsoever. I wish to make a statement here, Mr. Speaker, and with your permission I will read it. It is:

“I am a C.C.F.-er and have been for ten years. I have never been a member or supporter of any other political party in my life, nor am I a member or supporter of any other political party now. Nor do I seek or draw support from any other political party, nor shall I.

“On this platform, the C.C.F. platform, I was elected by the people of Sudbury in 1943 with the largest vote of any of the 90 members; and on this platform I was re-elected in 1945 with a majority of many thousands of votes over my nearest rival. In that election I was opposed by candidates of all other groups in this House—a Liberal, a Conservative and an L.P.P. candidate—and I polled almost as many votes as all the others put together.

“The position of our party with respect to the Communist party has been stated in this House by our House Leader, the hon. member for Cochrane South. It has been stated

nationally by our national leader, Mr. M. J. Coldwell. I support both these statements without reservation and without qualification.”

With that said, Mr. Speaker, I want to deal with a few matters pertaining to my own riding. I was hoping the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) would be in his place, as there is one very pertinent matter I would like him to hear me speak upon, although I only intend to say a few words about it, as the subject was covered most extensively by my leader (Mr. Grummett). I am referring to the highway from Parry Sound, and Sudbury, to Timmins. I think it is time that the construction of this highway was undertaken.

This highway, if completed, will open up a fabulously rich country, rich in mineral wealth, in game and fish, lumber and tourist resorts. Much has been said in this House within the last few days regarding the “beauty of the north.” I had a feeling at the time that both the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) were making a last desperate attempt to woo the people of the north country back into one of the old parties, but if I do not miss my guess—and I do not think I will—the people up there will continue to vote as they have during the past two elections.

Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett), I would like to see you undertake the construction of that highway. This is a request from practically all of the people in the north country. When I go to Timmins, people ask me “When is the construction of the Parry Sound-Sudbury-Timmins highway to be undertaken?” When I go to Sudbury they ask me the same question, and the same question in Parry Sound, and I always have to tell them that since I am not close enough to the Government that they take me into their confidence, and tell me when they will commence the construction of the highway, everything is sort of suspended, but I do hope, Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett), that you will undertake the construction of that highway in the north country, because it is my feeling that you could start a road

almost anywhere in northern Ontario, from one end to the other, and by the time you reached your destination, the highway would almost have paid for itself, the country is so rich.

We have heard a great deal about having tourists up in that country. They like that country. The only complaint I have heard from any of them is "You have awful roads here in this country; you have a beautiful country, but awful roads." I think we should do our utmost to make them change it to "beautiful roads."

And I would suggest to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that he take steps to pass such legislation as will enable the miners and working people of this province to have two weeks' vacation with pay, so they can enjoy the beauties of this province. There are many workers in the north country, particularly in the mines and the lumber camps, who have far to travel if they want to see a city, and a city is a change for them. But with only one week's holiday, they have to turn and go back almost immediately upon their arrival. So I say that should be extended so they will have two weeks' vacation with pay, so they, too, like us, could travel through this north country and see its beauty.

Not so long ago I was talking to some people in the north country, and was telling them about our bills last year, and they wanted to know what happened to them. I had to explain to them honestly and as honourably as I could what happened to those bills. They were interested particularly in the two weeks' vacation with pay, and the forty-hour work week.

One chap said "How many hours do you people work in the Legislature?" and I told him, generally speaking, the sessions started at three o'clock and terminated at six; sometimes we did have night sessions, and I explained also we had a lot of work to do in our departments, and he said "Do you not think the miners and the workers in general do not have things to do after they come off shift, too?" He said "If three hours is long enough for you

people, then I think you should reduce our hours at least by eight a week."

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to say more than this; we live in a fabulously rich country. On the one hand we have people who are rich as rich can be; on the other hand, we have people who are relatively poor, and I am mindful at this moment of a man whose name I will give, Mr. Palock. I am sorry that the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) is not in his place, although he handled it as satisfactorily as he perhaps could. Not so long ago an old-age pensioner came into my office and he explained how difficult he found it to get along. He is 78 years of age. His wife is 69. He was getting \$30.00 a month to live on. He brought in the receipts showing how he had spent this money and I showed them to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow).

He paid \$15.00 a month for rent, \$10.00 a month for fuel, \$2.00 for water, and \$1.50 for light, leaving him a grand total of \$1.50 for he and his wife to get along on for one month. That is not enough—not even for one day.

I asked him how he got along on that, and he said "Well, do you know what I do? I go to the butcher shop, and they save the bones." I can imagine what they would have done with the bones if he had not been in there to pick them up; likely somebody would have picked them up for the poodle. He said "I bring them home, and my wife makes soup, and that is what my wife and I live on, together with a few crumbs I manage to get from the bakery."

I wrote the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow), and I did succeed in getting him \$5.00 of this \$10.00 supplementary allowance they give for such cases. I was going to ask the hon. Minister if he would not consider giving this old couple, who have reached the autumn of life, and who have to live under these conditions, the extra \$5.00. At present they have the grand sum of \$6.50 per month to live on. I ask the hon. members of this House if there is anyone who can live on that amount of money? And I may say, Mr. Speaker, that there is not

one of us better than either one of this old couple.

He started out when he was 10 years old; he made a great contribution to this nation, and now the nation has said to him, just like the industrialists, "You are worn out, we are through with you, we are throwing you out on the scrap heap."

Mr. Speaker, I could give you many more cases of this kind. I just want to refer to what I said in the Legislature a couple of years ago, that I think it is a disgrace to this nation, when you walk down Bay Street and Yonge Street in the City of Toronto and see men without legs, no eyes, and with a tin cup, rattling it so as to get your nickels and your dimes. I remember the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) saying "Are there many of those in your riding?" Well, Mr. Speaker, it is a pity there is even one in this whole nation. It is a scar on our nation; it is a disgrace to our intelligence that such conditions should obtain in this rich country of ours.

Frequently when I see up in the north country men shivering with the cold, sitting out, if they can sit, some of them standing on stumps of legs, some of them blind, I say it is a crime if this system under which we are living, this capitalistic system, cannot do better for these people. And they obviously cannot. If not then they must give way to a socialist set-up; they must give way to the C.C.F. Party of this nation, and they will one day, Mr. Speaker.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GORDON CHAPLIN (Waterloo, South): Mr. Speaker, I want at this time to add my small tribute to those which have already been paid to the late Dr. Hobbs Taylor. I saw him perhaps in a somewhat different light to many of the senior members who have already spoken. I never had the opportunity of knowing him or meeting him, until I came to this Legislature in 1945, but his help at that time, his kindly advice, his obvious interest in new members, and his words of encouragement

and inspiration will forever endear him in the hearts of all those who came to know him and came in contact with him.

I would like to offer my congratulations to the new member for Huron (Mr. Pryde), not only on his election to this House, but also on his very excellent address in moving the adoption of the speech from the Throne. From what I have heard, I am sure that all of the members of this House, and more particularly perhaps those in the north-west corner, feel that he is an acquisition to this House, of whom we will all be very proud.

Mr. Speaker, I could not fail to note that all the speeches on the opening day here rather extravagantly extolled the virtues of Scotland, of all those of Scottish descent and I was then fully conscious of the fact that I am at least partially of Scottish descent, but in listening to these speeches, one could hardly fail to gather that these people were a race apart, somewhat of a chosen people, and it was not, I must confess, until the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) rose up in his place and disclosed to us his own ancestry, that I fully realized that after all they are not a super race, they are subject to the same weaknesses, the same failings, the same shortcomings as beset all other mortals and they too, I must say, apparently have their share of those unfortunate, misguided, mislead and frustrated black sheep who have strayed from the fold. Mr. Speaker, I think that perhaps it is rather presumptuous of me to paraphrase the words of Mr. Churchill, but I think that perhaps his historic description of Mr. Atlee, might really apply in this case, and I am sure some members here will subscribe to the view that the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) might be described as a black sheep in black sheep's clothing.

MR. MACLEOD: That is not what he said.

MR. CHAPLIN: You seem to be familiar with what he said.

MR. MACLEOD: You do not have it right.

MR. CHAPLIN: I am sorry. Well, it could not be a wolf.

Well, Mr. Speaker, in his opening remarks here the other evening, the hon. member from Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) did me the distinction of mentioning apparently certain ambitions that he thought I had of sitting in the front seats. He got out his crystal glass and he gazed into it and he went into his usual trance and he came up with a lot of prophecies and forecasts, and I can only say to the hon. member that I have no such ambition as far as I am concerned, but if I did have the ambition that he attributes to me, I could think of no quicker way of having them blighted at birth than receiving recognition from that particular quarter.

MR. MACLEOD: I hope it works out that way.

MR. CHAPLIN: That makes it unanimous. I would also say, while I am still on the same subject, that if I did nourish any such ambition as that, I would feel, under the circumstances a very keen embarrassment, I would feel, I am sure, the same sense of uneasiness that pervades the rank and file, and more particularly the Leadership of the C.C.F., who has so lately experienced the unwelcome attention of the Communist Party.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw to the attention of the Hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost)—I am sorry to see he is not in his seat here tonight—of a serious omission in the compilation of his otherwise excellent book, *Prospectus of the Province of Ontario*. His staff, I feel, were rather unfortunate in the choice of a map of Ontario that they used in conjunction with this publication. I realize, of course, that this was not intended as a detailed map of Ontario, but rather as an illustrative map, but, nevertheless, this is an official publication and will no doubt be used as a reference throughout Ontario and throughout every province in Canada and no doubt in many other countries as well. Therefore I was very keenly

disappointed to learn that the City of Galt was not included on this map, although many centres that, in my opinion, are of less relative importance to the Province of Ontario, were included and showed up very conspicuously.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take up too much time of this House by quoting too many statistics, but I think perhaps it might be of interest to point out in this city of some 17,000 people, there are a very diversified and very stable group of industries. There is an iron and steel industry, steel fabrication industry, and machinery manufacturers of some thirty-two companies employing 2,830 people. There are eight major textile companies, employing 1,711 people. There is a leather and shoe industry of five factories employing 540 people. Rubber and plastic companies in the neighbourhood of four, employing 944 people, and there are dairy products and flour and bread and various miscellaneous companies to the extent of some 28, in all, employing another 460 people—a total of 6,300 people engaged in the industries of Galt, and the value of the production of industry in the city is over \$30,000,000 annually. Now, Mr. Speaker, Galt, is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is on a branch line of the Canadian National Railway, and also has very excellent electric railway services between Kitchener, Hespeler, Brantford and down to Lake Erie. It is the centre of a very extensive highway system and it has some 141 retail concerns and 188 acres of parkway. 48 per cent. of all the homes are owner-occupied and I say this because I think it is somewhat significant of the character and stability of the inhabitants of this community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to give you a description of that very attractive little city, nestled as it is on the banks of the Grand River and extending up unto the hills, but this afternoon I was in the House and I listened to the description of the various constituencies from the hon. member for Bruce (Mr.

Johnstone) and the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson), and I feel that, having heard them today, that I could hardly expect to do justice to the subject of Galt.

I would like to probably describe it a little further in the words of another person, the attitude of people towards Galt. I had the experience this year of meeting a young Englishman who had just come out under the air-immigration scheme. He did not accept the work that was immediately offered to him on his arrival here, but, having reserves of his own, he travelled through the province. He visited many cities in south-western Ontario, visited many friends that he had, and at last he came up to Brantford and he took the electric railway up the Grand River valley, and the beauties of that valley captivated him—the beautiful, rolling country and wooded slopes, and when he got to Galt, and finding that opportunities existed there, in the trade in which he was interested, that there was accommodation for him, he told me that he was sending immediately for his wife and family and that was the place in all Ontario that he had decided that he wanted to settle, and bring up his family. And so, Mr. Speaker, I think that perhaps the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), if he gets the opportunity on reading this some day, I think perhaps he will appreciate the feeling of the civic officials and more particularly the public spirited citizens of the Board of Trade and various service organizations who have done so much to help build up that community and the feelings they must have of being left off this official map of the Province of Ontario. I realize, of course, that a mistake of a junior clerk in printing office could account for such a thing, and what it really takes to put a city on a map is the character and initiative of its citizens, and this Galt has in abundance. Now, I can only say to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) that I hope, when the time comes to print a new edition of that particular book, that he will give due consideration to seeing that the cities of Ontario

are properly represented and presented on that map.

I would like, at this time, to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that civic officials, of the Board of Trade and certain public spirited individuals in the communities of Port Dover, Simcoe, Preston, Kitchener have endeavoured to open up new avenues of tourist traffic by trying to arrange a boat service across Lake Erie, from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Port Dover.

The advantage of this plan I think becomes apparent when one realizes that within eight or ten hours drive from the City of Erie, Pennsylvania, you can draw upon a population of some twenty-five million people and if you look at the map adjoining Lake Erie in the Lake Erie region, and if you draw a line directly south from Erie, Pennsylvania, you will see why anyone driving west or rather from the west side of that line to Hamilton or Toronto or points north would save some one hundred and twenty-five miles by taking a two and a half hour steamship trip across the lake. This also circumvents the Buffalo bottleneck and opens up a new and short route to the north which is little known to thousands of American tourists and takes them through an area rich in beauty and steeped in the early history of this province, through a rich agriculture and important manufacturing area, including the municipalities of Simcoe, Waterloo, Brantford, Paris, Galt, Preston, Kitchener and Guelph.

Back in 1931 a boat operated from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Port Dover, and carried over 25,000 passengers during that year. This boat had accommodation for one hundred cars, and at times could not take care of the traffic.

Unfortunately this old boat, by name "The Keystone" was burned and due to the depressed financial conditions of the company, they did not see fit to put another steamer into operation.

In the meantime the harbour facilities of Port Dover have deteriorated, and it is not possible to establish a boat service of this kind until the harbour

is dredged, and the docks re-habilitated to take care of a boat of sufficient size.

I realize the whole key to this development is of course the putting of the Port Dover harbour into shape, to take care of this traffic. I realize this is entirely a Federal matter and I understand it has been taken up with the Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, and I am hopeful that the Dominion authorities will act on this matter in due course.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest to the Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh), the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) and the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), that they might give consideration to this matter and if this boat service is established, to be in a position to act in their various capacities for the promotion and development of this route to the north. I might say in this regard that I understand that the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) has already acted in improving the highway between Port Dover and Simcoe. I believe that the highway from Simcoe to Brantford, while it is in good shape, could be straightened out and improved in many respects.

From Brantford to Galt, or the alternative route from Paris to Galt, the highways are both excellent, and an excellent road connects Galt, Preston and Kitchener, and Galt, Hespeler and Guelph.

The Minister might consider an improvement in the connection between Guelph and Orangeville on highway 24, and if this was done, I am sure this would make an excellent route to the north and would give all these communities, plus many others, a share in the tourist business which they do not now get, and which otherwise they could not possibly develop.

I might suggest also that these hon. Ministers might readily consider lending their assistance to the municipalities in putting this case before Ottawa. I am sure their assistance would be appreciated at least by the municipalities. A scheme of this kind which has a very

wide implication throughout a large portion of Ontario, I feel sure should receive the official support of the Government of this province.

I am sorry that the hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) is not in his seat tonight; I would like to offer him my very sincere congratulations in the excellent speech he made the other day in connection with Hydro. It was a very well thought out and studious speech and I am sure for those who are interested in Hydro it could almost be used as a text book on that subject.

I did not have the opportunity to be down near Huron County during the time of the by-election and therefore I am not familiar with any of the statements made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in regard to Hydro. I must confess I did not pay very much attention to any of the press reports of his speeches,—I do not say that in a discourteous fashion, but I did not just happen to see any at the particular time, but anything he has said in this House, as far as I am aware, in regard to Hydro has been in a manner of relatively mild and minor criticisms. But this is not altogether so of some of the leaders of the Liberal party in Ontario. I refer to the statements of one who was a member of this House at one time, a former member of the Liberal Government who now stands, I believe, well up in the hierarchy of the Liberal party and might even be termed a member of the board of directors of the Liberal party in Ontario and his statements that I have seen in the press and heard on the radio are anything but mild and anything but accurate.

My main point in bringing these statements before the House is that this gentleman in one of his radio broadcasts accused the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of making certain statements to a Progressive-Conservative convention and the implication, as I understood it, was simply that he had made statements to this particular meeting that he had not made on the floor of the House and it was implied he

dare not make them on the floor of the House.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am anxious at this time that every point that this gentleman has seen fit to discuss is brought before this Legislature so that whatever merit it may have can be debated and it cannot be said in the future that the Opposition did not get an opportunity to discuss these matters in full.

Many of the statements and charges that have been made have already been dealt with effectively by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) and there is no point in mentioning these further at this time.

I think it might be well to keep in mind that there was, as we all know, a tremendous expansion of industrial activity throughout this country during the war years. We all know that the demand to meet the needs of our own fighting forces, and the forces of the allied nations reached vast proportions that had never been experienced in this country.

There were many who predicted that there would be a sharp falling off and a power shortage in this country after hostilities. In fact, I think that matter was dealt with by the hon. member for Parry Sound (Mr. Armstrong) today, and I was extremely interested. I was extremely interested to hear him state he thought nobody was to blame for the Hydro shortages, particularly in view of the press reports I had been reading and indulged in by the hon. Mr. Hipel, a former member of this House. It might be interesting to note that after the termination of hostilities in 1945, the Hydro Electric Power Commission was supplying approximately 2,250,000 horsepower of electrical energy throughout Ontario.

Today, I believe, it is supplying approximately 2,900,000 horsepower and the rate of demand is increasing. The shortage of electrical power is not by any means peculiar to the Province of Ontario or even to Canada. It is continent wide and extends through every state of the United States.

There appears in a recent issue of *Fortune* magazine an extremely interesting and enlightening article on the power situation in the United States. Without quoting from this article in any detail, I will mention the headings shown at the beginning of this article, and give you some idea of the contents dealt with:

"The U.S. family uses nearly 500 kilowatt hours more a year than in 1939.

"Over 2,000,000 new customer families appeared last year—75 per cent. of them rural.

"The advanced, fast growing industries—light metals, alloys, chemicals, aeronautics, atomic energy—are power hogs.

"Overall industrial use of power has jumped 84 per cent since 1939.

"The capacity is simply not there."

It is also stated, Mr. Speaker, in this article that no area in the United States is exempt from power shortage. Power is tight everywhere. Power companies in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas are considering rationing. For lack of power no more big industries can move into upper New York State's Niagara area.

That situation is similar and parallel in Ontario. The basic reason for our power shortage is not very difficult to understand, but it has definitely been aggravated by unfavourable weather conditions that have prevailed during the last several months. An exceedingly dry fall, and an exceedingly cold winter in which there has been no thaw has cut the available water supply at many of the generating plants.

Despite some mistakes and miscalculations that may have been made I think that the citizens of this province owe a debt of gratitude and their sincere thanks to the Hydro officials and operating employees who have kept the system operating to peak capacity under very difficult and trying conditions. In this regard, I say we have indeed been well served by our public servants.

The charge has been made that the whole situation could have been avoided

by adequate planning and by the energetic pushing to completion of certain power developments. Let me remind you, Mr. Speaker, that hydro cannot be tailored to meet the day-to-day conditions that may exist in the Province of Ontario. It cannot be tailored to meet even the year-to-year fluctuations that may take place, and to adequately plan hydro development in this country, one must of necessity take a long view of the problem.

Back in the 1920's, plans had been made under Dr. Gaby for what was considered the normal and expected expansion in this province, and during the years of the middle and early 30's, no doubt—no doubt about it—there existed a surplus of power for the immediate needs of this province. But those conditions should not have blinded the then Government of this province to the future. The basic difficulties that we face today have been sorely aggravated by the short-sighted policy of the Hepburn administration of which Mr. Hipel and certain other hon. members who are still in the House were members, when that Government cancelled certain power contracts with the Province of Quebec and did not provide sufficient reserves of power, for even normal future expansion in this province, not to mention the necessity that arose during the war.

Just let me go on here for a minute because I want to mention some of the charges that have been made. These are just the headlines of articles that have appeared in the press in recent months:

"Hipel speaks at Toronto on power shortage."

"Hipel charges hydro shortage caused by Drew."

"Power restrictions 'discriminatory' declares Hipel."

"N. O. Hipel throws hydro challenge to Premier Drew."

"Hipel says Drew to blame in coming power shortage."

"Hipel charges hydro shortages caused by Drew."

"Hipel blames Drew cabinet for present power dearth."

And then we have a large advertisement:

"N. O. Hipel will tell the people of Ontario the true facts about the hydro shortage."

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. CHAPLIN: I was delighted indeed to hear the remarks of my friend for Parry Sound (Mr. Armstrong) tonight. He seemed so careful to refute the remarks that have appeared in the press concerning Mr. Hipel.

I simply want to say that the lack of appreciation of the Hepburn administration of the bare needs of this province can perhaps best be appraised by Mr. Hepburn's own words back in 1938. The hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) dealt with this subject the other evening. He made this same quotation, but I think that it is sufficiently important, it is the crux of the whole situation, it is the crux of the whole policy of the Liberal Government of that day, and I will quote these again, if I may:

"Insofar as power requirements are concerned the fact is well known to you that Ontario has an ample supply for many years to come—indeed a high surplus—for which it must pay and receive no benefit."

Again on the 21st of September, 1938, he stated:

"When the Government came into office, the province was swamped with a surplus of unusable Quebec power—we now have a surplus of power which we can carry, but which is rather larger than we require as a reserve, and certainly sufficient for many years."

Just note the wording of that, "we now have a surplus of power which we can carry"—the inference is surely there that there was a surplus or in their minds, there was a surplus that could not be carried before, and they have cut that down and now have a surplus

that they can carry. Again, continuing with the quotation:

"This province is simply not interested in the production of any more power. To take part in any negotiations which may lead to this end would be unwise and misleading—

"Quebec and Ontario are suffering from a surplus of power which will continue for many years to come."

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): What was the date of that, might I ask, Mr. Speaker?

MR. CHAPLIN: On September 21st, 1938.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): A war happened after that, you know.

MR. CHAPLIN: Did it?

AN. HON. MEMBER: Yes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without portfolio): They were not allowing for the war.

MR. CHAPLIN: I will come to that. The words I have just quoted are the words of Mr. Hepburn himself, and I think that is a perfect summary, I think it is a fair statement of the policy of the Government of the time, and mind you, hon. Sir, that was in the year of Munich, and within three years of that date there was a power shortage in the Province of Ontario.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, might I ask what was the answer from Mr. Chamberlain in 1938, the Leader of the Government in Great Britain?

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): "Peace in our time."

MR. HABEL: "Peace in our time," not war, so I do not think we are to blame.

MR. CHAPLIN: I didn't know Mr. Chamberlain had too much to do with the hydro system.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That is why they didn't have the surplus.

MR. CHAPLIN: Mr. Speaker, I can remind hon. members opposite that Mr. Hepburn, during the war years—when we did have a war, yes, was very fond of condemning the Federal administration of Mr. King for his war effort. He many times took exception to the fact that Canada came into the war totally unprepared, and I do not think there was anyone in this country who ever came close to him in his vitriolic and virulent attacks on Mr. King, and Mr. Hipel and some hon. members opposite who were members at that time, as far as I am aware, they are not on record as having got up and said anything opposed to Mr. Hepburn.

MR. HABEL: On a point of order—

MR. CHAPLIN: They just sat there—

MR. HABEL: On a point of order—

MR. CHAPLIN:—during those same attacks—

MR. HABEL: On a question of privilege, Mr. Speaker. I know the hon. member (Mr. Chaplin) wants to be fair.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

MR. HABEL: A question of privilege, Mr. Speaker, the fact that he says no hon. member took exception to the attacks on the King Government. I want to tell him that I, for one in this House, and those who were sitting in the House at the time will remember that in 1940 I did not mince my words in telling my leader then that our business was to deal with provincial affairs, and as far as the war was concerned, it was a matter for the Federal Government to deal with.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I never heard it.

MR. HABEL: Not only did I tell him that, but voted against him—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Where did you say all that? Never in the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The man is dreaming.

MR. CHAPLIN: Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the statement of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Habel), in fact if I have been wrong about that, I apologize and not only do I apologize, but I congratulate him.

MR. HABEL: Thank you. There were ten of them, too.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. CHAPLIN: Ten?

MR. HABEL: Sure.

AN HON. MEMBER: Did you say it before the House?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That almost upset the Government.

MR. CHAPLIN: Regardless of the Dominion Government, the facts are that the Ontario Government was completely unprepared for war, and Ontario went into the war period with no sufficient reserves of power to take care of the expansion of her industries and that lack of action was due to the lack of action of the Hepburn Government at that time, and Mr. Hipel and some hon. members there were in that Government, they were all partners, even if extremely silent ones.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The whole ten were defeated.

MR. CHAPLIN: Yes.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): No, they were not.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER: (Waterloo North): Now, George, no prompting.

MR. HABEL: Was Great Britain ready for war?

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel) keep his words to himself?

MR. HABEL: May I ask a question?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

MR. HABEL: I was asking if Great Britain was ready for war.

MR. SPEAKER. Order, please.

MR. CHAPLIN: Mr. Speaker, it takes years to plan and build new hydro-electric power plants and the Government, up to 1938, under Mr. Hepburn was busy, not in planning development to meet future power requirements, but in the repudiation of contracts for power already made and necessary to meet the demands of the Province of Ontario.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I heard some of the hon. members tonight, and I know that Mr. Hipel has made a great to-do about the enormous savings that apparently have resulted from the repudiation of those contracts, and in that regard as far as I can see anything that has taken place, I cannot see where the Province of Ontario or the hydro ever benefitted substantially from these alleged savings. I have looked through some of these contracts and I must admit that I am a layman in this regard, I have no technical knowledge, and they are very technical questions, but as an example of what I have in mind, in the Chats Falls original contract, as an example, the contract provided for the generating company receiving \$15 per horsepower for power and had to pay the share of the transformation cost in order to step-up power from generating voltage to transmission voltage. Under the new contract of \$12.50 per horsepower, the generating company paid no share of this transformation, which, again, about equalized the original price.

In the case of the Gatineau contract, the 60-cycle area in which the original price was \$14.50 per horsepower, the company paid the Commission \$60,000 per annum to take that power to Smiths Falls. When the contract was rewritten at \$12.50 per horsepower, that payment was not included. That would seem to be a fact through most of the contracts. There were very substantial changes in

all of these contracts, and it seems difficult to judge whether there were any savings at all, or whether the people of this province were just being kidded.

As an example of that, I have here the statement of the auditors of the Commission, and I want to quote a few words from that statement. They state:

"It would appear to us to be impossible to make any calculations which would provide for all of these contingencies and happenings, and the Commission's municipal Engineering Department has not attempted to do so."

Again:

"Accordingly, it should be understood that none of the figures produced or from the calculations by the Municipal Engineering Department, however correct they may be can be regarded as expressing the precise savings to be actually realized over a long period of years in the future of our people, with the unknown factors that may develop in the working out of these contracts."

That would give an indication that the auditors themselves had some difficulty in determining whether there was any possible or potential saving under these renewed contracts after they had been repudiated.

Then, Mr. Speaker, a word on the repudiation itself. The power bonds in this country that were affected when the Government announced its intentions dropped very rapidly. That might not be a serious matter in all cases, but, despite the belief of some hon. members of this House that bonds of that kind are held only by what they term "bloated capitalists," actually many of them are held by estates, trusts, insurance companies and small individuals who have put aside something perhaps for their own security, and those are the people who are inevitably hurt in a matter of that kind when the door is left open for the violent fluctuations and speculations that took place. I maintain that the course that the Government followed at that time was abso-

lutely improper. There were many people who suffered because of that action, and it was quite unnecessary.

Those bonds fell in value very rapidly.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who bought them up?

MR. CHAPLIN: They recovered again and at the same time that money was made when they went down, money was made again when they went up. There is no question of that, and it would almost indicate that the door had been left open for every kind of tin-horn gambler, and speculator on the continent to come in here and make a killing. I do not think it was good business for the province, that it was good for the reputation or good for the name of this province. There can be no question about it, when things of that kind happen, there usually are people with some intimation or knowledge as to what is happening, who can take advantage of it. I do not say that happened at all in this case; there were apparently, however, a number of people with extremely sensitive intuitions wandering around in Ontario at that time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to continue too long on the question of hydro, but I do want to deal in one more instance with what I consider to be a rather malicious statement from the same source that I have previously quoted. It would seem that Mr. Hipel in some of his speeches was not satisfied with the grossly misleading and inaccurate statements that he has made, but he continues further now on the subject of housing. Mr. Hipel criticized the Drew administration for its failure to assist in solving the housing scarcity in Ontario. And he stated among other things as follows:

"Mr. Drew could have called upon the timber operators in the north of this province to divert their lumber to Ontario residential construction rather than shipping it to the United States. I hold Mr. Drew to blame for turning his back on the returned

men of Ontario seeking lumber for housing and referring them to Ottawa."

I am sure that hon. members do not need to be reminded that there are many materials entering into the construction of houses, other than lumber, and they have all at one time or another been in exceedingly short supply, so that lumber has not been by any means the only thing, or even perhaps the major thing that has held up the construction of houses in this country.

However, he failed to recall the fact that lumber and practically every other building material has been under Ottawa control. That there has been a timber controller who has had complete control of lumber, and it was Ottawa through their controller, that set the export quotas of this country, and determine how much lumber would go to the United States, it had nothing whatever to do with the Ontario Government.

That quota for export to the United States is still in effect, or was until a few days ago. If the export of lumber to the United States is the big and deciding factor as to whether we get sufficient housing in this province, then I would say that Mr. Hipel and his friends ought to approach the Liberal Government at Ottawa to amend their regulations and to cut down or prohibit the export of lumber altogether. Let him put the blame where the blame belongs on this, on those who have had control of lumber in this country, and those responsible for the establishment of the present export quotas.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is a continuation of the quotation I have just given:

"I hold Mr. Drew to blame for turning his back on the returned men of Ontario."

Well, Mr. Hipel, in his remarks has been very solicitous of the welfare of the returned men, and well he should, as well as all of us should be, but this was the same gentleman who was associated with certain hon. members opposite who were in Mr. Hepburn's

government when he made the most vicious and unprincipled attack on the civil service of this province, including many who were veterans of the first great war. He is the man who dismissed them from their positions wholesale for no other reason than that they were the appointees of another political party, and they pursued this political revenge with almost sadistic satisfaction, and again Mr. Hipel and the hon. members were silent. On that particular occasion their silence was most spectacular. So far as I am aware, never once did any of them raise his voice in protest against this disgraceful action which took place at that time.

Mr. Speaker, whatever legitimate criticism there may be against the present government, its policy has never deviated from that of giving priority to ex-servicemen in government appointments, and I hope that once and for all that will put an end to the malicious statements of that kind.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the air immigration scheme that was inaugurated by the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this province, is now assuming an importance which perhaps was not fully realized and appreciated when it was first put into effect.

We all know the tremendous expansion which took place in Canadian industry during the war, and it was thought by the government at Ottawa, and by many industrialists and businessmen throughout this country, that to utilize this increased productive capacity, it would be necessary to expand tremendously our export business after the war, and the Dominion Government spent large sums of money in trying to establish export markets. There was a great advertising campaign carried on, stressing the importance of exports to the economy of this country; extensive trade missions were sent to many countries throughout the world, but the chaotic international situation that has developed, plus the chaotic thinking of the policy makers at Ottawa would indicate that we are not going to be able to depend on the export markets we originally anticipated.

There will no doubt continue to be a greater demand for our foodstuffs and our raw materials, but country after country is putting restrictions, embargoes and quotas on our **manufactured** products and our own financial policy has even further restricted these markets.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, to ultimately support the industrial capacity which has been built up in this country, it becomes of vital importance to substantially increase our population by immigration, and to maintain that population here, and I think, sir, that we well may be proud of the leadership shown in this field by this Government, and by the vision, initiative and faith in Canada's future which has been exhibited by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CHAPLIN: I was glad to be in the House the other day to hear the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) remarks in regard to the action of the Dominion Government in banning the importation of foreign Communists. The attitude of this Government is well known, and I do not believe it needs any further comment at this time.

The Liberal position was made clear by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), much clearer than the hesitant steps of the Dominion Government indicate.

The hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) has made a statement that should leave no doubt as to the attitude of the C.C.F. But, while no one who has been in this House for even a short while will question the sincerity or integrity of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) one wonders sometimes whether he knows and realizes what his left hand is doing.

I have listened to the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin). He has made a very definite statement as to his support of the C.C.F., but I am quite frank to admit that I do not know whether it has been any repudiation of

the Communist party, and the suspicion in my mind still lingers as to whether he has not more than a platonic interest in the Communist party.

This I think is very important to the C.C.F. but if the words of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) are to have any meaning, obviously they must be confirmed, not only by words, but by actions regarding the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin).

I saw in the paper yesterday—and I am sorry the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) is not here—a reference to Ralph Carlin, the anti-Communist business agent of Local 241. I understand that is a brother. I can only say that Mr. Carlin—Mr. Ralph Carlin—opposed the Communist infiltration, and recently attacked Reid Robinson, who came here from the United States, as an enemy of democracy, who had attacked non-Communist members at their meetings. I only hope—and I do not know whether this is true or not—that the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) shows as much an aggressive attitude as his brother, Ralph. I think that might convince the hon. members of this House as to where he actually stands. There is a lot of confusion on that point.

In last night's paper I saw where one of the C.C.F. members stated he "could not co-operate with rattlesnakes," referring not to the Communist hon. members of this House. I would not have said that. I do not know whether R. H. Carlin, M.P.P., subscribes to that or not; it was not quite clear, and perhaps the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) would clear that up for us.

The hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) is no doubt acutely aware that all Socialist parties are extremely vulnerable to infiltration from the Communists. He is, no doubt, fully aware of what has happened to practically every Socialist party in countries where the Communists have become strong enough to turn on them.

The other night we had a hodge-podge of history by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), but I

would remind him that the Bolshevik uprising in Russia, when the Communist party seized control,—it was a Socialist government they overthrew; it was not the feudal government of the Czar; it was a Socialist government they overthrew in a welter of blood.

I need hardly remind you what is happening to the Socialist party today in Czechoslovakia. I need hardly remind you what has happened to Socialists everywhere throughout Europe, where the Communists have gained control.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): The last bulwark against Communism will be the Socialists, and you can remember that.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Just as the last what—just the first step of the party.

MR. CHAPLIN: The last bulwark?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes.

MR. CHAPLIN: It sounds like bull at work again. However, the speech of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) last night demonstrated very clearly the feeling of hate which the Communists have for our form of society, and our system of government. I say to the hon. members of this House, that individually, and we as a party, have no illusions as to how they feel, for us they have a consuming hate. But for the Socialists the world over, they reserve nothing but contempt. Time after time they have used the Socialists to serve their own purposes, and then laughed at them, and liquidated them. No wonder there is a sort of uneasiness in the ranks of the C.C.F.

MR. GRUMMETT: Where were the Tories?

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): They look pale, do they not?

MR. MACLEOD: The Tories were supporting the Czar.

MR. CHAPLIN: Well, Mr. Speaker, the Canadian people, and people throughout the democracies have been

profoundly shocked by the events which have taken place in the last few weeks in Czechoslovakia. There is an uneasy feeling that we have seen all this before somewhere, that this tragedy which has been unfolded before our eyes is a repetition of Munich.

MR. MACLEOD: Who supported Munich?

MR. CHAPLIN: I do not know who supported Munich.

MR. MACLEOD: Your leader did.

MR. CHAPLIN: Maybe he did. I would not take your word for it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. CHAPLIN: They are like people, Mr. Speaker, who have gone into a motion picture theatre in the middle of a performance, and suddenly there has been flashed on the screen something which is vaguely familiar, and they realize that "this is where they came in."

Now, Mr. Speaker, the grand putsch in Czechoslovakia has occurred, with startling similarity to the first. The Red Army has played its part, as the oppressor, and it put pressure on the country; it has played the same threatening role that the armies of the Reich played in 1938 and 1939 and Henlein has been traded for Gottwald.

Mr. Speaker, to get an insight into the events of the last few weeks as to just how the Communists go about taking over an established democracy, we see that in a coalition government they insist always upon receiving the Ministry of the Interior, which gives them control of the police; then they put their own men in the majority of high police offices throughout the country.

Controlling the Ministry of Industry they took hold of the large industries in the country appointing party men as managers and foremen and organized in each factory an armed workers' militia, presumably to guard the factory.

They took over complete control of the trade and union organizations—they

sent thousands of party workers secretly to the Soviet Union for special training—they organized party cells in every ministry, every factory, every municipal government—and when the time came to give the signal these cells became armed squads and took over everywhere and functioned like a military machine.

This presents a problem in democracy today as to how to organize more effectively against such tactics of infiltration which we have seen overthrow a well established democracy like Czechoslovakia in a relatively few hours.

The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) in his justification of revolution took us back in history and tried to draw a parallel between the causes that led to the French Revolution and what we have just recently witnessed in Czechoslovakia.

I have never listened to a more cynical piece of sophistry—than that speech which simply insults the intelligence of the hon. members of this House.

The inferred comparison of conditions in a feudal monarchy such as France in the 18th century or Russia under the Czars—with a modern democracy such as Czechoslovakia is simply untenable.

These Communists believe in revolution—they applaud what has happened in Czechoslovakia and they would welcome and work for the same thing in this country.

Of course, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) does not believe in excesses—in fact, he abhors them—unless they are absolutely necessary.

What manner of mind is this that associates human progress with Communism, that associates the forward march of mankind with an utterly ruthless dictatorship?

There is no relationship between human progress and the purges—liquidations—and concentration camps that are standard equipment in Communist countries.

When are we going to smarten up? When are we going to recognize these Communists for what they are? When are we going to stop this nonsense of treating them as members of one of our Canadian political parties, with full privileges? When are we going to recognize them for what they are, nothing more and nothing less than Fifth Columnists, “stooges” for Stalin. When will we stop treating them as a Canadian political party, as I say, with full privileges?

MR. MACLEOD: Is the hon. member (Mr. Chaplin) inferring that I am a Fifth Columnist?

MR. CHAPLIN: I said “potential Fifth Columnist.”

MR. MACLEOD: That is not what you said at all. I am asking you a question.

MR. CHAPLIN: I referred to Communists as potential Fifth Columnists.

MR. MACLEOD: Did you infer that I am a Fifth Columnist?

MR. CHAPLIN: You are a Communist.

MR. MACLEOD: I am a Communist. Do you infer that I am a Fifth Columnist?

MR. CHAPLIN: Yes.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order; the rules of this House are perfectly clear —

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

MR. MACLEOD: That the hon. member who is speaking now (Mr. Chaplin) has called my loyalty into question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. members may laugh until they are sick.

HON. MR. PORTER: You said you were a revolutionist the other night.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I do not think there is a point of order here, Mr. Speaker.

MR. MACLEOD: There is a point of order, whether you know it or not. My point of order is this, that I, in common with all other hon. members of this House,—

AN HON. MEMBER: You admitted you are a Communist.

MR. MACLEOD: —did what we all have to do when I took my seat in this House, swore the oath of allegiance. My point of order is that the hon. member who is speaking (Mr. Chaplin) has insulted me by saying that I am a Fifth Columnist, and that I owe a loyalty to some power out of Canada. I say that is out of order.

HON. MR. PORTER: Is it true?

MR. MACLEOD: Oh, you cannot do anything with a bunch of Tory reactionaries.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Now, now—

HON. MR. PORTER: Take it easy.

MR. MACLEOD: —people over there.

MR. CHAPLIN: Mr. Speaker, this is just a case in point. The hon. member is now appealing to parliamentary rule, and invoking parliamentary rule. What did the Communists care for parliamentary rules in Czechoslovakia when they took over? What did they care about parliamentary rules, or the rules of democracy, or even the rules of human decency?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CHAPLIN: The only rules that they cared for were the rules that guided these men, the rules of force and aggression.

MR. MACLEOD: That is nonsense, pure nonsense.

MR. CHAPLIN: I repeat this "rules of force and aggression."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CHAPLIN: The rule of terror, the rule of proscription; those are the only rules they understand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

MR. CHAPLIN: Mr. Speaker, after Czechoslovakia,—

MR. MACLEOD: Which your party betrayed.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

HON. MR. GRIESINGER (Minister without Portfolio): If you were not a Communist, you would not get mad.

MR. MACLEOD: All right, Minister of "flood control."

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. CHAPLIN: After Czechoslovakia, our leaders responsible for the safety of this country must take action, because we are certainly on the list to be conquered from within. Do not let us have any doubts about that.

We cannot do anything for Czechoslovakia today; it is too late. It was too late also at Munich. But we should be grateful to that little democracy for the time it has given us, and that time, Mr. Speaker, must not be wasted.

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker—

MR. WILLIAM MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, the list of speakers suggests that the hon. member now to speak is the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker, I am quite agreeable. I thought it was suggested by the chair I should go on.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): In defence of the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson), I may explain that the deputy speaker, while he was occupying the chair, sent in a message to the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Ander-

son) asking him if he would go on next, stating that, according to his list, he was to be the next speaker.

The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) consulted me and I said it was quite all right if he was prepared to go on now.

We do not want to upset the order in any shape or form but we understood Mr. Speaker had received a later instruction than we had. I had the list here, but we thought perhaps you had left with the deputy speaker later instructions.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I understand, and I think the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) understands that he was to change and go on in 14th position, in place of the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin). We have now a list made up of everybody who is prepared to speak in the debate.

MR. ANDERSON: Well, Mr. Speaker, as our House leader (Mr. Grummett) has pointed out to you, I was merely trying to co-operate with what I thought was the latest list. During your absence, sir, I sent the list given me by our party Whip (Mr. Taylor) to the deputy speaker, and it is probably on your desk now. I attached a little note saying that I was to go on later, but if it was his wish I would go on now, as I am quite willing to co-operate with the party Whips, and let the previous arrangement stand, if that is what is wanted.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) that we might pass a vote of censure on the Whips, because I have a list in front of me, but it is rapidly becoming all mixed up. I cannot tell from this list who the next speaker is, who is scheduled to go on.

MR. MURDOCH: Mr. Speaker, let me say a word here. For years we have been co-operating in the order of speeches between the Whips, and the next order is the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). I might add that earlier in the evening when we re-

cessed, the hon member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) tried to change the order of his speaking, but I did not concur, because I do not like to change the order any more than is necessary. I understand that all evening he has been sending hon. members notes, unknown to me, trying to change the order. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in order to preserve the rule which we have followed in this house for years, I would respectfully suggest that the next speaker be the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. GRUMMETT: That is quite agreeable to us, Mr. Speaker. We want to try to assist your office in any way we can.

MR. CHAPLIN: This is the first time the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has not wanted to speak.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that this exchange had to precede my remarks in this debate.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): We want to hear you.

MR. SALSBERG: I am highly complimented, as suggested by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that the Government benches are extremely anxious to hear me, and they cannot possibly wait until the next debating day.

However, I am obliged to state that the Whip for the Conservative party (Mr. Murdoch) in the House is a bit unkind. I was in no way responsible for any changes that were made by the Chairman or Mr. Speaker. A member is still at liberty to communicate with Whips. That is no crime and I agreed to accept the decision of the chief Whip of the major group in the House (Mr. Murdoch), and he knows that. I also want to state that the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) quite innocently, suggested that if it was all right with me, he would go on this evening and I forthwith notified the Whip that this was the situation and that I had agreed to it. That is a fact. Now, let there be no misunderstanding about any lack of co-

operation. It is clear, however, that the Conservative party so far this session insists on calling the motions, calling the bills, and calling speakers in a manner ordered by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) from which order no one dares budge.

MR. SPEAKER: I might state to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) there is no necessity for him to make those remarks.

May I say as far as I am concerned, as Speaker, I have the list in front of me, which I imagine was prepared by the Whips, but when the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) stood up, naturally he was the first one that caught my eye, but you were the next one on the list.

Go ahead with your speech.

MR. SALSBERG: I am in no sense reflecting on your integrity. I understood from what you said before the list was muddled and nobody here could make head or tail of it. However, I will proceed with as much time as is left until the regular adjournment of the House. I understand that is eleven of the clock.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: I must state that I will not be able to complete my address in less time than the previous speaker who took much more than an hour, and I will therefore proceed, Mr. Speaker, with as much as I can this evening until the regular closing time and hope that I will be permitted to continue when the debate is continued.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that there was this exchange when I, like all other speakers, wished to be very felicitous and very friendly, and I want to start my remarks with the greetings that are due you, as the Speaker of the House, a Speaker against whom I find no serious complaint.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, we have to rely very much upon your defining a member's rights more than on any other group, and until now my

experiences have been quite satisfactory and I trust that in the future, your guidance of the House, your defence of the rights of every member, even those who otherwise incapable persons can attack, will be protected. I know they will be under your guidance as Speaker.

I regret that the hon. members who moved and seconded this Speech from the Throne are absent tonight. I should have desired to say some very nice things to them. It will be formal in their absence, to do so, and I will therefore merely limit myself to extending to them my appreciation of their fine efforts and of the impression that they left on the House.

May I also, Mr. Speaker, extend my appreciation to a few back-benchers in this House, particularly the hon. member for Addington (Mr. Pringle) whom I am glad to see in the House now, and the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Johnstone) who is absent.

I listened to their speeches with the greatest of interest and enjoyed them immensely. I wish that the Government would permit more of their back-benchers to speak up. Hon. members like those from Bruce and Addington speak plainly, but with a great deal of truth and simple conviction about things that really matter. I may not agree with everything they say. Their speeches ring far more sincerely than other speeches delivered by those who are not in the back-benches.

On this occasion, Mr. Speaker, I want to express my hope that two hon. members of this House, who have been absent so far, will return to the House at an early date. I have learned only this afternoon that two highly respected hon. members of this House—supporters of the Government, but highly respected nevertheless, the members for Woodbine (Mr. Elgie) and the member for Riverdale (Dr. Millen) are unfortunately rather seriously ill.

I am glad Mr. Speaker has it all arranged with the Clerk.

MR. SPEAKER: Just a second. I might say to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that remark is

uncalled for, and distinctly out of order. I do not know what he meant when he made that remark. What are you insinuating?

MR. SALSBERG: I am puzzled at your reaction to a very innocent remark. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, it was a very innocent remark, as anyone would make when the Clerk of the House was engaged with you in conversation, and every member felt that it was difficult to go on under those circumstances and when that stopped I merely remarked I am glad the Clerk had it all arranged, whatever had to be arranged between the Clerk of the House and yourself, sir. I assure you I had nothing in the back of my mind, and I hope you will understand it that way.

Now, as to the two hon. members who are absent due to illness, I had the privilege of sitting with the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Millen), in the City Council, and though we often disagreed we were good friends. I was sorry to hear that he was ill, and I may say I express, not only my sentiments, but those of all the members of the House when I say I hope they will recover speedily and will join us again.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), in his speech showed that he has made some progress since a few years ago, particularly in his readiness to pick up cudgels that he did not touch before and to step in where angels dare not tread, and also in his approach to our French-Canadian population.

I was glad to hear his appeal for unity. That reminded me of a speech he delivered in this House a few years ago in which I thought he expressed sentiments that were unfounded when he spoke about two rivers, the Athabaska and another river that flows into it, never uniting. He used that when speaking of the two main groups in this country. Remembering that remark, I was happy to hear he now emphasizes it correctly and so convincingly that there is not only the need but a possibility for unity between the main national groups in the country.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): If my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) would permit me to correct one word; the word I used was "assimilate"—"will never assimilate"—there is quite a difference.

MR. SALSBERG: Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Johnstone) has said today he often listens to speeches and he wonders why they are delivered because they deal with matters outside the immediate concern of the people of Ontario.

I want to say on this occasion that he is quite right, that a great deal of the time of this House is taken up in discussions on matters that have no immediate or direct relation to the affairs of this province. I think the record will show—and since he made reference to my hon. friend, the leader of my group in this House, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), and myself—that since our election in 1943 to this date we have introduced legislation, proposals and points of view on various items brought before the House that are exclusively a concern of the people of this province.

If we were to go over every single bill introduced by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) or myself, every motion we have placed on the order paper, then one would conclude that we dealt exclusively with matters affecting the well-being of the province and its people.

Unfortunately, that was not always true for others and particularly for the Leader of the Government (Mr. Drew). Attacks were made upon us, issues entirely outside the Conservative province were injected and at this session particularly, outbursts have been so frequent and so extreme that one is quite justified in concluding that the "Red scare" and the frequent tirades are for the purpose of concealing many things from the electors and that therefore these issues of no immediate concern to the province are injected into the discussions of the House.

I might say to the hon. members opposite that they have had a field day since this session started. When any of them

have nothing concrete to deal with, they know that they can divert themselves onto the anti-Communist issue and get a headline. On the other hand, they show extreme inability to take the slightest criticism that comes from the two humble hon. members here. They show not only poor sportsmanship, but they also show some guilt of conscience. They love to give it, but cannot take it. All of you against two members, and we have taken it and we will continue to take, but we will also give. We ask you, having launched yourselves on this trap, to be a bit more "thick-skinned" and a bit more considerate and also take replies without getting so touchy, as some of you are becoming.

The hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) for instance, threw at us quotations from Abraham Lincoln that he does not like.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) it does seem to me he is just wasting the time of the House. Cannot he get on with the speech.

MR. SALSBERG: I am debating on the Speech from the Throne.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are just killing time.

MR. SALSBERG: Whether I am killing time or not, I am within the bounds of discussion far more than many if not most of those—

MR. SPEAKER: Will you sit down?

MR. SALSBERG: You have not interfered with a single hon. member when they took up time.

MR. SPEAKER: In my opinion I think you are just trying to kill time and I would prefer that you come down to the basis of your speech. I do not want to have to report you to the House, but that is my opinion.

MR. SALSBERG: I am sorry you have such an opinion, you never formed it when anyone else spoke.

HON. W. GRIESINGER (Minister without Portfolio): Who can't "take it" now?

MR. SALSBERG: I am "taking it," don't you worry. I am speaking on the remarks made in the discussion by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) when he brought up quotations from Lincoln, disapproved of what Lincoln said and then saying we are bad because somebody quoted Lincoln in a Communist publication. He brought out quotations of Walt Whitman and asked in a Boy Scout fashion, "Do you approve of that?"

I might say to the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) that he might very easily have used quotations from the Bible. There are many statements in the Bible that in the present frame of mind of the hon. member from St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) would be seditious and hair-raising and educational no less than the quotations he gave from Lincoln and Walt Whitman. He might even come to the conclusion that the march of those who went against the money-changers in front of the temple was incitement to riot and that anyone who approves, is guilty of inciting to riot.

When it comes to quotations, I might say to the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) that I can give him some, too. He quoted to me, or to the House rather—

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): From Browder, now be fair about it.

MR. SALSBERG: I am very fair, my hon. friend (Mr. Roberts); if he would only be a little more calm and let an hon. member proceed. The hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) was quoting the former leader of the Communist party in the United States, who was expelled, in order to show certain things.

Well, I will quote from the founder of his party, whom he and all Tories revere and whom they have never disowned or expelled, a letter by Sir John A. Macdonald. It comes from the volume entitled "Correspondence of Sir John A. Macdonald," edited by Sir Joseph Pope. It is a letter addressed to A. Watts of Brantford, and is dated

from Ottawa, the 26th of February, 1880. It is a very interesting letter, and I am going to quote it for the record. He says:

"Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 17th instant on the subject of patronage generally, and I think I may as well give you my idea of the way such matters stand.

"By constitutional practice, appointments are vested in the Crown and the whole responsibility of appointments rests on the ministry of the day. For the appointments they are responsible, in the first place, to the Crown, and in the second place, to Parliament, but they are not responsible to any constituency for their actions.

"It is usual in cases of local appointments for the ministry to consult the member representing the constituency in which the vacancy occurs if he is a ministerial supporter. If he is not, then the Government act on such information as they can procure.

"We have been always in the habit of consulting our leading friends in those constituencies which are so unfortunate as to be represented by Grits, but that is merely a custom and is in no way obligatory upon us."

Now, Mr. Speaker, comes the pearl of the thing—

"The contrary doctrine is democratic and must be repudiated by all Conservatives."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: The founder of your party maintained that a doctrine which is democratic must be repudiated by all Conservatives. That is your party, and you speak of "democracy" and you give quotations.

The hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) and his colleague, the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) spoke a great deal about revolution and so on. Neither the hon.

member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) nor I advocate revolution nor desire revolution. Both we and our party—

AN HON. MEMBER: Your party does.

MR. ROBERTS: Better be careful there, you might be out of the party.

MR. SALSBERG: —are on record for a democratic struggle for the achievement of a socialist society in this country.

HON. DANA H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): What about Czechoslovakia?

MR. SALSBERG: And it is opposed to any acts of terror. But you did not get a copy of our constitution to read.

AN HON. MEMBER: It changes very often.

HON. MR. PORTER: What about Czechoslovakia?

MR. SALSBERG: You didn't get that.

HON. MR. PORTER: What about Czechoslovakia?

MR. SALSBERG: I will not forget Czechoslovakia, I promise the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), not to forget.

AN HON. MEMBER: It must have been a long-range plan.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. member—

AN HON. MEMBER: Did you plan the coup over there?

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. member (Mr. Roberts) spoke about actions of which he disapproves as not democratic. Mr. Speaker, I have in my hand a very interesting volume which is entitled "The Rise of Toronto," it covers the period from 1850 to 1890. It was written by D. C. Masters, who is professor of history at Bishops University. On page 28 of that volume, the author says the following, and I quote:

"Passage of the Rebellion losses Bill in April, 1849, is usually associated with the scenes of disorder which it evoked in Montreal, but the incident also brought out all the fervent anti-French sentiment in Toronto."

Further on, I quote again:

"A more violent indication of the sentiments of at least some of the Tories in Toronto was shown in a placard which appeared in Toronto before Elgin's impending visit to Toronto in October, 1849."

May I add that he is referring to Lord Elgin? The placard he refers to read as follows:

"Awake! Treachery! Treason! Men of 1837-38, the plot has leaked out for the purpose of receiving rebel-rewarding Elgin, and under that pretence hundreds of armed cut-throats have been hired to pour into Toronto on the day of his arrival to massacre the loyal inhabitants and to destroy their houses and property, in case they should give utterance to their feelings of disapprobation of him and of his treacherous ministry. Therefore, perfect your organization! Arm! Arm! Arm!"

Three times with three exclamation marks—

"Forward from the country, forward from the city, to protect your wives and little ones from Elgin and the ruthless assassins.

The Watchers."

Then, says the author—

"The demonstration which actually occurred upon Elgin's arrival was somewhat mild in the light of this violent exhortation. Several stones and rotten eggs were flung at the vice-regal party, but no doubt used to that sort of thing after Montreal, preserved their composure."

And he adds—

"It would be wrong of course to assume that all of Toronto was Tory

or that all the Tories were violent, yet the dominant element in Toronto was Tory even at this time."

Now there you have the background of true Toryism calling upon the citizens of this city to arm themselves and to converge on the city from the country against Lord Elgin who had come here as the emissary of the Queen, and to carry out certain instructions. What a background; what a gang that was. And the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) and others speak of violence. Why, evidently your party was born in violence.

MR. ROBERTS: Read us another bed-time story.

HON. MR. PORTER: What about Czechoslovakia?

MR. SALSBERG: I believe the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) will not sleep easily after this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: He is whistling in the dark. It shows the origin of the Tory party, and I quoted from their own sources.

Let me, Mr. Speaker, say something about the hon. Premier's (Mr. Drew) attacks upon us and upon other people, and entire governments and entire nations.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, his cry about democracy rings very falsely in the ears of all progressive and thinking people. The record that he has, is well established, and one can say about the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) that his star never shone in the firmament of democracy at any time; to the extent that he shone, he was always in another sphere, the very opposite of democracy. I challenge anybody in the House to recall when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) rose in wrath when Hindoos were slaughtered and demanded their rights. And speaking of Hindoos I ask any hon. member to point out when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) defended democracy when Hitler was in power and he visited Germany. When did he ever rise to defend the

democratic rights of the Italian people when they were subject to the bloody dictatorship of Mussolini? When did he rise to protest the selling of Czechoslovakia down the river by Chamberlain? When did he defend democracy anywhere in the world when democracy was actually attacked?

He champions those in Greece now who come down to the villages with heads of Greek democrats that were cut off by bandits who display the heads in villages in order to claim a prize.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) does not protest against such brutalities; when an hon. Prime Minister has such a record, then his outbursts here will fail to convince people of any genuine sincere concern about democracy. He is scaring people, he is using it to conceal the failures of his own Government, and he is spreading a war hysteria that has very few equals.

Mr. Speaker, I had an experience a couple of days ago that illustrates the effect of the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) words upon those who are subjected to such propaganda.

I was in the council chamber of the city council of Toronto on the invitation of the mayor to attend a meeting of Toronto members with the council. We were discussing the Toronto bill that is to be introduced in this House. I dare say the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) did not consider it important for him to be there, although he is an hon. member for a Toronto riding. Nor did the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew).

However, there we were discussing Toronto's bill when, out of the blue, in rushed Controller Balfour, pale of face, shaking with fear. He rushed up to His Worship, the Mayor, and shouted almost with an unnatural voice: "Whatever you are discussing is unimportant, the red flag is flying over Queen's Park."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: You could just see that the man was actually terribly unnerved.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who put it up there?

MR. SALSBERG: He believed that the red flag had been raised over Queen's Park, that a "putsch" had been put over, because the hon. members speak about "putsches" and "fast ones" and infiltration and here is a controller of the city who evidently had seen nightmares as a result of these outbursts of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and when he heard the news came down in fear that here a "putsch" had been pulled, the red flag was up and there we were, totally ignorant of the thing and discussing Toronto's bill about taxation and hospitals and fair wages and things like that.

It took us quite a while before we calmed him down, and I assured him on behalf of the Labour Progressive Party that we had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing about it. That was the first I had heard about it, and I assured him that we were opposed to such things and that it was the act of either a prankster or of someone who wanted to pull a "Reichstag Fire" incident in order to justify another attack upon us.

Well, he quietened down, and after a while was able to proceed with some of the business before us, but it just illustrates what effect your "line" has in our present democracy and others like it upon people such as Controller Balfour and others.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I see that it is 11 of the clock, and it being the regular time for adjournment. Mr. Speaker, I draw your attention to the clock which is in front of you and which clearly indicates that it is past 11 o'clock.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: There is no reason why we should not go on. The hon. members would like to finish the debate some time Thursday night, if possible, and there are seven speakers yet to come. I do not want to push the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), but he will have several chances to speak in the House, and if he could finish before midnight, we would be only too pleased to stay here.

MR. SALSBERG: I would appreciate it if the Acting Leader of the Government would agree to my suggestion. I do not think I could finish before midnight.

MR. KENNEDY: I have stayed here until 9 o'clock in the morning. Many mornings the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and I have stayed here until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): And had a good time, and enjoyed it.

HON. MR. PORTER: Had a better time than we are having now.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, in view of the pleasure the Government is getting out of my speech, I will continue, as they say, although I do wish to remark that it is somewhat irregular, and not quite in accordance with the courtesy usually shown by the Government.

Now, there is the big cry about Czechoslovakia. The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) who raised the question is so concerned that he is now walking out of the Chambers when I begin to deal with Czechoslovakia.

May I say that I have no other opinion about Czechoslovakia than any other hon. member of this House who reads no more than the *Telegram* or the *Globe*, or for that matter the Toronto press alone. Whatever I know about Czechoslovakia is from reading, and from discussions with people, and on the basis of some of the observations I made when I was in Europe. I want to say that all this talk about the "putsch" and about the "Communist coup" is, in my opinion, a falsification of events which took place in that country. In my opinion there was no "coup," there was no "putsch"; there was an attempt at a "coup" and a "putsch" by the counterpart of the Tories in Czechoslovakia, which they led. I will not take up the time of the House in a long discussion on Czechoslovakia. We will have opportunities later, and those who genuinely want to find out will have an opportunity of reading more about it.

Let me say just this, that it is quickly becoming clear to those who have eyes, and wish to use them—for those who have no blinkers on their eyes—that in Czechoslovakia an attempt was made by the reactionary forces to upset the national unity government of Czechoslovakia, and to replace it.

HON. MR. PORTER: Did you read that in the newspaper? Where did you read it?

MR. SALSBERG: The ones who will be subservient—

HON. MR. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): How do you know that?

MR. SALSBERG: Hon. members have spoken of the hon. Premier of Czechoslovakia, that he was a usurper of power. They wilfully ignore the fact that he heads a party which received 38 per cent. of the votes in the last election. Some hon. members might say that is not a majority. Of course it is not.

But over on the other side of this House sits the Government which did not receive 50 per cent. of the votes of this Province, and yet they say they have no doubt but that they have the right to do anything they please, and not to share Government responsibility with any other party.

In the last Legislature, the Government, headed by the present Premier (Mr. Drew) did not have more votes than the Communist party in Czechoslovakia, less than 40 per cent. but the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) representing only such a small percentage, refused to share Governmental responsibility with other parties, and more than that challenged the Old Country on some very fundamental issues. He, as the head of a Government which had a minority vote, challenged the Dominion Government on the well-known question of family allowances. He was going to stop them. He also acted quite freely in municipal-provincial affairs.

In Czechoslovakia, as I can gauge it, there was a national unity government, and attempts were made to break up the

national unity government, but the attempts were not successful.

Oh, yes, there were numerous battles amongst all the parties, and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) who speaks about serious party fights in Czechoslovakia as being engineered from without, if his memory does not fail him, he ought to know that he participated in many inner-party fights in that party of which he was a member, and now is the leader. He knows that party fights take place. Yes, there were fights in it.

In Czechoslovakia, attempts were made to break up the national unity party, and those who opposed the breaking-up were replaced by leaders who favoured it.

They have in Czechoslovakia today a government which includes all the parties which were previously in government; the non-Communists are in there; the leader of the Socialist party is the Vice-Premier; members of the Socialist party are in the Cabinet; two of the Czech National Socialists are in the Cabinet; two of the Catholic Peoples' party are in the Cabinet; one member of the Slovak Democrat party is in the Government; and two non-party men are in the Government. They are the same parties that were there before and are there again. And, to stoop to such methods as exploiting the tragic death of a revered personality in Czechoslovakia in order to create hostility and animosity and to confuse the people, is very low indeed.

I have a clipping before me from last night's paper, and it says:

"900,000 in Czech church back Gottwald states the Bishop. The head of the church, with 900,000 members, says that he and his church support the national unity government—"

AN HON. MEMBER: He had better.

MR. SALSBERG: Fantastic stories are told about what went on in Czechoslovakia. I was not there when it happened, any more than any hon. member here, but I have before me the picture of two outstanding Canadian sportsmen

who were there with the Canadian hockey team, and they say that the Czech people shouted, but it was for the hockey players, and they were there when they were supposed to be in all these riots, which were invented by certain newspapers in order to serve their purposes.

I might add this, Mr. Speaker, that all of the people of Czechoslovakia, of all parties, remember one thing which the Premier of that country emphasized, and he said to them "We have nothing to learn about democracy from those who have Munich on their consciences." They remember Munich. I believe that time will show that country is united behind that national unity government, composed of all parties.

I am afraid that what is really bothering the reactionaries in the world is not Czechoslovakia; what is bothering them and disturbing their peace is the fear of democracy. This may sound odd to you. I am quoting now from a headline in the *Telegram* which appeared yesterday, and it says:

"Could be war in Italy. Italy's votes bring in Reds."

Yes, there is the fear that the democratic processes in Italy may, through the ballot, elect a majority of Leftist parties—they are afraid of that.

So we need not talk about "conspiracy" and "coups" and "putschs."

Mr. Speaker, the first party in France, the Communist Party, received the highest vote of any party in a democratic election. In Italy the party has 2,250,000 members—the Communist Party of Italy. And no Russians were there. It is not in the Soviet zone of influence. The Czech Party has about 1,500,000 members. When I hear talk about "small groups," "conspiracies," "putschs," and all that, to my mind the size of these parties and the votes they receive in democratic elections, lead me to paraphrase Churchill and say, "Some groups; some conspiracies." To say that a party with 2,250,000 members is a "conspiratorial group" is nonsense. It represents the masses of the people of that country.

May I also add another point for the enlightenment of the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter). What is usually laughed at is, that the Socialist parties in those countries and other democratic, non-Socialist groups work hand in hand with the Communists there. The Socialist Party in Italy is a mighty non-political party. I do not know its membership now, but it is not far behind the Communist Party of Italy. It is they who propose to form a democratic block in the coming election, the Socialists, not the Communist Party.

So you have a party of 2,250,000, a party of Socialists with 1,500,000, or so, and other groups gettings together and forming a democratic bloc, placing single candidates in every field, and uniting their support behind a single candidate. It looks as if they will win the election. The reactionaries are fearful of this democratic development, and they speak of the danger of war if the Reds win in Italy, democratically.

Mr. Speaker, I am not here to attack any hon. member of this House, and I regret as much as anyone—and more than most—that an attitude seems to have been created here—not by us, but by others. I am obliged to say this to the hon. member (Mr. Chaplin) that to cry about “conspiracies” and “putschs” and “groupings,” does not correspond to reality in Europe, in Italy, in France, nor in Czechoslovakia.

To raise the cry that is raised by the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) and some hon. members, simply means a refusal to face facts, a refusal to recognize reality. It is either that, or a deliberate attempt, to confuse and mislead. It is either that, or something even worse, to create a war hysteria, and pave the way for plunging the world into another war. May I say that if that is the motive of some people, then they are committing a crime which no decent person should have on his conscience, that of contributing toward a war hysteria and a war.

Mr. Speaker, may I at this stage of my contribution say a few words about my trip to Europe. This is as good a time as any. Unfortunately, however,

we are now in a period of the great hysteria; we are in the midst of the “big-smear” campaign; we are in a period of “big lies,” and because of that it is necessary for me to digress for a moment and deal with a matter that I had hoped would be unnecessary.

Most hon. members of this house, if not all, received a letter sent to them by “Responsible Enterprises,” by Mr. Gladstone Murray, memorandum, No. 61, in which Mr. Gladstone Murray says:

“Communists explain their support of the C.C.F.

“The attached photostat of extracts from the Communist organ the Canadian *Tribune* elaborates the new ‘party-line’ communicated from the Cominform to Mr. Joseph Salsberg, Communist member of the Ontario Legislative Assembly, who recently returned from a special mission to Moscow, Palestine and the Balkans.”

Mr. Speaker, before I share some of my views about Europe, I feel I must state to this House that there is only one word of truth in everything I have read from Gladstone Murray’s bulletin, and that is the word “Palestine.” As regards the rest, there is not a word of truth in it. I was not in Moscow, even though it would have been no crime to have been there. I was not in the Soviet Union, although it is no crime to go to the Soviet Union; I was not in the Balkans, although it is no crime to go to the Balkans—however, I was not there. I did not bring any message from any place I was not at, and the so-called “new-line” of the Labour-Progressive Party, which—is not so radically new—was agreed upon at a session held during my absence.

I was in Poland when the Dominion Council met here to discuss political trends and problems in the country. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and through you to all hon. members that this is not true. I could use stronger language, and I would be justified in using it, but I still hope that Mr. Murray, in view of this explanation, will correct the misinformation he has sent abroad in this bulletin, which reaches most of the hon. members. I hope that he will do that.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the date of my going to Europe was actually determined by the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) indirectly, of course. It is unfortunate that these things have to be explained, but in the days of the "big smear" they have to be explained.

It was more than a year ago when an organization which is interested in Canadian Jews of Polish origin selected a committee to go to Poland and see the conditions, and learn their problems. I was one of those selected to go. There was to have been a conference with other groups from other countries, but it was called off. A large number of people in my constituency, and outside, who knew me, and who have also a right to their opinions, thought that I might give a factual, honest report of what I saw there, and asked me to go.

A committee was formed for that purpose, but I would not go, because of the adjournment of the House in April, and the indefiniteness of our reconvening. Mr. Speaker, I have never missed a single sitting of this House since I was elected, and I have no intention of missing any.

However, I could not fix a date, and my going was postponed month after month. As a matter of record, I confided in an hon. Minister of this government in October, in strict confidence, and told him it was difficult to get transportation arranged. I said, "Do not tell me anything you do not wish to, but in view of the fact that the House is going to meet, would I be justified in booking passage on the Queen Elizabeth which leaves on November 1st?" He smiled, and said, "I am not saying anything that I should not, but I think you should book." That is when the booking was made. My going was known to all the hon. members of this House. There was a big "send-off" here—and for the sake of accuracy in *The Globe and Mail*, I will ask them to please correct their statement. Last year they misinformed the public; the "send-off" was here, not in Europe.

I went to Europe, not as an emissary of the party, although that would be no crime; my minister goes there, and other people go, and nobody questions their right. I know some hon. members will ask "Who paid for it?" The committee raised the money, and in this day of the "smear" I must also say they are in debt, and have not yet fully covered the expenses which were very modest. I travelled third class on the *Elizabeth*, and I hope to make up the balance of the deficit from public addresses which I will deliver under their auspices. You will bear with me for mentioning all these things, but they have to be mentioned, and be on the record.

I might say that throughout my trip I was in the closest touch with representatives of our Government, of Embassies and those of Ontario House. And may I at this moment express my sincere thanks and appreciation to our Agent-General in the United Kingdom, Mr. Armstrong, for his kind assistance and interest in my affairs while I was in London. It may shock the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) to know that the first house I visited after reaching London was Ontario House. I had no sooner cleaned up in my hotel room, than I went to Ontario House. I just felt like doing that. And I want to thank the Agent-General for his interest and for his helpfulness.

I also want to thank the representatives of Canada House, and other government representatives elsewhere, who helped me in the securing of visas, and arranging things with the American and British governments, under whose auspices I made my trip to Germany. I also want to thank Sir Howard D'Egville, the secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who showed me undeserved kindness and consideration while I was in England.

My trip comprised England for a week, then into France, 4 weeks in the D.P. camp areas in Germany, 4 weeks in Poland, and 2½ weeks in Palestine. That was my itinerary.

About England I can only say this: I was very much impressed by the pro-

cedure in the House of Commons. Sir Howard D'Egville arranged for me to attend some very important sessions, and I was there when the Great Master spoke, defending what I thought was a very false cause, but he defended it in a most dramatic fashion. I am referring, of course, to Mr. Churchill.

I was impressed by the procedure. The fact is that the first hour of the House sessions is devoted to the answering of questions. It is the most interesting period of the session, when hon. Ministers get up and walk to the table and answer questions which are on the order paper. And I can assure you that there are scores of them. They allow hon. members to follow up, and ask supplementary questions, unless it is a serious deviation from the main question. The hon. Ministers do not mind answering them.

I was also impressed, Mr. Speaker, by the freedom of the hon. members on the government side. They heckle their own Ministers. They ask their own Ministers embarrassing questions, which no hon. member on the government side here would dare to ask. I was sitting there, and I thought to myself, "Well, well, well; if the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) or anyone else, dared to place the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), or any hon. Minister, on a 'spot,' by embarrassing questions, he would be led out of the house." I suggest we have a lot to learn.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): That is the only time they see their Ministers.

MR. SALSBERG: I suggest we have a lot to learn from their procedure and I hope that we do.

I saw remnants of the war scars on London and around London. There has been devastation. I saw the austerity conditions under which the people live, and I discussed matters both Canadian and Ontarian with responsible people of various parties and organizations. I even discussed Ontario bacon with responsible people in the British Government, as a private individual, of course.

I think the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) will be glad to know that I told a person who is as responsible as any man in England, in regard to British foodstuffs, of the special way our hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) and the farmers of Ontario were working in order to meet the British demand for bacon and other items.

On this point I might say, Mr. Speaker, that there is something to the suggestion of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) about the problem of marketing, which undoubtedly will be before us. I am sorry to see that. My impression, both there and elsewhere, was that while what has been done until now is extremely important in improving the quality and trying to adapt our production for their specific requirements, there will be problems, and I am afraid sooner than we expect. The marketing and selling will be affected, and I do not think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was justified in brushing it aside. I think it is something that deserves consideration.

However, I left Britain with this feeling, Mr. Speaker, that we are able to do far more than we are doing to help the British people—and they need a lot of assistance.

I will not speak about immigration, nor Ontario's immigration scheme. I will have an opportunity on another occasion to do that. I do want to say that the system is very well organized. I am not opposed to what the government is doing. I do not agree with them all, as to how it is done, but to me it is very natural this government should want to bring in immigrants from the British Isles, and, to the extent that it is being done, the system is the finest and certainly the most expeditious that I have seen elsewhere.

I might add this point, Mr. Speaker, that whatever people may say about the question of immigrants who come in—whether they suit industry or not—I am inclined to think, Mr. Speaker, that no Fascists came in under that scheme. I wish I could say the same thing for the Dominion scheme. But I am left

with this feeling that we do not do enough, because we are allowing ourselves to be "hog-tied" by American restrictions, and by other restrictions, and trade exchange, and so forth, more than I believe is in the interest of the British people and in the interests of Canada. That is true upon a whole lot of items which Canada could import, and a whole lot of material we could sell to them, which would ease their problem, and also solve some of ours.

In continental Europe, I have taken with me a few basic impressions which you might or might not care to have, but I have been asked by so many hon. members privately to tell them, that I will take the time now briefly to mention them.

One finds in Europe a lot of destruction and devastation, and tremendous suffering among millions and millions and millions of people. And the more one goes into the continent, the more one enters this vast area of destruction and hardship.

One is moved by the loss of the labour of centuries, destroyed by the war; works which required the genius of men for generations have been wiped out. And the farther east one goes, the more the destruction.

I do not quite agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) who spoke in this house about the impressions he got from Berlin, when he was there. If I recall correctly, he said that Berlin was so shattered, it was almost unthinkable it could be rebuilt. Well, Berlin has been devastated in many parts, and so has Frankfurt, and Munich and Hanover. Those are the areas I visited, because those are where the camps are located, but when I came to Warsaw I saw more devastation than I saw in Berlin, and when I told the Canadian Charge d'Affaire, he said, "Yes, Warsaw was destroyed, but if you go farther east, it is even worse." I spoke to Polish people, and they said, "Warsaw is devastated, but if you go to Russia you will see real devastation, where cities are completely wiped out," and I came to the conclusion that one should go to Germany from the east, rather

than from the west; they would be prone to be less moved when they saw the suffering that was brought upon so many countries and upon so many people.

In Germany, I might say, that there is, in my opinion, a great deal of Nazism still left, of which some of the hon. members might possibly not be aware. Let me, therefore, quote from a British newspaper, a copy of which I bought in Poland. It is Beaverbrook's paper, the *News-Chronicle* of December 17th, and its chief correspondent writes of Germany, and I will give you three brief extracts, with which I fully agree. They express the exact impressions I took of them. And he said:

"The ragged, child beggars who scout the streets for cigarette ends place in sinister relief the newly rich class of 'black' farmers, industrialists, salesmen and functionaries who manage the vast illegal economy which spreads over the country like a web.

"Incidentally, ex-Nazis are among the leading traffickers and in centres like Cologne, Duesseldorf, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfurt and Baden-Baden, virtually dominate the loose but effective black market 'bunds' that maintain a form of headquarters in the railway depots."

Then another quotation:

"In my opinion, which is based on many talks with British and German administrators, this parallel 'black' economy which is superseding the 'legal' system in Germany is aided and abetted and most German officials."

And then another few lines, the third quotation, in which he says:

"A high British official spoke frankly: 'We are afloat without a chart. I do not know what our policy is and I have no frame of reference to guide me. I am told we can advise the German administration, but that we must give no orders.'"

That is very unfortunate, because it makes possible the revival of these Nazi organizations and a recurrence of the evil which brought the world to disaster.

Permit me, Mr. Speaker, to say a few words about the main object of my mission, the Jewish condition.

There were 6,000,000 Jews slaughtered, aside from those who served in the armed forces of the various governments. Those who were slaughtered were of all kinds; they were not singled out because they were rich, or poor, or kind or unkind. They were exterminated, together with millions of others. I was in Warsaw where there lived at one time 3,500,000 Jews, before the war. There are only 100,000 left now. They were exterminated, together with millions of others.

I visited the D.P. camps where millions of people were exterminated, gassed, and burned, and one is affected by those observations and by these experiences in a manner that is difficult to forget. There was an attempt to exterminate an entire people, and in a very large measure, entire units were wiped out. In Warsaw, where lived 300,000 to 400,000 Jews, there is not a sign of a building standing, and the last 40,000 who were there in 1943 carried on an open war of 30 days which resulted in the final destruction of the whole area as big as some of our small-sized cities.

As for Poland, there is an awful lot of destruction. I failed to see any sign of an "iron curtain." Now, Mr. Speaker you, of course, would not see it, you would go in by the back door. Well, I did not. There was no back door, there or anywhere else, and again, I will quote Lord Beaverbrook's *News-Chronicle*, which I bought in Europe. It is dated December 7, 1947:

"I cannot speak for other Eastern European countries, but in Poland and Czechoslovakia the so-called 'iron curtain' is a myth. The foreign visitor finds nothing more substantial to penetrate than a piece of pantomime gauze. He is free in both countries to move and talk as he pleases.

"Both peoples are immensely proud of what they are doing to reconstruct their countries and both are ready to discuss its implications frankly."

That is the truth as I saw it. Every London paper was sold in the hotel at which I stopped in Warsaw. The Canadian Embassy, by the way, is in the same building, and a number of the Canadian diplomatic representatives held the same opinion.

The country was devastated terribly, but is nevertheless rebuilding itself. There is a great deal of reconstruction and they are building heavy industries and are pathetically anxious for friendship and understanding and trade with Canada. In my opinion Canada stands as high there as any one else, and I spoke to people who were clearing away the debris in a street, and there are whole streets still impassable in some of those cities; they were doing it by hand, and they asked, "Why cannot Canada sell us tractors in exchange for what we may be able to give them?" I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that these people deserve our friendship and our support, and that in the long run it will not only be the right, but the profitable thing to do for us and for them.

As to Palestine; I came there when the fighting was going on. I should say I am not a member of any Zionist organization, but I was deeply impressed by the tremendous progress that the Jewish community shows for the short period of their effort. Whole cities were built where there was sand-dunes 30 years before. Industry began to develop. Fine agricultural colonies have been established where there was nothing for centuries. There are hundreds of thousands of survivors of the Hitler régime in Europe among the Jews. I left Palestine feeling that all Jews and Arabs can, and in a very large measure do, get along. I have seen Jewish farmers and Arabs tilling their fields with nothing but an ordinary fence between—often with no fence between—and riding the same highways and working the same plant, and I was of the opinion, and I think it is correct, that most of the trouble comes from without. It comes from those few high families which have contaminated the life of the Arabs for centuries. In the trouble that is going on, innocent Jews

and innocent Arabs and innocent Jewish soldiers fall. I have seen the British there too. In fact, I invited a few Scottish lads, as soon as their training is through, to come here, and I am sure the hon. Minister of Planning (Mr. Porter) will help them. They are fine lads from Glasgow.

I may say in Palestine I was conscious I was a Canadian. Every morning I opened the window in the hotel to see if the ship, *Western Canada*, was still in port. It was unloading lumber. The further away you are from home the more you look for these things. If you promise not to record it, Mr. Speaker, I even did not mind the hon. Mr. Drew's picture in Ontario House, when I saw it there. All I thought was that the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) should have his picture there. I leave that to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). I wrote the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) suggesting that. I looked for it, and I saw a steamship lying there. I went down to the port, and I have a picture of myself standing on the barge that brings in Canadian lumber, and I really touched machinery marked "Massey Harris, King Street Plant."

In some of the Colonies I visited, they know our Guelph College. Those people on the land know it quite well, and I found a lot of things coming from this country to Palestine and I think there is a possibility for the development of trade. We are not competitive but quite complementary, and they are extremely anxious to trade. I was given complete statistics of Canadian-Palestine Trade, up to a year ago, and I meant to discuss them with the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter)—and I am serious in this. I do think there is a possibility of developing not only friendship but also trade between the two countries. I am sorry to say, however, that the policy pursued by the present British Government there is an extremely unfortunate policy—extremely unfortunate. It is not only in the eyes of the Jews, but I am convinced that Bevin's foreign policy in the Middle East is inviting disaster, not

only in Palestine but elsewhere in that area.

You might say it is midnight, and I have not yet spoken about the points in the Speech from the Throne. What I said has relation to the Speech from the Throne. If you, Mr. Speaker, want me to wind up, I will make it very brief and come back to some of the points on another occasion.

I want to say, in my opinion, the Speech from the Throne failed in most essentials; that it gave me the impression that it was an attempt to touch everything and to be able to say in an election year—"Well, we dealt with housing, we dealt with everything else," and yet nothing is done fundamentally. I am sorry that the Speech from the Throne left out an item that I considered important—legislation to guarantee fair employment opportunities. I am sorry this was left out. I appeal to the Government year in and year out about that. I am sorry the old age pension was not dealt with properly, and I am obliged to say—and I say it regardless of what reaction I get—that there is no excuse for the fact that you failed to provide what is necessary for an older person to live on. There can be no justification for failing to do that.

As for Hydro; there will be bills coming up on this question, but I do think, Mr. Speaker, I am justified in saying that a wrong impression is being created in that this Government is going to give the people of Ontario a change-over to 60-cycle that will cost them nothing. I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that an hon. member is justified in saying that is fooling the people. It is not correct to give the impression that this will be for nothing. I want to repeat that. Money that will be used in the reconversion—and I am not speaking against it—will be money which would enable the Hydro to reduce rates otherwise. There will be no reduction in rates. The reserves and other amounts which have been used for reduction of rates, will go towards the payment of the reconversion. It is bound to. In other words, it will be paid for by the hydro users of this

province, and I think we should say so, and make it clear.

On housing; just one word: I am quite upset about this, particularly when everyone acknowledges the price of housing and yet so little was done. The Dominion Government offered Toronto to build 4,000 houses, and the Mayor called a conference of the neighbouring municipalities and they decided to send a deputation to see the Premier and I read in the press:

"Tried for 29 days to see Drew, says the Mayor."

The Mayor of Toronto failed to get the Premier of this province in the same city, for more than a month, to discuss with him . . .

HON. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Is the member quoting from a paper?

MR. SALSBERG: I am quoting from the *Star* of March 5, 1948.

MR. SALSBERG: And, Mr. Speaker, I might say I asked His Worship the Mayor, a few days ago, whether he had had an opportunity of seeing the Prime Minister with the Committee of Representatives of the neighbouring municipalities and he told me, "No, he had not."

HON. MR. MICHENER: May I ask the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) whether the mayor said that he had asked for such an opportunity?

MR. SALSBERG: The Mayor said that he did ask and he did not get it.

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that a matter of 4,000 houses, which the neighbouring municipalities are willing to have built in their area providing the Province will take some responsibility for education, should at least be discussed and when the Premier cannot be reached by the Mayor of Toronto and a committee of representatives of neighbouring municipalities, then I say it is serious.

HON. MR. PORTER: That is an entirely incorrect statement, Mr. Speaker, as to what the proposal of

the Federal Government was. The proposal of the Federal Government had absolutely nothing to do with any contribution of any kind by the Province.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I am not holding it against the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) other than his inability to follow at this late hour what I said. What I actually did say, was that the Mayor of Toronto called a conference of representatives of neighbouring municipalities in regard to a proposition from Ottawa for the construction of 4,000 houses in this area, which could be built only on land available in the adjoining municipalities. The representatives of the municipalities came and said they would be willing to have these houses built if the Province was to assume responsibility for the educational costs which are being loaded on them and they cannot take it.

I am sorry to say the Hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) did not attend—I was there as an hon. member of this House and so was the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod). The only reason was I was told I should be there and I went. I thought it was my duty. I know what was decided and they have been seeking a conference and I think such a conference should take place and I think it is wrong that it is denied.

Mr. Speaker, I will leave some of the other questions till some other time. I am sorry for having kept you here so late. It was not my desire. Some hon. members managed to have a nap, others did not. The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) did not and I spoke directly to him. If I kept you late, it is not my fault. You are witnesses to the fact I tried to avoid it but I could not help it.

I want to conclude by saying, Mr. Speaker, that the world today—and I had an opportunity of seeing quite a chunk of it—does not want war. The people of Europe do not want war, the people of Russia do not want war. They lost 17,000,000 people; the people of Poland with whom I mixed and

mingled for four weeks do not want war, nor do the people of France or Italy, and we should not say anything that will create a war mood and a war spirit. There are things that are difficult to understand for some people, but we are living in an historic period and some of the things that appear odd will appear clearer in the days to come.

I have given you my impressions and I can say to you sincerely that the people whom I saw—and I think it is true for the whole of Europe—do not want war. They want peace, they want security and they are afraid of the return of those forces which in the past gave them nothing but want and Fascism and war, but these people were alarmed when they read Franco became a partner in the recovery programme. They know what Franco stands for. They are alarmed when they hear Turkey is a champion of democracy. They want security and they want friendship. And I want to appeal, for whatever it might be worth, to everyone from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) down, to speak less about the need of war and the need to fight, and emphasize more the need for peace and the organization of the people for the people.

Mr. Speaker, I was in a tent which the Nazis used for the destruction of people, it is called "Auschwitz" in German and "Oswiecim" in Polish. Four million people were destroyed there—4,000,000. The government is keeping it as a museum, as the Americans are doing with Dachau, near Munich. In Auschwitz, 1,500,000 of those killed were Jews and 2,500,000 were non-Jews. I was in the gas chambers and ovens and saw the fruits of Fascism.

I want to draw your attention for half a second to what was pointed out to me as the "torture chamber" from which no one came out alive, and there

on the wall of the torture chamber, clear to the naked eye one could see drawings of exclusive religious characters drawn by the Polish priests, and priests of other countries, brought there by the Nazis to be exterminated, in the hours before their death. You look at the wall and see Jesus on the Cross and you see the head of Jesus and you see Crosses all over worked into the wall with their finger-nails. That is all they had. That is the way they spent their last moments. That is Fascism.

I was in Auschwitz, in a chamber one-third the size of this Chamber, still used as part of the museum in which human hair, taken from the heads of women exterminated, is still kept. Let us not so readily throw our arms to Franco and to others in this great crusade against the democratic forces of Europe today, to strengthen Fascism and to give re-birth to that monstrous thing that has brought this destruction to the world.

I wanted to leave these last words with the House and to thank you for being attentive at this hour and I apologize for having kept you here but I repeat, it was not my doing.

MR. J. M. NEWMAN (Rainy River): Mr. Speaker I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What will we proceed with tomorrow?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Bills.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 12.18 o'clock a.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1948.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Report adopted.

And the House having met.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches):
Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the second report of the Standing Committee on private bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Murphy from the Standing Committee on private bills presents the following as its second report.

The Committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. 4—An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto.

Bill No. 11—An Act respecting the City of Peterborough.

Bill No. 17—An Act respecting Knox College.

Your Committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

Bill No. 25—An Act respecting F. D. Burkholder Limited.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 17, An Act respecting Knox College.

Ordered, that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 17, An Act respecting Knox College.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that a Select Committee be appointed to direct the expenditure of any sum set aside in the estimates for art purposes, the said Committee to consist of:

Messrs. Duckworth, Chairman, Chart-rand, Creighton, Davies, Hamilton, Martin (Haldimand - Norfolk) and Robinson.

Motion approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Training Schools Act, 1939, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved, first reading of the bill.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) give us an inkling of the purpose of this bill?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, Mr. Speaker, this is to increase the per diem allowance from \$1.00 to \$1.50 for all training schools in the Province of Ontario. That means that 50 per cent. will be paid by the province and 50 per cent. will be paid by the municipality,

an increase of 25 cents to municipalities and 25 cents to the Government.

MR. BELANGER: Will that apply to unorganized territories, also?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: In the case of unorganized territories, we pay the full \$1.50.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Grummett, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ACT RESPECTING THE PROVISION OF SERVICES BY THE PROVINCE AND MUNICIPALITIES TO PERSONS OCCUPYING DOMINION CROWN LANDS

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act Respecting the Provision of Services by the Province and Municipalities to Persons Occupying Dominion Crown Lands, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. MR. DREW: I think it would be well if I were to give some explanation of this bill, in view of the fact that I referred in general terms to the introduction of such a bill earlier in the week, and to the possible effect it might have on some bills introduced in connection with various acts relating to the administration of the Department of Education.

The effect of this bill is to provide that where suitable arrangements have not been made to pay for provincial and municipal services in any of these areas which are now Crown land or held by Crown companies or other agencies of

the Crown in the right of the Dominion, that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may exclude such area from the local municipality and the county, if any, in which it is situated, for the following amongst other, purposes:

- Education
- Fire and police protection
- Planning
- Highways
- Sewers and sewage disposal
- Garbage disposal

Public health, including hospitals and hospitalization

Welfare including relief and payment under any Act of this Legislature with respect to the inhabitants of the area

Public utility as defined in the Department of Municipal Affairs Act

The payment of any grant by the province in relation to such area or the inhabitants thereof

And other purpose in respect to which provision is made from time to time that any municipality or the province may spend public money.

Without going into further detail of the effect of this Act, I might explain that this Act has become necessary as a result of the difficulties which have arisen in relation to those areas of Crown land or land occupied by agencies of the Dominion Government in the form of Crown companies or otherwise, which were set aside for war purposes. Since the war emergency classes and reasons for which they were originally set aside have disappeared, the areas have in many—if not all—cases, continued either as Crown land areas or as areas under the control of agencies of the Crown.

As most hon. members are aware, difficulties have arisen in a great many cases. In fact I think it would be correct to say that difficulties have arisen in most cases in reaching satisfactory adjustments between the Dominion Government and the province or the municipality, as the case may be, for compensation offered for those services which the province or the municipality would, in the ordinary

course of events, supply to those coming within their jurisdiction.

It will be noted there is not a blanket exclusion of those areas under this Act, but simply the provision that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may exclude any of those areas from a municipality or county, as the case may be, if satisfactory arrangements cannot be reached. This Legislature should know that it has been impossible for many municipalities to reach any arrangement at all with the Dominion Government in regard to satisfactory compensation for services they are called upon to perform.

In effect, the result of this decision to exercise control over these areas by the Dominion Government during the war—an exercise of authority which I am not questioning at the moment—has resulted in a number of areas within this province, which are really small areas directly under the Dominion Government, and not under the ordinary authority, either of the province or the municipality in which they are situated.

Unless such an Act is put into effect and becomes law as a result of the decision of this Legislature, there is no effective way to enforce satisfactory agreements in the interests of the municipalities, which are called upon to perform the major services mentioned.

I would remind hon. members, however, that there are very important services also offered by the Provincial Government, which are affected by this Act. May I mention, as an example, education? In a number of these areas there has been no indication of willingness by the Dominion Government to reach an agreement which would take care of the costs of education in those areas, where all the people are tenants of the Dominion Government, and where they receive the whole revenue from that land.

That, Mr. Speaker, is a very unsatisfactory situation from the point of view of the municipalities, and from the point of view of the Provincial Government. Other services, such as policing, are in a similar position. This Act simply

makes it possible to decide whether these areas are to be dealt with under the ordinary provisions of the provincial or municipal services, or are, by the decision of the Dominion Government, to be regarded as separate areas over which they must assume full responsibility, as well as exercising complete control.

That, Mr. Speaker, is a brief summary of the effect of the Act, and the purpose it is designed to serve.

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1944

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Grummett, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Labour Relations Act, 1944, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HAMILTON ST. ANDREWS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Knowles, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Hamilton St. Andrews' Benevolent Society, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

RESPECTING THE CITY OF TORONTO

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Duckworth, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Toronto, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

FUMES CONTROL ACT, 1948

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Grummett, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Fumes Control Act, 1948, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Duckworth, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I rise to draw to the attention of the House the fact that this is the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick, and on this occasion all people honour the Irish, and the Irish honour themselves, with a very good time.

There was a period when such an instrument as I have in my hand at the moment, a shillelagh, was used very effectively on skulls, both Irish and non-Irish, and with an abandon that at times was somewhat distressing. Actually on this particular one there are a number of shamrocks engraved, all the better, possibly, to use in case of emergency.

Now, fortunately, the Irish resort more to their ready and quick wit than to brawn, to get out in front of their fellow men.

There was a period when Irish bards and literary men in other nearby countries tried hard to outdo each other by throwing back and forth limericks and rhyming couplets. On one occasion an Irish poet was out in front of his home brushing the sidewalk with his broom, at the curb, when a Scottish bard came along and said to him:

"You Irish loon, lay down your broom,

And let a Scotsman by."

And the reply instantly came back:

"You Scottish ass, there's room to pass between the curb and I."

And it is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that there will be plenty of room to pass, not only today, but into the night for Irishmen everywhere, and that the morrow will find few broken and few heavy heads.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, being the only native-born Irishman in the House, I cannot allow this occasion to pass without adding a few words to what the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) has said.

I have been in this House for a great many years, and during all that time, the hon. members have always honoured the birthday of the patron saint of Ireland.

I can recall some years ago when the dean of the House (Mr. Nixon) and the hon. members to my right, who are senior to the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and myself, were the only four continuously-sitting members for the past 20 years or more. On many occasions, during the régime of different hon. Prime Ministers, there was an Irishman in the corner of the room from the County of Renfrew, who used to get up and eulogize the patron saint. His name was "Tom" Murray.

On this occasion I wish to thank the members of my ladies' organization, in my riding, for the beautiful bouquet of shamrocks which is placed on my desk, and it is their wish that each hon. member in the House take a bloom from this shamrock, which came from the good "ould sod," and I will have pleasure in conveying my thanks, and the thanks of the House, to the ladies' organization, and to all the Irish in Toronto, because we celebrate, not only today, but for several days, the anniversary of our patron saint.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. M. C. DAVIES (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, in rising

to acknowledge the patron saint of Ireland, I think it is vitally important to recognize that the patron saint of Ireland came from the little principality of Wales, and for that reason, being a thoroughbred Welshman, born in Wales, it is impossible for me to wear the shamrock, but I will be glad to smoke the pipe, because it is a useful gift.

I think it is quite important to trace back the origin of St. Patrick to that great little land which has contributed so much to the world, which has meant so much to the freedom of the peoples of the world and while we recognize St. Patrick as being the off-shoot of the Welsh we, as Welshmen, think we should receive due recognition for our contribution and the well being of this freedom which we now enjoy.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to deal with a matter that has occurred since we met yesterday, a report of which appeared in today's press.

What the members of any provincial legislature in Canada may do or say in regard to their own affairs is something with which these legislatures alone are concerned. But when the member of the Government of any other province takes it on himself to make a statement, and particularly a most inaccurate statement, about the conduct of another provincial Government, then that becomes a matter of very real concern to the other Government.

Yesterday in the British Columbia Legislature, the Attorney-General of that province, the Honourable Gordon S. Wismer, said that the Governments of Ontario and Quebec were depriving the rest of Canada of increased social security. He is further quoted by the Canadian Press as saying:

"In Dominion-Provincial taxation negotiations, neither Premier Duplessis of Quebec nor Premier Drew of

Ontario gave an indication they were willing to settle the question of taxation for all provinces."

He then went on to say that he did not believe Ontario or Quebec had any intention of signing a tax agreement, and he was further quoted by the Canadian Press as using these words:

"Those wealthy provinces . . . which syphon many millions from British Columbia should give consideration to the people of Canada as a whole. If the taxation agreement is not satisfactory to Ontario and Quebec, there must be a compromise. The people of Canada will not stand for their attitude much longer."

There would be no reason to correct Mr. Wismer in regard to any statement he cares to make about the affairs of his own province. But when he makes such an improper and untrue statement about the position of this Government, it is my duty to this Legislature to deal with it immediately.

I can quite understand some people, who have no personal knowledge of what took place, being affected by the propaganda of the Dominion Government over the radio, through the press, and elsewhere, which seeks to build up the impression that Ontario and Quebec brought the Dominion-Provincial Conference to an end. After all, they have no way of checking such statement with their own personal knowledge and it is only natural that in many cases they should not know how utterly untrue such statements are. But this excuse is not open to Mr. Wismer. He attended the Conference. He knows what took place. He knows that the Conference did not adjourn because of any action by the Governments of Ontario or Quebec, but that it adjourned on the motion of the Dominion Government for the stated purpose of considering the proposals then before it. Since that time, this Government and many other Provincial Governments beside that of the Province of Quebec have been urging the Dominion Government to reconvene that Conference. The only reason there is no general agree-

ment today between the Dominion and all the provinces is because of the arrogant attitude of the Dominion Government and their flat refusal to reconvene the Conference.

I would remind the hon. members of this Legislature that the first proposal for such a Conference, and in fact the basis upon which the Conference was called, was contained in the original request by this Government for such a meeting. Mr. Wismer is fully aware of that fact because he attended many of the meetings.

The hon. members of this Legislature will recall that as recently as November 6th last I again urged upon the Dominion Government the need for such a Conference to deal with health, social security measures and taxation. You will also recall that on November 15th I received a reply from the Acting Prime Minister of Canada in which he refused to reconvene the Conference, without offering any explanation or giving any reason.

If Mr. Wismer will read the record of the Conference which he attended, he will find that at all times the Ontario Government expressed its consideration for the people of Canada as a whole and made it clear that every proposal we put forward was with the thought that the full resources of the whole country should be pooled to the advantage of the people of Canada, of every part of Canada.

Mr. Wismer is well aware, no matter who else may be ignorant of that fact, that the health and social security proposals put forward by the Dominion Government were conditional upon the provinces agreeing to the imposition of a new and additional 5 per cent. income tax on all incomes without exemption, plus a poll tax on every man, woman and child of 16 years and over, whether earning any money or not. In the case of Ontario, that poll tax was estimated at \$12.00 a head. Neither the British Columbia Government, nor any other government in Canada, indicated any willingness to accept those proposals which were an integral part of the overall health and social security measures

put forward by the Dominion Government.

The Ontario Government is not only willing to sign satisfactory agreements, it was the first Government to urge a Conference for the purpose of reaching that result. It has continued to press and will continue to press for such a Conference. It will never, however, submit to arbitrary and dictated terms such as those put forward by the Dominion Government since the Conference adjourned.

If Mr. Wismer really desires general agreement between all governments, then let him urge the Dominion Government to meet all the other governments in a general Conference so that we may discuss our mutual problems around the council table in a manner which recognizes that we are one nation with a federal system and not nine independent states within the sphere of influence of one autocratic authority.

That, Mr. Speaker, was our position then. It is our position today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 45th Order.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 45th Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 72, An Act to amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act, Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 72 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 46th Order.

CHANGE OF NAME ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 46th Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 86, The Change of Name Act, Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, on Section 1, which is the definition section, I desire to propose a series of amendments, affecting each subsection.

By way of explanation I want to say that these amendments make no change in the intended meaning whatsoever, but merely use the present drafting methods of the legislative council. That section was just taken without reflection from the old section.

The changes I suggest are these:

"In the first three definitions, the words 'shall mean' be struck out, and substituted therefor, the word 'means.'"

Similarly in the last five definitions, the expression "shall include" be struck out, and substituted therefor the word "includes."

Mr. Chairman, I move these amendments.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Is that not incorrect, Mr. Chairman? In subsection "G", the amended copy I have received reads "means" instead of "includes." The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) said that in the last five definitions the words there were struck out, and the word "includes" was substituted.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I want to thank the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett). He is quite right, and I appreciate his drawing it to my attention.

In the second last definition, strike out the words "shall mean", and substitute the word "means." Thank you.

Sections 1 (as amended) to 3 inclusive approved.

On Section 4.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I have not read the bill, Mr. Chairman, but may I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) if this repeals the old Act entirely?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Yes.

MR. NIXON: Are there any changes in the procedure from those under the old Act?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: For the information of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), the explanatory note is set up for the purpose of directing the minds of the hon. members to any change in principle, and that explanatory note, I assure the hon. members, is comprehensive. Does that satisfactorily answer the question?

Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) wishes me to read the explanatory note, I will, but I find myself in a much better position if I see it with my own eyes, than from somebody else's comments.

Sections 4 to 11 inclusive approved.

On Section 12.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, if my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) can get some information from Section 9 without reading all of them, he is better than I am.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I think that is perfectly true, Mr. Chairman. I think any hon. member who wishes to take the responsibility of doing that, has to check all this through. I think the hon. members are generally in agreement with that. That is what we have had to do ourselves.

Sections 12 to 25 inclusive approved.

On Section 26:

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Before the bill is reported, there is one point, I do not know whether it should be elevated to the importance of principle or not, but I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that there is one change in the structure of the bill which is not mentioned in the explanatory note, and that is that

services are no longer required to be made upon the Attorney-General. The matter is made an entire proceeding in the court.

Section 26 approved.

Bill No. 86 reported.

HON. MR. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 48th Order.

SURVEYS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 88, An Act to amend The Surveys Act, Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 88 reported.

HON. MR. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 49th Order.

MENTAL HOSPITALS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 49th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The Mental Hospitals Act, Mr. Kelley.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 80 reported.

HON. MR. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 50th Order.

TOURIST CAMP REGULATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 50th Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 79, An Act to amend The Tourist Camp Regulation Act, Mr. Welsh.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 79 reported.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Government notice No. 3 by the Hon. Mr. Dunbar.

Resolution—that this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for considering the following resolutions:

RESOLVED,

That a legally qualified medical practitioner who makes an examination under clause (b) of subsection 2 of section 10 of Bill No. 91, The

Vital Statistics Act, 1948, shall be paid a fee of \$5.00 in accordance with subsection 3 of section 10 of the said bill. That the Registrar and every local registrar of the Supreme Court shall be paid a fee of 50 cents for each statement of divorce furnished to the Registrar-General, in accordance with subsection 5 of section 27 of the said bill.

That remuneration at the rate of 50 cents per registration shall be paid to every Indian agent and every division registrar for a division not included in or attached to a municipality, in accordance with subsection 2 of section 36 of the said bill.

That the cost of the forms prescribed under the said bill and the cost of distribution thereof shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in accordance with subsection 2 of section 37 of the said bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, I beg to inform the House that the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolution approved.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 47th Order.

PUBLIC VEHICLE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 87, An Act to amend The Public Vehicle Act, Mr. Doucett.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 87 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 52nd Order.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 52nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 75, An Act to amend The Boards of Education Act, Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 75 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 53rd Order.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 53rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 76, An Act to amend The High Schools Act, Mr. Drew.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) if figures are available to indicate how many children will be involved in these Crown Companies, like Ajax?

HON. MR. DREW: No, not covering the whole province.

MR. OLIVER: I would like to have them.

HON. MR. DREW: I would be very glad to obtain such information as is possible in that respect. I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will recognize that one of the considerations is the fact that some areas are under agreements and some are not, but I will get an approximate figure, at least, for his information.

MR. OLIVER: Thank you.
Sections 1 to 9 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 76 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 54th Order.

TEACHING PROFESSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 54th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 82, An Act to amend The Teaching Profession Act, 1944, Mr. Drew.

On Section 1:

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Does this increase the board of governors?

HON. MR. DREW: No, but the executive has been increased to 9.

MR. OLIVER: To what figure?

HON. MR. DREW: 9.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 82 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 55th Order.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 55th Order, House in Committee on Bill 83, An Act to amend The Department of Education Act, Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 83 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 56th Order.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 56th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 84, An Act to amend The Public Schools Act, Mr. Drew.

On Section 1:

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, if there is necessity to amend The Public Schools Act in that respect, has it been considered whether The Separate Schools Act is also to be brought into line?

HON. MR. DREW: As far as that is concerned, as I explained before, these Acts are adjustments, in this case called for by serious changes that have taken place, and in so far as any changes are required in The Separate Schools Act, they would have been pointed out.

MR. BELANGER: I remember years ago when the question arose as to the power of a Board to expropriate, we found that the same powers were not given in The Separate Schools Act as in The Public Schools Act, and we had to make changes at that time. And now, I was just wondering—I have not looked into the matter—if you were making a change in The Public Schools Act regarding these powers, whether The Separate Schools Act has been brought into line?

HON. MR. DREW: As far as that is concerned, the separate schools are

covered by Section 55 of The Separate Schools Act.

MR. BELANGER: For instance, subsection 2 of section 1 is further amended by adding thereto the following clause:

"The purchase of a bus or buses or other vehicles for the transportation of pupils."

Apparently this is meant to apply only to public schools. It only relates to The Public Schools Act.

HON. MR. DREW: That is all that can be dealt with under The Public Schools Act. This is an amendment to The Public Schools Act.

MR. BELANGER: I know, but I am asking the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) whether consideration has been given to changes in The Separate Schools Act so as to bring it into line?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes.

MR. BELANGER: It has?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes.

MR. BELANGER: Will that be put forward to this Legislature?

HON. MR. DREW: This is covered by Section 45 of The Separate Schools Act, which provides that:

"The Trustees of the Separate Schools may—" and it is set out in that section, which the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) will recall, with all the detailed powers as there set out.

"(m) exercise all such other powers and perform all such other duties of public school boards as are applicable to the case of separate schools, except as to matters as to which other provision is made by this Act."

The amendment in this case carries with it an application to the separate schools under subsection (m) of section 45.

MR. BELANGER: So the officials of the Department do believe that this omnibus clause in The Separate Schools Act will include this also?

HON. MR. DREW: It is not a case of "believing," there is no doubt about it. I want to emphasize the fact that section 45 makes applicable to the powers of the trustees of the separate schools all provisions under The Public Schools Act, except such as are specifically covered by some other Act, and as this is not covered by any such specific provision, that omnibus clause brings the effect under the general powers of The Separate Schools Act.

MR. BELANGER: Yes, Mr. Chairman; I think it is a good thing if we get an authoritative statement of this kind in the House on occasion, to be broadcast so that trustees of Separate schools will know that they have this power under the omnibus clause.

HON. MR. DREW: I am very grateful to the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) for having raised the point, as it will explain the effect of a number of these amendments which, as he has quite correctly pointed out, deal with public schools particularly, but there is no necessity for a separate act because of that general clause.

MR. BELANGER: Because effect will be given to the separate schools at the same time?

HON. MR. DREW: That is right, subject only to the qualification that I have mentioned.

MR. BELANGER: Yes, of course.

HON. MR. DREW: Except in so far as there is some specific provision in another act dealing with that.

MR. BELANGER: Yes, we will see to that.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 84 reported.

HON. MR. DREW (Prime Minister): 57th Order.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 57th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 85, An Act to amend The Vocational Education, Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 85 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 58th Order.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 58th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 73, An Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act, Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 73 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 59th Order.

TEACHERS' AND INSPECTORS' SUPERANNUATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 59th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 74, An Act to amend The Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act, 1946, Mr. Drew.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 74 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee now rise and that you report certain bills without amendment and one bill with amendment.

Motion approved.

House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): The Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment and one bill with amendment, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 60th Order.

MINING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 60th Order, second reading of Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Mining Act, Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 63.

In so doing, I may say that this bill is, as the hon. members will have seen, a complete revision of the Mining Act. I know that some of the hon. members opposite will recollect when the Mining Act was last revised in 1939. At that time, the hon. Mr. Leduc was Minister of Mines and I recollect at that time we asked some questions concerning the nature and extent of the Act which was then introduced, and I suppose that the same questions might be asked now.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to tell the hon. members of this House that this Act contains an immense amount of technical detail which they would probably like a chance to look into. I could give them this outline.

A complete revision of Part Eight of the Mining Act takes place usually in intervals of from five to ten years. I would say the last revision took place in 1939, nine years ago. This is not, by any means, a haphazard revision. Preparations for the proposed revision have entailed an enormous amount of study and discussions with special reference to the Report of the Committee which dealt with the Paymaster Mine Disaster. You will recollect the Paymaster Mine Disaster involved the breaking of a rope in a mine shaft with very deplorable loss of life. At that time we had a committee under the chairmanship of Dean Young of Toronto University go into the matter, investigations were made concerning conditions which obtained in South Africa and other places. This study which has been made of the Mining Act has involved considerable changes, particularly with those dealing with hoisting ropes and matters of that sort.

The Chief Inspector, Mr. Tower, with his staff, made a draft proposal of the changes which we had in mind. The Department of Mines had previously taken this matter up with other mine departments in Canada—all of the provincial mine departments and the dominion department, and, in fact, met in conference with the heads of the

various departments and which under the chairmanship of, I think, Colonel George Cole of Winnipeg, former member of the Department of Mines in Manitoba, considered a great number of changes, with the result—with all the experience which we had as a result of studies we had made, the report of the Paymaster Committee, the reports of the Interprovincial Committee on Mines, the Mine Minister's Committee—the Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Tower, made a complete revision of the Act. Mr. Tower is the Chief Inspector and under him are a number of other inspectors stationed at various points in the province. These men are all engineers and are technical experts. Mr. Tower's inspectors therefore went over it and revised it. To make sure, we were getting the views of everybody a total of 818 copies of this draft bill were sent out for discussion, comment and suggestions. Of this number 409 copies went to mining operators, 201 copies went to labour unions, 96 copies to scientists and mining engineers recognized as authorities in their own field; 94 copies went to rope hoisting manufacturers and manufacturers of electrical equipment and mining machinery, and 18 copies were sent to Accident Prevention Associations and Workmen's Compensation Board and others, and, furthermore, notices were posted in mines and in public places asking advice and the opinion of workmen in connection with this whole problem. So that you will see, Mr. Speaker, that this matter has not been taken care of by the Department of Mines only, but a very wide distribution has been made of this Act to obtain the very best information possible from any person or any combination of persons who are interested in the mining industry.

Following the distribution of the Act, the mines in each district formed committees to discuss suggestions, and then a central committee was appointed to co-ordinate the efforts of all the reports we would get and all of the information and all suggestions that were obtained, to reconcile any conflicting views, and there were some conflicting views presented.

Mr. Tower, the Chief Inspector, and his staff obtained the best information available on the problems involved, and then discussed them with scientists, mining engineers, manufacturing concerns and anybody who was interested in the problem. Following this, a central committee had been set up by the mining operators and they held a series of meetings with the Chief Inspector and his staff during January, and finally, a draft of the amendments was completed on January 24th.

I should like again to point out to the hon. members of the House that opportunities were not merely given but comments were invited from mining engineers, labour unions and anyone who had any suggestions of any kind or nature to make in relation to this revision of the Mining Act.

The suggestions dealing especially with hoisting apparatus and mining cables, as contained in the Report of the Paymaster Committee, was adopted in the main, and any departure that has been made from the suggestions of the Young Committee has been made after conference with practical men.

Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of this bill I may say this, that we invite the comments of all of the members of this House. This is a very important bill—in many ways a very highly technical one, and one which involves matters of the utmost importance to a very great industry. If any of the members of this House would prefer to discuss the matter with the officials of the Mines Department themselves, I would be very glad to arrange that. I would be very glad to have Mr. Ruckbie and Mr. Tower and others engaged with this work sit down with any of the members of this House and discuss the problems arising out of any of its sections with them. I quite realize the difficulty of laymen taking the sections, particularly in Part Eight of this Act, and having any reasonable understanding as to what they mean.

Now as I say, any of the hon. members of the House that would like to discuss this matter with the members of the Mines Department, I would be very, very glad to arrange that.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South) : Mr. Speaker, I appreciate what the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) has said about hon. members conferring with the different officials of the Department, and I think it would be a good idea. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, I feel that in an important Act of this nature the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) should prepare and deliver to the House a summary of the important changes incorporated in the Act.

Quite a number of Acts have been introduced by the different hon. ministers here at this session and frequently the expression has been used, "We will have an opportunity to go into the changes, in committee." We sit here in committee and the bills are passed, "Shall section No. 1 form part of the bill?" and-so-on, and there is no discussion.

I think we must find some way where these measures are more fully discussed in the House. I think that the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) has put his finger on the proper solution. Committees of the House or all interested hon. members should be permitted to meet with the hon. minister who is introducing a bill, as the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) has done, and we could then discuss the outstanding features of that bill, those of us who want to learn the particulars of the bill.

The way bills are introduced here, we try to follow them, we try to find out what they mean, but there is not sufficient time; we have to do so much research work. I suggest that we follow the hon. minister's (Mr. Frost) idea and have the hon. members or a committee of the hon. members meet with each hon. minister that is introducing a bill, if it is of an important nature, and find out what it contains.

I have been very dissatisfied with the system of introducing legislation and the lax, careless way in which we pass it through the House. For once I see a ray of light in the suggestion made by the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) that will help us.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : If there is any lax, careless way of dealing with this, the responsibility is entirely with the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. Grummett), and any other hon. members who fail to raise the question on any of these bills when proceeding through committee. After all, never at any time in this Legislature since the present Government took office has any attempt been made of any kind to close any discussion off, anything in the nature of arbitrary proceedings and the bills are heard in committee and if they proceed without question that is the whole responsibility of the hon. members who have not asked the question.

I want to make a most emphatic statement, there is no laxity in the method of presenting them and if there has been any failure to obtain information, that failure is only the result of not asking questions while in committee.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods) : Mr. Speaker—

HON. MR. FROST : Before the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) speaks, may I say in reply to my hon. friend who has just spoken, the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) that actually there is no change in any principle involved in this bill. My hon. friend knows on second reading it is proper to discuss the principle of the legislation involved. I can assure the hon. members of this House that there is no change in any basic conditions, in the Act itself. The principles are the same.

There are, however, a great host of changes in detail and that means it would be impossible to go over these things, in fact, it would be a waste of the time of the hon. members of the House to go over this matter in detail, section by section, at the present time because that will be done in committee.

I may say, however, in part eight of the Act the hon. members will notice that there are regulations which are set out in great detail.

I well recollect when we were in opposition some years ago we raised a question at that time, in 1939, as to why these multitude of sections were not in-

cluded in the regulations and I suppose that question might be asked here this afternoon. The purpose is this; at that time I well remember the hon. Mr. Leduc, Minister of Mines, said they desired to have the force of a statute behind these regulations—or perhaps I should not say regulations, but what might be regulations, if another course were adopted, and for that reason he argued, and we accepted the view, it was quite proper these things should be placed in the Act and made statutory, and that is the procedure we are following at the present time.

I find that representations which have been made by miners and individuals who are interested in mining all take the position that these rules should have the full force and effect of a statute and that no government or any inspectors should be allowed to change them or make them any easier, and they should be very strict in their application and they should be strictly enforced and adhered to, and that is the reason they are in that method.

As far as my hon. friends opposite are concerned, this bill is very lengthy and involves, as I say, a host of highly technical matters. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. member from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) would like to canvass their members and find out those would like to meet me, I would be very glad to have them meet the officials of the Mines Department in the Mines Library on any morning or any other time satisfactory to you, and I can assure you any information concerning the host of technical details contained in the Act will be readily available for you and an explanation can be given by men who are highly qualified to give you the required information.

MR. GRUMMETT: The hon. minister (Mr. Frost) referred to the fact 800 copies had been prepared, or more, and sent out to different parties. I was wondering why perhaps some of us in the Legislature did not receive a copy.

HON. MR. FROST: Perhaps you are not a miner.

MR. GRUMMETT: We, as members, have to consider this bill and I think it would have been extending a courtesy to us if we had received a copy.

Now, replying to the remarks of the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), I would remind him this bill was placed on our table somewhere about one o'clock or later today and here we are asked to go into the second reading.

When I spoke before, I did not want to refer to the fact I have protested here many times about rushing these bills through. I did not want to raise the question but I do now. We are rushing legislation through this House without due consideration.

HON. MR. DREW: I do not intend to carry this argument back and forth. The hon. member (Mr. Grummett) knows perfectly well we are in second reading and the principle of the bill is before the Legislature.

There is no "rushing" of the bill before the House; the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) has made what seems to me to be a sensible and logical suggestion of dealing with this by offering to place the officials of the Mining Department at the disposal of such hon. members, and that includes the whole group, if desired, on the Opposition side of the House, so any questions in relation to this may be asked. He furthermore said he would do it any morning or any other time convenient to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett).

MR. GRUMMETT: I wish to make it abundantly clear that I am not criticizing the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) by any remarks I made. He is the first one who has given us this opportunity. My remarks were in reference to other departments and not in regard to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost).

MR. A. A. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I realize there is a very heavy social engagement later on and I do not intend to speak at length on this question.

I feel in the circumstances the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) did what he was called upon to do on second reading. I do not see how he could have given what has been suggested as a "summary" of all the provisions in this bill because many of them are technical and, as he suggests, I think that can best be handled by the technical experts.

I am wondering, however, if the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) would agree that since second reading marks the most important stage of the piloting of the bill through the Legislature, whether second reading could not stand over until the hon. members have had an opportunity to have the details of the new section of the Act explained to them.

It seems to me it would be rather a routine matter, let us give it second reading then we will go into a session with the experts later. You may feel we should just carry on and give it second reading and then anything we might be in doubt about can be cleared up in committee stage, but if you are not pressed for time in as much as the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) has expressed apprehension in dealing with the bill in a hurried fashion, perhaps it would not put you out if second reading were withheld and let us try to arrange the type of meeting that you propose within the next day or two. I might ask the hon. minister (Mr. Frost), would that put you out very much to have second reading stood over?

HON. MR. FROST: I might say this, Mr. Speaker, I have no feelings of opposition whatever to letting it stand; the only question is this, Mr. Speaker, it is a question of the best method of effectively dealing with this thing. I can assure the hon. members of this House there is no question of principle involved in this. I discussed that with my Deputy-Minister, Mr. Rickaby, and this has involved, as I say, a tremendous amount of detailed work and I asked him specifically if this thing involved any change in principle. I may say this, that I was under a very definite obligation to tell

my own colleagues that, if there was a change of principle I should advise them as to what the change of principle was.

There is not any change of principle in the Act, but there are a host of technical changes.

I would leave this to the hon. members opposite. If they desire a second reading of the bill to stand, I am perfectly prepared to concur in it. On the other hand, I do not think there is much to be gained by doing that. I think it would be better to let the bill have second reading, which is, after all, more or less routine, and then we will hold it out of committee until such time as the hon. members opposite have had a thorough opportunity to go into the whole question. If you are satisfied with that, I will give to the hon. members the undertaking that we will not rush this bill into committee stage. I would prefer not to do that. We are most anxious that any suggestions for bettering this Act should be made by the hon. members of this house, and we will give them every opportunity.

May I say to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) that I do not know how the 818 copies were sent out. Perhaps the hon. member looked at it as one of those folders which one gets occasionally, simply glances at, and throws away. However, I will inquire into that.

Notices were posted all over the country, and I suppose the technical men in the Mines Department, who handled this matter, overlooked the fact that sometimes elected representatives are more interested in these things than they imagine. I am sorry the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) should have been overlooked.

MR. MACLEOD: Was there a satisfactory response from the unions to which you sent the report of Dr. Cole?

HON. MR. FROST: I would say this, Mr. Speaker; the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) might make that inquiry of the mines inspector, when the opportunity is given. I will say, however, that no objections have been raised in so far as I am aware from any

of the unions concerning this matter. There have been suggestions from private individuals, all of which have been considered, and which have been weighed, and the best solution has been adopted in each case.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before you put the motion; I think the hon. members of this House will appreciate that the suggestion made by the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) is one which will find favour amongst the hon. members generally.

As to the advisability of proceeding with second reading of the bill at the moment; I, for one, believe that the ends of justice and good legislation would be served equally well by giving the bill a second reading at the present time, and allowing it to proceed to committee stage. What will be gained to the hon. members by withholding second reading, is hard to say. It is a very long bill, and if the hon. members who are interested, from the opposition groups, are given an opportunity to analyse the proposed changes, in consultation with the officials of the Department of Mines, and then time enough is given before the bill is brought back into the House in committee, I think we can say to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) that he has gone a long way indeed to meeting what I think was a very reasonable request for going into this matter fully. I think we all appreciate that a bill of this magnitude—and certainly of this length—is one which cannot be passed over casually, but should be given special, intensive study on the part of those hon. members who are interested, and more particularly than others, in this matter.

My suggestion, Mr. Speaker, for what it is worth, is that we should give this bill second reading now, and then carry on the procedure as suggested by the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost).

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 68th Order.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 64th Order, second reading of Bill No. 93, An Act to amend the Agricultural Development Finance Act, Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 93.

In doing so, Mr. Speaker, I would say that its provisions are merely a regularizing procedure, which has been followed for many years. Perhaps the hon. members will have looked up the section in the old Agricultural Development Finance Act, which is being repealed, and the proposed bill brought forward as a substitute, and if so, they will see it is a matter really of regularizing the proceedings.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 65th Order.

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 65th Order; second reading of Bill No. 94, An Act to amend the Northern Development Act, Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): This is another technical matter —

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is not printed.

HON. MR. FROST: Then we will let it stand.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 61st Order.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 61st Order, second reading of Bill No. 81, An Act to amend the Industrial Standards Act, Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of this bill, with

this explanation, that on the introduction of the bill, a very comprehensive explanation was made of the aims and objects, and the reasons for it, and the explanatory note which is supplied here very clearly explains the purpose.

I move second reading of Bill No. 81.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) how long the gasoline service industry was under the provisions of the Industrial Standards Act.

HON. MR. DALEY: About two years.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, I wish the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) had decided to deal with this bill as did the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) in connection with a previous bill, by throwing it open for discussion and explanation as to why he is prepared to put this onus back on the municipalities.

When at home last week-end, I had several of the garage owners in my area come to see me about this. The Garage Operators Association have made various proposals to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley); they have offered compromise proposals along the line of a zoning system, in effect at Ottawa; they have agreed to waive all legislation during the months of July and August to take care of the tourist industry, and they certainly do not want this condition to revert back to what it was, prior to the last two years or so. They feel it is definitely going to put the little garage operators out of business.

It is utterly impossible to expect the small municipalities to pass legislation which will be effective in the interests of the garage operators.

One can only assume that this legislation is prompted and promoted by the larger oil companies, because the only people who are silent in opposition to this bill are the garage operators which are operating garages largely financed by the large oil companies.

I sincerely plead with the hon.

Minister (Mr. Daley) to give this further consideration, and give us the opportunity of hearing some of the pros and cons from the people actually affected.

I am not referring to the labour legislation which applies to those men employed in this industry, and working for these garage men, but I do apply it to the small garage owners who are sitting up half the night—or having their wives sit up—in order to stay open, to stay in business and to make a living. I do not think there is any need for that. If there was need for it, we should pass legislation to make Eaton's and Simpson's stay open on Saturday afternoons, because the people cannot do their shopping otherwise.

I think that people can buy their oil between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., just as well as they can buy their bread, milk, and other commodities, and I do fail to see why the garage owners should not be extended this very mild request in connection with the legislation.

I certainly urge the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) to give it further consideration.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, this bill looks simple enough and innocent enough. All it seeks to accomplish is to refer back to the municipalities the question of the regulation of hours during which gasoline service stations may remain open.

However, there is more to it than meets the eye.

The hon. member who spoke previously (Mr. Taylor), mentioned the small gasoline distributors in his community, who came to see him about this bill. I, too, have been approached, and I am sure most of the hon. members of this house have been approached. We received telegrams from the association speaking on behalf of the people in Ontario. Therefore, we know something about the problems involved.

I have already raised this question, and am raising it again, that the Government should agree to the very reasonable request made by the associa-

tion to refer the bill to a committee, to give every interested party an opportunity of appearing and arguing their case. I think there is reasonableness in that request, and that the Government should accept it.

The manner in which a previous bill was discussed I think was quite satisfactory. The hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) explained how the matter was presented to all parties, opportunities given to change, amend, or improve the bill. He agreed it should have further investigation. Yet the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) tells us, when I raise this point, that he has already discussed it with all parties, and he can see no further need for additional discussion. Well, the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) may have discussed it with all parties, but all parties evidently are not satisfied with the conclusions to which the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) came.

A most important party to this problem, the Association, speaking for the operators, feel dissatisfied, and ask for the opportunity of discussing it further in a committee of this House, and I think the least we can do is to give them that opportunity and give us an opportunity to hear what they have to say.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say what hon. members are saying privately, and what I have heard said by other people, that the big gasoline combines are behind this bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Now, Mr. Speaker, I am only saying aloud what has been said by other people, including hon. members of this house. Whether that is so or not, I do not know.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Then why do you say it?

MR. SALSBERG: I am repeating what has been said, because—

HON. MR. DREW: It suits your convenience.

MR. SALSBERG: —when such talk exists, there is all the reason in the

world why the request of the Association should not be refused. On the contrary, because of these talks, we should give them every opportunity to appear.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Have you lost confidence in municipal government?

MR. SALSBERG: I will come to municipal government in a moment. I am speaking now about the Provincial Government.

Spokesmen for the Association explained to those whom they could reach that while the big oil companies may benefit, it will completely upset a system which has been in existence for a few years, and which is eminently satisfactory to people actually distributing the gasoline; not the big companies, like the Imperial Oil and others, who distribute the gas through distributors, but they maintain that for the first time the industry has attained a condition that permits a reasonable amount of working hours, that permits gasoline operators to enjoy family life, to go home and be with their families, and they explain further that they provide opportunities for outlets to remain open in the evenings in given areas, so as to serve motorists who may find emergency requirements necessitate the opportunity to procure gasoline. I think it is quite satisfactory. We can all get into the habit of filling the tank during the regular hours, and if an emergency occurs, if the public is provided with a station within a reasonable distance, to secure emergency gasoline, there is no cause for complaint.

This affects the well-being of a considerable number of people in this province.

Then the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) asks "Have you no confidence in municipal government?" Yes, I have. I think municipal government is far closer to the people, and far more sensitive to their opinions, than the Provincial Government.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I agree with you.

MR. SALSBERG: But I may say, Mr. Speaker, that it is not a problem which municipalities alone can handle satisfactorily. For this reason it would be quite possible for Galt to decide to keep the gasoline stations open until 12, while Preston would close them at 6 o'clock. Of course, the business will flow where it is open, with the result that the Preston gasoline stations, the owners and employees, will feel obligated to do the same thing as Galt, and the result will be a destruction of the regulations and controls, and of the system that now prevails, within a very short period of time.

Toronto, for instance, can decide to establish closing hours at, say, 6 o'clock or 7 o'clock or 8 o'clock, but there is nothing to stop New Toronto, Long Branch or the Village from keeping the stations open, and, of course, the result will be that the Toronto station operators, the lessees, and their employees, in order to make a living, will be obliged to follow suit, and before you know it, they will all be working the longest hours established by the nearest community.

I feel that this matter is sufficiently important and affects a sufficiently large number of citizens of the province, to warrant the bill being referred to a committee.

The refusal on the part of the Government to refer it, raises the suspicion that they are under the influence of forces which are more influential than the thousands immediately engaged in that industry.

I do not see why the Government would want to leave itself open to such suspicion. I ask that this bill be referred to a committee. I think it is the fair thing to do, and I think it is the least we can do. The refusal to do that will, of course, leave everyone free to think as he pleases about the forces and the influences behind this bill and the role of the Government in this matter.

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if it would ever be possible for the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) who has just spoken to approach a

bill, and discuss the benefits or merits of the bill without bringing in some nasty insinuations?

MR. SALSBERG: What did I say?

HON. MR. DALEY: My record in municipal life and in this House is just as clean and as fine as his.

MR. SALSBERG: But I did not insinuate anything, Mr. Speaker.

HON. MR. DALEY: When he makes a statement that pressure from the big oil companies has been put on me, then he is making a statement that I simply will not stand for.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, may I correct the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), with his permission? I did not mention the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley). I did say that there is talk that the big oil companies—

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Just an insinuation, that is all.

MR. SALSBERG: —but that has nothing to do with the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) who introduced the bill.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): You are true to life.

MR. SALSBERG: I did not say that—

HON. MR. DALEY: I think you would probably succeed more if you would adopt a little different attitude on some of these things, because there are some decent people left in this world.

MR. SALSBERG: Of course there are.

HON. MR. DALEY: I would like to say that as far as the major oil companies which you have mentioned are concerned, what they would prefer is no regulations at all.

MR. SALSBERG: That is right.

HON. MR. DALEY: I have never known—

MR. SALSBERG: This is the opening of the wedge.

HON. MR. DALEY: I have never known any of them to want them. I will, however, go as far as to say this: I am in sympathy with the operators of those stations, and I am willing to admit that these regulations that we have, have brought numerous benefits to the—numerous benefits—and we are by a complementary act endeavouring to retain those benefits for them, with the exception of the hours of closing.

Now, in creating a zone under the Industrial Standards Act, it has always been felt necessary to overlap a municipality. To be fair, you have to have a zone, and it is almost impossible to confine it in some cases, not in all, to a municipal boundary, at least I have found it that way, and in designing these zones, we have found it necessary to overlap municipal boundaries. But what has been the result? Every municipal government that was affected has, by resolution in their own council, demanded that this Government return to that municipal government the right, the time-honoured right that it had always held, to administer its own municipality. This bill is simply to return to them that right, which until prior to a year and a half or two years ago, under the Industrial Standards Act, these regulations came into effect was theirs.

I would like to say also that there is a great misunderstanding in connection with this Act. My hon. friend for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) said, if I understood him correctly, that the operators in his municipality protested this. This is not in effect in Cobalt. This has nothing to do with Cobalt, there are only four cities affected by this legislation, there is Windsor, there is Brantford, Hamilton and Greater Toronto; it is not in effect in any other place. It does not affect any other place.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): No, but—

HON. MR. DALEY: Any other hours of closing are governed in the way

that this Act will permit, that is, by municipal authority, by petition of a percentage of the operators, should 75 per cent. request certain hours of closing in any municipality, a municipal government must pass a by-law to that effect. The municipal authorities can, on its own initiative, pass a by-law without a petition, but upon having a 75 per cent. petition submitted, they must pass the by-law.

We have endeavoured to retain for the industry the benefits that have accrued to it, we have endeavoured in another Act to make it possible for the municipal governments to do the very things that will be requested of them by the operators, and I can only say that it is the policy of the Government to return the authority to the municipalities that we feel is rightfully theirs.

MR. TAYLOR: I would just like to correct the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley)—or rather, not to correct him, but probably to enlarge on my statement when I referred to the garage operators of my own area. I might say I spoke to the Garage Operators Association three weeks before I came down here, on which occasion this matter was discussed, and the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) will probably bear me out that the Garage Operators Association all over the province have been more or less conforming to this zoning regulation that concerns the four cities you referred to, and they have been operating under more or less a gentleman's agreement on that basis.

Now, they feel that if this wide-open legislation is to be taken away from them, or returned to the municipality, that they will lose all the benefits they have gained over a period of years.

In my particular area, the situation is this, that we have some 5 municipalities involved in approximately 10 miles. How are you going to get 5 municipalities, a mining area, a farming area, and so on to agree and reconcile their legislation to be satisfactory to all the garage operators in that area? It is an utter impossibility, it cannot be done except by provincial or federal legislation. That is the point I wished to make.

HON. MR. DALEY: There is another point, another reason why it should be returned to the municipalities and that is that in defining a zone, one has of necessity to cut across a municipality. For instance, in Scarboro, the zone cuts right across the township of Scarboro. Immediately that zone is defined, somebody—and it has already been done in many cases—goes just outside of the zone and builds a station. Then you have the necessity of changing the zone again. Where the municipality can define any portion or all of their municipality to conform to the wishes that they receive, either through petition or on their own initiative, to manage their own municipality, I do not think that there is any way that we can escape returning that authority to the municipal government. If the operators in any area want certain regulations as far as the Industrial Standards Act is concerned, they can have the wage contract, the hours of work provision covers the hours of work angle, and if they can convince the municipal government that hours of closing should be such-and-such, then there is nothing to stand in their way.

MR. SALSBERG: Except that you multiply the border problem a thousand times over. Is that not right?

HON. MR. DALEY: Well, I do not know any other way that we can do it, and as far as consultation is concerned, I think I can safely say I have had a hundred different groups, and I also have had resolutions—to repeat myself—from every municipal government affected by this requiring that they be permitted to—

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) while he is on his feet how is it that so few municipalities are to come under this Industrial Standards Act? If it is so popular with the employees and operators, why, having said Brantford, should not London or Woodstock or Galt be included?

HON. MR. DALEY: The way it comes about is this, there is what the

Minister might consider a reasonable request for a conference. I should say that in the province we have many requests that would have been dealt with except for the difficulties that this thing has entailed. Windsor was the first to make a request, a conference was granted, and at the conference, a very substantial majority of those engaged in the industry approved of it. Regulations were set up and it became law in Windsor and the surrounding area, including East Sandwich and Tecumseh Road. There lies the difficulty: East Sandwich said: "We will not have Windsor tell us when we are going to close."

MR. TAYLOR: That is my argument all over again.

HON. MR. DALEY: I am giving you facts.

MR. SALSBERG: That is an argument against it, though.

HON. MR. DALEY: And so it went all through the piece. Hamilton made representation for this and by a very substantial majority of those in the business requested certain regulations, but to confine it absolutely to the city limits of Hamilton was very unfair to a number on the easterly end, and so the zone was to take in a small portion of Wentworth County. Immediately, Wentworth County said: "We do not want this; we are not going to let Hamilton tell us when we are going to close."

The same thing occurred around the entire City of Toronto, North York, Scarboro and so on. Representations had been made by those people who opposed these regulations, that: "We want our rights. This is a free country and we want our rights returned. We want our municipal government to have the power to adjust this thing for itself."

Therefore, the Government has had to decide that as far as hours of closing are concerned, that is the only thing they can do.

MR. TAYLOR: Would you have the same regulations for liquor stores? If a municipality asked for its liquor store to be closed at 4 o'clock in the

afternoon, would this Government be prepared to concur in that?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): This is not liquor.

MR. TAYLOR: I think the Garage Operators Association is a democratic organization, I think you will agree that they represent the majority of people in the Province of Ontario, and all they are asking for is a blanket law to close service stations at 7.00 o'clock at night. Then I do not think you would need to worry about your zones, and passing the buck back to the municipalities.

HON. MR. DALEY: We are not passing any buck back. I have resolutions from all these municipal councils. We are not passing the buck.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, could the hon. minister (Mr. Daley) tell the House when these requests from municipalities came in?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to ask, on a point of order—

MR. SALSBERG: I beg your pardon?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, ordinarily it would not be my purpose to try to choke off any ordinary questions, but this debate has degenerated now into repeated questions of an argumentative nature in relation to sections, and I really think that hon. members should speak once only unless there is some good reason otherwise, and then confine themselves to the principles of the bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether that is the end of the hon. Attorney-General's (Mr. Blackwell) contribution, or not.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Excuse me, I have not spoken on it yet. I am going to, but I rose on a point of order, I think.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, I certainly gathered the impression that there was a speech coming.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: There is.

MR. MACLEOD: And I wanted to convey to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that I would like to have a moment or two before he delivered the knock-out blow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Watch the clock now.

MR. MACLEOD: I do not think I would be violating what is expected of hon. members of this House at this stage in the debate on the bill if I merely repeat, or underscore, what I consider to be a very fair proposal. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), who is a very genial and reasonable man—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, a very genial and reasonable man, and a very decent man—I have always found him to be that.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You are looking for something?

MR. MACLEOD: No.

HON. MR. PORTER: There is a sting in that one.

MR. MACLEOD: No, and if I were looking for it over there, I would not get even ordinary courtesies.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) says that he has had many discussions, many consultations, with both parties, and that he has tried to the best of his ability to get a solution, and the bill before us represents the best that he can achieve in the circumstances. Now I suggest to the House, Mr. Speaker, that in the Committee on Miscellaneous and Private Bills during the last couple of days, we have had brought before us bills that have been discussed at great length by such an august body as

the Municipal Board. You have gone into it, your Board has gone into it, and you are great experts on the question—no doubt about that—and yet a bill, covering a specific piece of legislation, is referred in the ordinary course of events to a committee. The Committee on Miscellaneous and Private Bills is an all-party affair, the Conservative members constitute a majority of that committee, and that committee from day to day hears representations from various groupings of people who are sponsoring legislation, and the hon. members of this House, all of them I believe, have received a telegram from an organization which presumes to speak for 30,000 people—that is an awful lot of people, it is even an awful lot of votes—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DALEY: I never thought of that.

HON. MR. PORTER: You do not need to tell us that.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: See how many you get.

MR. MACLEOD: I would ask you not to overlook that.

The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) asserted that this Government is going to be in power for 30 years.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I was putting it mildly.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, we all know the effects of the Thirty-Years War—

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) will agree with me that it would be better if he were to speak to the point.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, Mr. Speaker, having mentioned the Thirty-Years War, I think I had better get back to the subject.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) that he will lose absolutely

nothing by allowing this bill to go before the next session of the Committee on Miscellaneous and Private Bills, and let the officers of the organization that sent us the telegram appear and explain their point of view. It can be settled in a day, and we will all be much wiser. We will have knowledge of the situation that you possess and that we do not possess, and it will not delay the legislative programme of the House at all and everybody will be satisfied. It is a very reasonable request, and I cannot for the life of me see why you are so adamant on this question.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Carried.

MR. MACLEOD: Do not choke off the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell).

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the first thing I would like to do is to associate myself with the mild protest of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that, almost invariably when a socialist rises to speak in this Legislature, he predicates what he has to say by making some inference not warranted by anything that is before the Legislature. There always is the insinuation that there is a big interest, or what not, lurking in the background. Both groups seem to do it, both the real socialists and the communist group, who are realists and know where they are going while the other socialists merely pave the way for them—

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Or the Tories, who go nowhere.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL:—and as Mr. Churchill put it, are “sheep in wolf’s clothing.”

MR. MACLEOD: Get the quotation right; it is “sheep in sheep’s clothing.”

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, that is right.

HON. MR. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): They are the people you are going to support.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is the kiss of death.

I would like to deal with the question whether or not this is a suitable subject to place before a committee. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has emphasized the fact that certain types of bills before this House are at times referred to committees, and as an example, I believe he referred to such Acts as the Municipal Act, Assessment Act. May I direct the consideration of the House to the nature of such bills. Those are the type of bills where the ordinary function of a department of Government does not lend itself to the gathering of the necessary information for the Government to take responsibility in putting forward the bill as settled policy without that process.

I would like to distinguish the present bill. No matter what sort of a committee the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) might refer this bill to today, it will not add one iota to the knowledge of this subject matter by the Minister who has the responsibility of putting forward recommendations to the Government. There will be nothing developed from that process that would assist him or assist the Government in taking the responsibility it must take for the public policy behind this bill.

MR. SALSBERG: What about health amendment?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Under those circumstances, I would like to make a reference to the fact that it has been brought to the attention of the Legislature that the hon. members have received a number of wires asking them to use their influence to send the bill to a committee. I think that every Minister of the Crown, and certainly some of the hon. members of the opposition, are perfectly familiar with the technique of the modern use of the telegram. This happens to be a case—and no matter how sympathetic the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) to the group of people affected within the Regulations under this Act may be, he already knows what his responsibilities

are, and it would be, if I may so put it, a vulgar gesture to pretend that the functioning of that committee would be of assistance to him.

Under those circumstances, it is his duty and that of the Government as a whole not to bury his or its responsibility in a committee. That is one of the things that is wrong with Government in this country, the lack of willingness to assume responsibility of Government and to frankly put forward the reasons on which they base public policy. I commend that thought to this Legislature because I think it is of some importance, Mr. Speaker.

Now, coming back to the subject matter of the bill itself, I know some of the facts with which the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is well acquainted. The fact is that prior to the emergency regulations creating the early closing of gasoline stations in wartime, as a service measure, the lot of both the operator of a service station and those that were employed in the service station was definitely an unhappy one. Most of the operators were lessees. What they did, generally speaking, was they took the business responsibility, they took the risk, they had to buy their equipment, and they had an agreement that they would sell exclusively usually the products of one of the companies, and I do know that under those circumstances, it was a very difficult task for the average lessee to make a living in the operation of a gasoline station, let alone his help. Therefore, when it was discovered that during the war, in relation to what gasoline could be sold, that he sold for the same amount irrespective of what hours the station was open, it was a perfectly natural deduction for those who operate gasoline stations and those who work in them, to come to the conclusion that all the improvement in their circumstances was the result of early closing regulations.

Under those circumstances, under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—and I have to make reference to that Act to make myself clear—the type of by-law that could be passed was

limited in its scope as compared with the type of regulation that could be passed under sections of the Industrial Standards Act. It related to an infeasible system of early closing, and had nothing to do with the other matters that were dealt with under regulations of Industrial Standards Act, such as minimum wages and hours of work.

Therefore, any desire to have a system in operation in gasoline stations that would do something more than merely provide for early closing, approaches were made to the Minister responsible for the administration of the Industrial Standards Act. Now, his position was a very simple one. He was the Minister charged with the responsibility of administering a public act in this province. Therefore, it was his duty, and he was bound to give consideration to these representations that were made to him and to call the conference requested that led to the establishment of zones in the five areas in the Province mentioned—not necessarily the same area as the municipal bounds. But we had a difficulty arise and it arose immediately. The whole difficulty that created irritation and difficulty under this Act was the fact that we never created a permanent boundary to a zone. If the municipal boundary line is the zone, then what happens if regulations are not applicable in the next municipality? Then, big gas stations will be built just outside the zone. But when you take the metes and bounds description of a municipal boundary, and instead of that we will say “make metes and bounds description of a zone,” you establish in principle exactly the same thing. Left to their own devices, the large companies build stations, and so you have got to decide whether you are going to go through the process of expanding and expanding zones until, in effect, you get the matter province-wide or whether you have got to revert to municipal responsibility.

Now, let me leave no doubt in anyone's mind as to what these combined Acts accomplish. The combined amendments to the Industrial Standards Act

and the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, enables a municipality to pass under its municipal authority a flexible type of bill that was impossible under Section 2, I think it is, of the Act as it stood. In that Act precisely the same definition has been adopted as in the Industrial Standards Act itself, and consequently, the by-law is directed to the conduct of the business, and that is an improvement because before by-laws broke down before the magistrates by reason of the difficulty of determining whether something was a person's principal business or whether it was not. That is cleared up by the present amendment. Also that provision in the amended provisions permits flexibility as to variation of hours, closing for part of the season, Sunday permits in rotation, rotation through the days of the week, as is capable of accomplishment under the Industrial Standards Act itself.

And all that can be effectively done by that agency that traditionally in this province has always dealt with the question of early closing, and that is the municipal level of Government. Let me put it to you this way, that in any single municipality conditions will vary, regulations will require revision from time to time or by-laws will require revision from time to time in relation to the change of conditions, and there is no level of government that can do that job as a municipality can that is close to those circumstances and has intimate and local knowledge of them.

Let me emphasize this, that as far as these very same regulations are concerned as to hours of work and minimum wages, may I emphasize that that part of these regulations is, by an amending Act, confirmed, and they remain in existence in those zones.

There is a further picture I would like to make plain about the confined legislation of the Department of Labour, as I see the picture. At the time the Industrial Standards Act came into effect we had no collective bargaining legislation in the Province of Ontario; we had no Hours of Work or

Vacations with Pay Act. And so, if I might describe it this way—

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): That was immediately after the defeat of the former Tory Government we had all those.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Don't be silly.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should have a little order. You have already spoken.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, there is a divided field; there is a field that is occupied by organized labour where, according to the varied circumstances in that field, better agreements under collective bargaining can be obtained in relation to wages and working conditions than possibly can be obtained under any standardized legislation that goes across the whole field of activity. But in relation to that unorganized field there is the other arm of the legislation of the Department of Labour, of the hours of work and vacations with pay and the minimum wage provisions of these very regulations under this Act which are not put forward by the Department of Labour as being the goal, the ideal, but which are written there as a floor to protect these people who have not got combined power of collective bargaining. In relation to this particular field there is open to it organization for one thing. There is this protective legislation of that department on Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act and the Minimum Wage structure which that Department proposes to continue and all that this legislation does is take off one part and that is the mere question of early closing. It leaves that subject to the very flexible by-law provisions that I have mentioned.

I want to close, Mr. Speaker, with this thought because it has been emphasized among those who own and operate stations there has been a strong demand for the continuance of that legislation. Might I remind the House, however, that very recently garage operators

themselves met, and the views that they expressed that appeared in the Press did not indicate by any manner or means they were entirely satisfied with the effect of these regulations because, may I suggest this, that even within the confines of a municipality the size of Toronto if the score was examined today, what would be found? It is the big down-town stations that are getting the increase in gasoline business, and the suburban stations are finding they are losing business.

Before this question is well solved, Mr. Speaker, I am quite satisfied it will not be well solved on the mere question of early closing, it is deeper and a more difficult subject than that, and I am quite sure that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will devote his consideration to bringing forward the best recommendations he can from time to time to deal with that very, very difficult unorganized field.

Mr. Speaker, may I say a word. As sympathetic as the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) may be, as sympathetic as I may find myself, the Government of the province cannot be entirely impressed by what any group in a community in Ontario may ask for. There are other groups; there are the tourists; there is the travelling public; their organizations such as the Good Roads Association, the Ontario Motor League, and others, who also happen to be citizens in this province, and entitled to consideration. And the job of government is not to be the advocate or representative of any one of the groups, but is to find, according to the best judgment it can exercise, under the conditions as they exist, what is the fairest compromise, which deals most equitably with these competing interests, and competing rights.

I put this forward with great seriousness, because that is the job of government.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take the position of very definitely supporting the position taken by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and all he said, in his motion to move second reading of this bill.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 62nd Order.

VITAL STATISTICS ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 62nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 91, The Vital Statistics Act, 1948, Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 91. The Vital Statistics Act, 1948.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) if he will in a few moments indicate what is new in this bill.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: There is not very much new. It is a revision of the Act. There are some new sections which I would prefer to discuss as we go along, section by section, at which time I will be prepared to give you an explanation. We have worked on this for a few years, co-operating with the Department of Vital Statistics in Ottawa. Mr. Marshall has visited our office, and we have had our men visiting the department down there. We also have had our men attend the conventions called by the department in Ottawa, and we have endeavoured to make this uniform for the Province of Ontario. So much so, that we have had people coming here to visit our department. Just last week the Deputy Registrar-General from Saskatchewan spent five weeks here, three weeks in the department, and two weeks out on the road, with our inspectors. We have also had several people visit our department from the United States. They all feel we are performing a great task, as far as we have gone, with these new birth certificates, and we have sent our inspectors throughout the province assisting the Deputy Registrars in the different municipalities.

What we are interested in is registration, nothing more than that. We want to see that every child born in the Prov-

ince of Ontario is registered, that every marriage in the Province of Ontario is registered, and that every death is registered. We want posterity to say that at least we did a good job on this bill.

I think when this has been completed, and we have studied it when it goes to the House in committee of the whole, and discussed section by section, you will agree with everything that is in it.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, on this bill I want to say something which I hope will not shock the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), nor the hon. members of the Government. I fully agree with the principle of this bill. I am very glad to see it presented. It deals with matters raised by myself in this House in 1944. The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) at that time promised there would be legislation brought down. Well, departmental wheels grind slowly but at long last, the legislation is down, and I am very glad to acknowledge that, and the fact that this legislation is finally before the House.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 63rd Order, Bill No. 92.

FEMALE REFUGES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 63rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 92, An Act to amend the Female Refuges Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 92, the House will recall that this amendment simply brings—

MR. SPEAKER: May I check the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell)? We have been going along a little irregularly. The question is not before the House. Let us get things in order now.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I apologize, Mr. Speaker.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): You lost a chance to make a speech.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 66th Order.

ADOPTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 66th Order, second reading of Bill No. 95, An Act to amend the Adoption Act, Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. WM. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 95.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 67th Order.

THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 67th Order, second reading of Bill No. 96, An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act, Mr. Daley.

HON. MR. DREW. Mr. Daley is not in his place. I will call the 32nd Order, Bill No. 58.

MUNICIPAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 58, An Act to amend the Municipal Act, Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 58, An Act to amend the Municipal Act, and I would like to say a few words.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is similar to the bill I introduced to this House at a previous session, and if I repeat some of the arguments used then, it is only because the arguments advanced a year ago evidently did not influence the Government and its supporters, and they voted against the bill.

However, I am sure that other hon. members of this House consider this bill as an important one, and it has been

brought up again in the hope that it will be carried.

What the bill seeks to achieve is to so amend the Municipal Act as to leave no doubt whatsoever about the rights of municipalities to engage in the buying, storing and selling of milk within the boundaries of the municipality. It is essentially permissive legislation, but legislation that is required.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that in the past, arguments were advanced that any municipality which wished to do that, may do it, and that no new change in the Act was required.

However, it is also known that the argument was advanced in certain municipalities—at one time in Toronto—that under the present Act a municipality has no right to buy, store and sell milk. The Act does permit the municipalities to do that in so far as fuel is concerned, but it did not specify milk, and there was some argument as to whether “food,” which is also included in the old Act, is broad enough to include milk. I do not think we should leave any loop-holes or any doubt in the minds of those who within a municipality may desire to engage in the distribution of milk by the city itself. It is an important question.

It is true that the Government has had the milk problem before it for quite a while now, and unlike the confidence which the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) displayed before when he spoke about governmental responsibility, and that the “Government must take its stand,” they did not display that responsibility on the milk question; they referred it to a Commission instead, and got reports, and introduced a bill and then withdrew it in the middle of the session, and we are still waiting for legislation which will indicate a responsible Act in regard to the question of milk, that is so important to the population at large.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, may I ask what bill was withdrawn?

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, we are discussing Bill No. 58, which is an amendment to the Municipal Act—

HON. MR. DREW: The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has spoken about a bill that was put before the Legislature and then withdrawn. I would like to know what bill that is.

MR. SALSBERG: I was under the impression that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) introduced a bill, and my impression was that it was withdrawn. I may be mistaken.

HON. MR. DREW: Your impression is, as usual, quite wrong.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: If the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), Mr. Speaker, will accept it as an act of kindness, I think I can recall what happened.

It was indicated to the House at the time the amendment to the Milk Control Act was before the House, that there was a question of policy in relation to the report of the Commission as to what the Government might or might not put before the House, in relation to what is dear to the hon. member's (Mr. Salsberg) heart, and that is, the municipal distribution of milk. I believe that it was indicated at that time that the sort of amendment as proposed here was not very helpful in that it would not enable municipalities to go into the milk business on a utility basis, which I think is what the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) was talking about.

At that time, the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) himself was very well satisfied to leave the matter, and to wait and see what the Government might propose.

Now, I feel he might take the very same attitude this year, in view of the fact that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has some legislation pending. However, he hurdles into the situation again, with the same little bill as last year. I felt I should draw this to his attention.

MR. SALSBERG: I appreciate the latitude shown to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). I am very glad, because although he did not quite recall what I had in mind, that is, as to whether it was correct or not, he did

speak about the bill before us, but he has forgotten the bill I introduced last year, and the bill which is before us now, are pretty much the same, and we did not, and do not, seek to make a public utility of it.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I did not suggest any such thing.

MR. SALSBERG: There will be another bill regarding that, which will be introduced later, I believe, by another hon. member of this House.

I do hope the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) was not serious when he referred to this bill as a "little bill." All it seeks to do is to add one little word, that is all—"milk," which would, if enacted, in the opinion of certain legal authorities, remove all question of doubt about the right of a municipality to go into the distribution of milk.

I suggest that this is a "little bill" as the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) suggests, as it only seeks to amend the bill by the addition of one little word, so we can all agree to let it go through, and it would then be progressive legislation which municipalities could take advantage of, if any of them desired.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I will finish in two minutes, because I know all the hon. members want to leave.

I just want to add this to what the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) said. Many people in the Province of Ontario got the impression last October that the Government itself would bring in legislation which would permit municipalities to go into the milk business if they so desired. At least one newspaper in the City of Toronto, the *Toronto Daily Star*, under date of October 20th, 1947, says:

"Mr. Kennedy"—the hon. Minister of Agriculture—"predicted that the Municipal Act will probably be amended to permit municipalities to go into the milk business if they so desire. This will automatically take care of Brantford, which last session tried by private bill to obtain this

authority, but were finally asked to withhold the private bill until the publication of the Milk Report."

This is, of course, a press statement. I have never confronted the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) with it. He is not in his seat today, but it was attributed to him, and inasmuch as it is a newspaper so popular with the Government benches, and with a daily circulation of 365,000 copies, an awful lot of people did get the impression that legislation was going to be brought before us.

I understand now that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is going to bring down some legislation some time before the session adjourns, and it may very well be that a part of that legislation will implement the promise that he is alleged to have made in the columns of the *Toronto Daily Star*, on October 20th, 1947.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I say that the amendment here is a very simple one; it will be a step along the way toward the desired goal, of which the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) speaks, and I think it would be a very happy thing if at 6.00 o'clock on St. Patrick's Day, we all agreed to let the amendment pass.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, before the motion is called, may I point out, so that the members may not be misled, that it is not just "one little word"; it goes a great deal beyond that. The amendment provides for buying, and storing fuel, milk, and such other arti-

cles of food as may be designated by order of the board.

MR. MACLEOD: That is in the Act now.

HON. MR. DREW: Quite true. The effect of this is not one which carries out the intention expressed by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). The amendment is unnecessary; the amendment does not even produce the result that is indicated, and the Government will oppose this, as it did last year.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, if I may just be permitted to say a word. During the hearings before the Wells Commission, Mr. Sedgewick, and many other legal authorities pointed out in reply to representations made for legislation of this kind, that all that was necessary to give them what they were asking for was to add that one word "milk" to the section of the Municipal Act.

Second reading negatived on division.

AYES: 2

NAYS: 58.

HON. GEO. A. DREW (Prime Minister): I might say, before moving the adjournment of the House, that we will be resuming the debate on the Speech from the Throne tomorrow, and sitting tomorrow night.

I move the House do now adjourn.
Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Fire Departments Act, 1946, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

POLICE ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Police Act, 1946, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

ATHLETICS CONTROL ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Athletics Control Act, 1947, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to draw the attention of hon. members of this House to an important anniversary, particularly as it affects the Liberal Opposition in the Legislature.

Today is the birthday of the birth of my hon. friend for Prescott (Mr. Belanger), who has been in this Legislature, as hon. members will recall, for twenty years, and during that twenty years has exhibited the courtesy and the charm that are inherent in the race from which he springs. It is within the knowledge of us all that our hon. friend (Mr. Belanger) is an able debater. He has an eloquent way of saying things. There are those, perhaps, who would say that his type of speaking belongs to the past. If that is correct, Mr. Speaker, the present has lost something to the past.

We, in this House, who have heard the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) on various occasions, have been very much impressed with his method of speaking, with the clarity of the arguments presented, and we do appreciate the opportunity today of wishing him many happy returns of this anniversary and many more years of usefulness to this Province of Ontario.

We on this side of the House recognize in the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) a scholar, a firm friend, and a gentleman. We have, down through the years, come to appreciate

his abilities and on this occasion we want to say to him with all the warmth that we can command that we do appreciate the part that he has played in building up this province, the contribution that he has made, in the various capacities in which he has been placed, to the welfare of this Province of Ontario, and I wish him again, on behalf of not only this Opposition, but also, I am sure, of all hon. members of this House, many happy returns on attaining what I believe is his seventieth birthday.

No one would believe in looking at the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) that he had attained his majority, but I am afraid that the calendar does not lie, in this instance. However, we are sure that the years that lie ahead will be good to the hon. member (Mr. Belanger), and in being good to him, will also be good to us.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I do want to join most warmly in the presentation of good wishes to the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger). In this case, I certainly support the statement of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that he can speak not only for the group of which he is the leader, and the Opposition officially, but for every hon. member of this Legislature.

I was speaking to the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) a few minutes ago, and I do wish to express the hope that he may feel there are many, many good years ahead of him yet in the service of this province and of this country.

We do not always agree on his interpretation of rules, excellent though they generally are, but with the utmost sincerity I want to say to him and to the hon. members of this Legislature that we agree more frequently than not with him, but, whether we agree or not, we always respect the courtesy and the manner in which he puts forward his views in this Legislature. He is truly, as has already been said, a very fine example in every way of the contribution made by the members of his own

racial stock to the advancement of the common purposes of this country of ours.

I was just a little startled for a moment when I came in, because, due to the distance, I did not see the bright red flowers on top of the plant, and I thought for a moment that some of the shamrock had remained over from yesterday. I realize no matter what the name of his riding might be, that the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) would join in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, but would feel on his own birthday, that some other flower would be appropriate.

I do not want to say any more than that I join with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and share with him the confidence that all will agree that the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) has made a very useful contribution to the welfare of this province, and I join in wishing him many, many happy returns of the day.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) in extending to the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) our congratulations on his birthday. I hope that he is spared to enjoy many more of them.

We, in this group, have always listened with a great deal of attention whenever the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) spoke in the House. A great majority of us here are a lot younger in experience than he, and we have come to look to him for a certain amount of guidance in rules, but not in political affiliations, Mr. Speaker. We hope that he is spared for many, many more years and that his political life will be as useful in the future as it has been in the past.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I defer to the hon. member for Cochrane, North (Mr. Habel).

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane, North): No, no, go ahead.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, Mr. Speaker, I merely want to join with those who have already spoken, and I do this on behalf of my colleague as well, in expressing our sincere felicitations to the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) on having attained his seventieth birthday.

I think that all of us might hope, Mr. Speaker, that having attained our seventieth birthday, we may be as full of wisdom and have such dignity and courtesy as the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) manifests in this House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. HABEL: Mr. Speaker, I hope that I may be honoured in joining those who have already congratulated the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger). On behalf of his compatriots in this House, and throughout the province and, indeed, throughout Canada, I am greatly honoured to be called upon to congratulate him today on his birthday.

The hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) has a background which could be given as an example to the youth of today. As a school teacher he certainly did a great deal to get the youth to understand the need for education. Then, later, he became a school inspector, and in that capacity also he certainly contributed to education to a great extent.

At 24 years of age—he will forgive me, I hope, for mentioning the fact—he thought he was old enough to get married, and was fortunate indeed in finding one of the best companions for whom he could have wished in the person of the present Mrs. Belanger. They have raised a nice family of 7 children, one of whom is an Oblate Father, and two of whom have served in the armed forces during the last war.

He entered public life in 1923 as representative of the riding of Prescott, which he has now represented for over 20 years.

Not satisfied with being in public life, he kept studying and finally became a Certified Public Accountant, and later on a lawyer. It has already been said, and it must be admitted, that he always kept politics on a very high level. He fought hard at times for what was just and fair, but always without bitterness in his words, always preferring to convince by sound arguments rather than by violence. In that field also, I think that we can take him as an example to the younger hon. members of this House.

We owe a great debt to him, and on behalf of his compatriots whom he has so ably defended and represented, I wish him good health and many happy returns of March 18th, which is his birthday.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission I would like to add a few words in French.

M. L'Orateur, avec votre permission, je me permettrais maintenant de parler en français, qui est la langue maternelle de l'Hon. Député De Prescott, M. Bélanger.

Au nom des Canadiens français siégeant dans cette Chambre, aussi au nom des Canadiens français de la Province, et même, je dirais, du Canada tout entier, je me fais un plaisir et c'est en même temps un honneur de présenter à l'Hon. Député de Prescott, mes plus sincères félicitations à l'occasion de son 70^{ème} anniversaire de naissance.

Pour nous Canadiens français, M. Bélanger est un exemple à bien des points. Non seulement, nous lui devons beaucoup pour son travail à notre cause, mais nous lui devons aussi d'avoir été souvent l'ambassadeur de Bonne entente entre les anglais Canadiens et nous —mêmes, non seulement dans la Province d'Ontario, mais, en plusieurs circonstances, dans les autres provinces canadiennes.

A vous, M. Bélanger, par l'entremise de l'Hon. Orateur nous vous souhaitons, un joyeux anniversaire et puisse La Providence vous bénir avec encore de nombreuses années et le bonheur.

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(Translation)

Mr. Speaker, with your kind permission, I would now speak in French, being the mother tongue of the hon. member of Prescott. In the name of French Canadian members sitting in this House, also in the name of all French Canadians of Canada, as a whole, it is a great honour bestowed on me, and it is with pleasure that I do present to the hon. member for Prescott our sincere felicitations on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

For us French Canadians Mr. Belanger is an example in many points. Not only do we owe him much for work for our cause, but we do owe him also a lot for having been on many occasions the ambassador of goodwill between Anglo and French Canadians, not only in this province, but in many circumstances in other Canadian provinces. To you Mr. Belanger, through the hon. Mr. Speaker, we wish you a happy birthday, and may the Divine Providence bless you with many more years, and with happiness.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, in the turmoil of feeling that knocks on my brain for expression this afternoon, words would be entirely inadequate to express my sentiments toward every hon. member of this House, as represented by those who have spoken this afternoon, extending to me their wishes for many happy returns of the day, an anniversary is commonly called a "happy day", but the time cometh when these anniversaries are perhaps not so happy.

There is only one word which covers it all, there is only one word which fits, there is only one word I feel able to express this afternoon to my hon. friends in the House through you, Mr. Speaker, and that word is a deep, heart-felt "thanks".

Monsieur le President, comment dire a mes compatriotes dans cette Chambre, les sentiments qu'ont éveillés tout au fond de mon âme les bienveillantes paroles de leur interprète, l'honorable député de Cochrane Nord (M. Habel). Avec quelle éloquence il a résumé ma carrière et surtout ma carrière politique dans cette Chambre!

Combien je le remercie, combien je vous remercie mes chers amis, des expressions, exagérées sans doute, mais respirant une sincérité émue, que vous avez employées pour remémorer le rôle que j'ai pu remplir dans l'Assemblée Législative, ainsi que dans la province et le pays, au cours de ma vie publique.

Avec mes remerciements, acceptez l'assurance que les quelques années qui me restent, je les emploierai fidèlement à continuer de veiller à la sauvegarde de nos traditions catholiques et françaises, ce qui est encore chez nous le meilleur moyen de travailler au bien-être de notre province.

(Translation)

Mr. Speaker, how can I adequately express to my compatriots in this House the feelings which in my very deepest soul have been awakened by the too kind words of their interpreter, the hon. member for Cochrane (Mr. Habel)? With what wonderful eloquence he has summarized my career and especially my political career in this Assembly! How grateful I am to him, how grateful to you, my dear friends, for the words—quite exaggerated of course—but breathing deep sincerity—which you have found to recall the part I have played in the Legislative Assembly, as well as in the province and the country in the course of my public life.

With my thanks, please accept my undertaking that the few years my life may as yet have to run I shall employ as in the past in doing my utmost to safeguard our catholic and French traditions in the belief that therein lies for us the best means of promoting the welfare of our province.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to present to the House the report of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, for 1947.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I think it is desirable that I should indicate to the hon. members what would seem to be the appropriate adjournment over Easter. I have delayed saying anything about this until today, because it seemed wise to wait until there was some indication of the way the debate was proceeding. It is quite apparent that we will not finish our work before Easter, and I propose to move when we do adjourn next Thursday, that we adjourn until the following Wednesday.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 37th Order.

DEBATE ON THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order; resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for the consideration of the speech of the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of this Session.

MR. J. M. NEWMAN (Rainy River): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on the Speech from the Throne, I would like first to congratulate you, sir. It is good to see you enjoying good health and so ably administering the rules of this Legislature. I would also like to pay my respects to the late Dr. Hobbs Taylor. He was a fine man to visit with, and one that you would value highly as a friend. It has been a pleasure to meet his successor the hon. member from Huron (Mr. Pryde). His reply to the Speech from the Throne was interesting and well presented.

Our Government often talks about the best labour laws. In the Rainy River

district, which is my riding, we talk about the best labour relations between labour and management. We have had no strikes in years. There is no visible reason why we should have any in the near future. I believe the reason for this is the good leadership that has been available from the ranks of our own labour organizations. They are some of the best citizens and are always represented on all our community undertakings. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) visited our district last year and we feel made a worthwhile contribution to this happy situation.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to comment on the 30 miles of new hydro main line that was completed for us this past year. Several of our towns and villages are served by this now. Also many of our farm homes are taking full advantage of this. I do not know of anything that will make work easier and make living more pleasant for those living in rural areas than electricity.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) that we do need another 25 miles of main line to continue west from where the present line ends. Then we would be in a position to serve those who do not already have electricity in the western part of our district. They are just as deserving as those who now have this service.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk for a while on our tourist business. Fort Frances is the fourth largest port of entry in Canada. I believe that in 1947 we had more tourists than any previous year. We have about 50 tourist camps. They have an investment of \$40,000 to \$50,000 each. They contribute many thousand American dollars of which we are so short.

The hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) has made a worthwhile contribution to this industry by establishing and operating a good tourist information bureau.

Mr. Speaker, hand in hand with the tourist industry must go good roads. What could be worse for this business than for a party to have bad roads and a poor fishing trip. This would surely

mean not one lost customer but many. The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) after many experiments with oil coatings and spreading calcium which were not satisfactory last year started reconstruction of 12 miles of our highway. It is being rebuilt with an eye to the future. This road bed is tiled where necessary; the ditches to be wide and well drained. This road will be a credit to him and everyone who has been associated with him in the plans for the construction of it. One could truthfully say that it has a permanent road bed. The need for this type of construction to continue on to the north side of our district or to Nester Falls is very urgent. Everyone in our district hopes that the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) has this in his plans for 1948 construction. We know that the reconstruction of these parts of our old highway will enable us to keep and maintain our tourist business and facilitate the hauling of farm produce and pulpwood. This also is the only road through our district, from the Minnesota border to the Trans-Canada Highway and then on to the new Red Lake road which was so recently built and is 120 miles in length.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer to growth of agriculture within our district. The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has made a very worthwhile contribution to the expansion of this through his land clearing and drainage programme. Our farmers have been able to put about 1,000 to 1,200 acres of bush and scrub land under cultivation. This past year they produced about 30,000 acres of flax which yielded about 10 bushels per acre. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that we are very happy to be associated with the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Johnstone) and be known as the two largest flax-growing communities of the Province of Ontario.

Another farmer produced 2,000 bushels of barley which sold for \$10,000. It is not my intention to refer to all our increases in agricultural production. I just mention these to show some of the growth and development we have had. It should also indicate to the Govern-

ment how our farmers will respond to any further help which may be given agriculture in our district.

Mr. Speaker, in our agricultural area we want many more farmers. Large groups of carefully selected families who want to immigrate to our province could be placed on our farms each year for many years to come. It would be necessary to use great care in selecting these families. Make sure that they would be adaptable to farming and intend to make it their permanent means of livelihood. They possibly could find some temporary winter employment in our logging and pulpwood operations which would assist them in their first year becoming established on their farms. By observation I would say that many of our recent immigrants are finding their way into industry and business. This is possibly causing some of the unemployment in our large cities.

Mr. Speaker, we are aware of the important part that forestry has played in the development of the Rainy River district. We can also see the importance of it in the future. With careful forestry management and good, fine protection, our forests will continue to aid in the development of our district for many years. I would say to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) that the report prepared by Major General Kennedy was a very fine report. It carefully dealt with careless and wasteful methods of the past, then offered sound corrective measures for our timber operators to use in the future. I would also suggest that copies of this be made available to timber producers on a complimentary basis. I feel that the recommendations in this report, if put into practice, would extend the life of our forests many years. The Government policy of reducing the export of wood 10 per cent. each year, and stopping it within 10 years, is also good, providing we can use the natural growth of our forests in our own Canadian plants.

After carefully reading this report and discussing our timber growth with several of our timber producers I would estimate that we can produce from natural growth each year nearly 100,000

cords of jack pine without depleting our forests. This year we are being allowed to export approximately 30,000 cords, after making allowance for jack pine that has been manufactured into railroad ties. I would suggest that we still have from 30,000 to 50,000 cords that could be used or exported. Due to the length of time that it took our operators to get their export permits, some of them were compelled to reduce their operations. Railroad tie producers usually get from one to two pulpwood sticks from each tree. They cannot operate profitably nor economically unless they have a market for the whole tree. It would certainly not be in keeping with the recommendations in this report if they left the tops of these trees in the woods to waste. I would say that in stopping the export of this wood our Government has created a problem. To solve it we must find a way to use this wood in our own district.

Mr. Speaker, our industries who use the products of our forests most extensively are the Ontario and Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company and the J. A. Matheau Saw Mills Company Limited. They have millions of dollars invested in their plants, timber limits and other equipment. They, of necessity, are keenly interested in the proper preservation of our forests. They co-operate with the Government and are aware that these forests are the life-line of their industries. The end of large saw mills in our district is already in sight. The life of this industry could be extended some if we were to use care in seeing that all saw log material is directed to this industry.

We have many small saw mills in our district. Their logs mostly come from our local farmers, who in the past year have produced well over half a million dollars worth of lumber and cedar poles.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about another industry; Steep Rock Iron Mines, which is located in the east end of our district just north of Atikokan at Steep Rock, Ontario. This company started by draining a large lake and in spite of unusual difficulties

with land slides and many other obstacles, they have the largest open-pit iron mine in Canada. The total iron production in Canada last year was 2,023,000 tons. Of this, Steep Rock Iron Mines produced over 1,250,000 tons. During the time this mine was being developed, the company found time to build fine homes for their employees; with Government assistance they were able to put in about eight miles of sewer and water throughout the town. During the past summer a group of Toronto business executives, along with several of our Government cabinet ministers visited Atikokan and Steep Rock. They were amazed with the development and were very pleased with the progress that had been made in building the fine modern community. I think it is a fine thing to have this group of men see this part of north-west Ontario. The good opinions which they expressed regarding this new community will no doubt aid greatly in its future development.

I would like to say that there are many problems confronting us in this new community such as roads, schools and hospitals. The faith that industry and private business are putting into this community should indicate to our Government that this industry is permanent; also that it is time their many needs were given some preference. At Fort Frances we talk of a road east to Atikokan. At the lake head they talk of a road west to Atikokan. At Atikokan they speak in terms of a road as an outlet. Regardless of where the road is put we must all admit that it is a necessity.

The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar), on his last visit to our district, chose a site for an industrial or a reform farm. Everyone is keenly interested in his programme, and we hope that its construction will be in his plans for 1948.

Our Kiwanis Club last year, in co-operation with the Department of Health, sponsored a T.B. Mobile X-Ray Clinic which went throughout our district and did a very fine job. This was

very worthwhile work, and I am sure that the Department of Health will find the people of our district ready to co-operate on other projects of this nature.

Mr. Speaker, I have endeavoured to briefly indicate a few of the needs of our Rainy River district which are closely related to our future progress.

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate you on the able manner in which you rule this House. I consider you fair in your decisions, and you give each speaker a fair opportunity to explain himself, and if you disagree with him, you find out whether he is right or you are right, and both parties are usually satisfied with your decisions at the finish.

The first thing I would like to do, Mr. Speaker, is to pay my respects to a great man. You know great men are becoming scarce in this world today. That is unfortunate. This man was a great man, the late Hobbs Taylor. He left college and university and set out to look after the physical welfare of the people. When they were sick they went to Dr. Taylor, and he looked after them. The people of Huron county lost a great man when they lost Dr. Hobbs Taylor.

Then in later years he figured that, "I have done so well for people's health in Huron county," and he ran for Parliament and was elected to the Provincial House, where he continued in a greater spirit to assist the people of that great county. It must be a great county, for in the by-election it sends a great man to this House to carry on the work. So, wherever great people are gathered together we are sure to get good people from that particular part of their county.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the mover of the Speech in reply to the Speech from the Throne (Mr. Pryde). He had great ideas. He brought out many good points, many **important facts** and ideas for the benefit of the people of the Province of Ontario, and he did it in the good old Scottish manner. Scotch people are a race we all like to

have amongst us. He brought it out in the same manner as the great "Bobby" Burns would have in one of his poems had he been here today.

I want to congratulate the seconder of that motion (Mr. Hamilton). In his speech he gave to this House some facts dealing with his hydro. Hydro is one of the big assets to the people of Ontario, and anybody who takes the responsibility of explaining and outlining the development of hydro, he assumes a great responsibility to the people whom he represents. He did it well; he brought things out and explained to the hon. members of this House many great facts in connection with hydro—which I appreciated, and I am sure the other hon. members did also—facts regarding the development of hydro, how it developed and the way hydro is set up. I doubt whether there is another member in this House that could have done as well for hydro and explained it any better to the people of the Province of Ontario than that hon. member who seconded the motion in reply to the Speech from the Throne (Mr. Hamilton).

Mr. Speaker, I am speaking this afternoon on behalf of a lot of unfortunate workers, the unorganized labour. We have organized labour; they are organized and they are rightly organized to protect the workers who belong to their particular organization, but the unorganized workers have no way of demanding higher wages. If I may speak here this afternoon on behalf of the unorganized worker, I wish to prove some facts to the hon. members of this House that I am right in what I have to say.

In the building trade there are many trade unions. In the automotive plant there are one or two unions, and in the building trades there are many unions; there are carpenters, plumbers, steam-fitters, plasterers, roofers, and they are practically all organized. But then there is the other fellow, the labourer on this particular work, the unorganized fellow. He works just as hard, he does just as efficient work, and carries out his job very efficiently, but he is unorganized,

and he only receives, in a great many cases, half the pay the union workers will receive. This is unfair. He works just as hard. I claim this is the man on behalf of whom I want to speak, because he cannot speak for himself. He is not organized strongly enough to make any great demand; therefore, I am making demands here for him.

I have a great many of these boys in my riding, and those are the boys I am speaking for this afternoon.

We talk about the minimum-wage bill. I have always been in favour of a minimum wage, but after giving this more consideration, and more thought, and finding out more about the workers, I have come to the conclusion that the minimum wage is an unfair wage. You cannot set up a minimum wage for all classes of workers across the field. You cannot do it because some are more important than others. That is the way the unions feel, and that is the way they have their unions organized. So you cannot set up a minimum wage scale for all types of workers, therefore, I differ with the minimum wage. The boys are organized, and they demand what they consider are their rights, but here is the other labourer who probably pumps the gas in a service station, washes the cars, changes tires and does all the rough, dirty work, probably only makes 65 or 70 cents an hour, whereas the machinist in the same place probably makes \$2 an hour. The unorganized labourer only gets 65 or 70 cents, and works just as hard. To my mind they are the boys we should protect. In the grocery stores, the butcher shops, in any of our department stores we have the unorganized workers. Are they not entitled to the same consideration? Just for the reason they are unorganized, have we any right to set a minimum wage for them?

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Yes, to protect them.

MR. DUCKWORTH: By setting a minimum wage we probably set wages lower than they are entitled to. Therefore, I say we should bring down a bill to protect these boys.

Some workers in these particular stores are organized; they demand higher wages and they receive them, but the men who work around, do a lot of heavy work, are unorganized and therefore have to take whatever wages they can receive, and I consider they do not receive enough.

The helper works just as hard as a plumber or steamfitter, and does practically the same kind of work, only he is not trained as a plumber, but he will do just as hard work and probably work longer hours and have just as much responsibility, but will receive only about 65 or 75 or 80 cents an hour, whereas the plumber will probably get \$1.50 an hour. The plumber will charge you from the minute he leaves his home until he gets on the job and leaves, but the unorganized worker is not the same; he only gets paid from the time he starts until he quits. That is the reason I say he is not being treated fairly and that is why this afternoon I am speaking on his behalf.

Regarding the workers who belong to a union; when the cost of living goes up, the union men get together and say, "Now the cost of living has gone up we have got to have higher wages," and they consult the management of the plant, or whoever is in charge, and they get together and say "the cost of bread has gone up, the cost of milk has gone up, the cost of butter has gone up and the cost of bologna has gone up, we must have higher wages to maintain our families," and in a great many cases they get it. If they do not, they go on strike and demand it because they are unionized. I say the men are right to protect themselves. But the unorganized workers, when the cost of living goes up, have no power to say to the "boss", "You must raise our salaries because the cost of living has gone up." Therefore, they stay in the old category and do not receive any more money. I say they are the fellows who need some consideration.

Last year I remember seeing two men working on a job putting on a roof and they worked just as hard as other fellows, and I met the same two men

in a store buying things. One man received 70c an hour and the other man who worked with him got \$1.10 an hour. These men were in the store buying the same goods, paying the same price and carrying the same stuff home to their families. The man who got 70c an hour had to feed a family just the same as the man who got \$1.10. I do not consider there is anything fair about that. Why do not both men get 70c or \$1.10 an hour because they do practically the same work, and work under the same conditions. Therefore, I feel, these are the men we have to protect and you cannot protect them with a minimum wage, because you may set the minimum wage at 75c an hour and a man may be worth \$1.00 an hour. Then you bring another fellow up that does half the work and pay him 75c an hour and he is only worth 50c. That is not fair. Let us be fair in the administration, and be fair in what we do for the workers of this great country.

There are two types of people in this world, the farmers and the workers who keep the wheel going. Do not ever overlook the fact that the farmer and the worker keep things going. Without them we would have no country. Consider the unorganized worker and the union worker who buy homes. They come out here and buy homes on the same street and pay practically the same; the unorganized worker gets from 70c to 80c an hour. He has a wife and family, and his responsibilities in life to carry on. He gets 70c to 80c an hour. The union man who buys a home on the same street gets \$1.50 an hour, pays the same rate of interest, the same taxes and everything else. Is there anything fair about that? Why should not the other fellow have the same opportunity when he is willing to do the same work even though he is not organized. So it pays to organize. That is the reason I stay in public life because I am organized. That is the reason I am speaking for those boys who keep me in public life.

The cost of living has gone up. Since 1939 a dollar's worth of goods has

gone up to \$1.69 in 1947. Has the unorganized worker's wages or salary gone up in that proportion? No, but the union boys have got their's up because they say, "No pay, no work." The sad part is that the unorganized worker is unable to go out on the market and buy the necessities of life the same as the union worker. How can the union man, who gets \$1.50 an hour, expect the man who only gets 75c an hour, to pay him \$1.50 an hour for doing a job? That is the unfortunate part of it. He has to pay the same prices as the union man. He goes to work at 70c an hour, and when he calls in the plumber he has to pay a \$1.50 an hour. I consider that unfair, and that is the reason I am speaking on behalf of them today.

In 1939, anyone earning \$28.25 a week could live pretty good. But the same man today, to have the same standard of living as he had in 1939, would have to get \$40.00 a week, and I do not think the unorganized-labour wages have gone up that much, therefore, he cannot live up to the same standard of living.

I have talked this over with different union men, and they agree with me, if the unorganized labourer does not get more money, it is going to have a tendency to slacken down their business, and they are going to be laid off work. We must have money to keep the whole system going, and therefore unorganized labour must get more money.

I think that is one of the reasons the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), of this Government, did not want to see a minimum wage, for the simple reason he feels that there is a lot of those men should get more money, and I feel sure, from talking to our hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), we are going to have legislation brought down whereby these unfortunate labourers will get a similar amount as organized labour, and to my mind that is a grand move.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Is that a definite announcement of Government policy?

MR. DUCKWORTH: Well, I am in the Government; I can surely speak some for the Government.

The Dominion Government, has raised all their employees' salaries, and the Provincial Government have raised them all. These employees' salaries have all been raised, but these unorganized boys and girls have to pay taxes to keep the Government going, and how are they going to meet their obligations unless they get more money?

Regarding office workers; pick up the paper and see what wages they are offered. What I am trying to do, is to increase their pay. I feel this Government is in a position to do it. Bring up the pay of the unorganized workers a little closer to the union workers, and we will all be happy and will avoid a lot of depression.

MR. W. ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, since this debate has commenced, the members have been wishing you well, both regarding your health and your high office, and I would like to offer my congratulations and well-wishes, myself.

When we are congratulating, I would also like to pay my respects and congratulations to the hon. member for Huron (Mr. T. Pryde) who I see is now in his seat. I would say—while not agreeing with what the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) actually said during his speech—it gave me great pleasure to listen to him. I liked—perhaps it is the clanishness of the Scotch—to hear the charming sound of his voice. It came very, very close to giving me the same pleasure as the skirl of a pibroch would, up in Scotland. I also would like to congratulate the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton) on a very, very ably delivered speech. It dealt with a subject which ordinarily is very difficult and to me, at least, I would say that he handled it very well. He must have put a lot of time and study into his speech. So I also would like to congratulate the member for South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton).

Mr. Speaker, quite a few of our hon.

members have referred to their ridings, and I would also like to do so. The riding is known as Wentworth. It takes in the southern half of Wentworth, combined with the east end of the City of Hamilton. It is, what I would say, a very diversified riding. We have the industrial centre of Hamilton, and we have also surrounding the city, the farming districts of Wentworth.

About the farming districts—while not a farmer—I would like to say a few words. There have been many attempts to paint the beauty of various ridings, and I would suggest to the hon. members that if they really want to see beauty, come to my riding and the ridings immediately adjoining it during the blossom week, and they will see real beauty. We have one of the finest—I believe just as fine anyway—fruit farming districts, as there are in this country, and during blossom week it certainly is one of the glorious sights to see.

We have diversified farming, quite a lot of grain is grown and also quite a lot of fat cattle. In addition to that, we have some really beautiful beaches. We have Burlington Beach and the beach adjoining the Township of Salt Fleet. Concerning these beaches I would like also to say a few words. At the present time we suffer occasionally from black-outs. We have been assured from certain quarters that these black-outs occur owing to a scarcity of water. That is one of the peculiar things, one of the quirks of nature. At the present time and for several weeks to come we are going to see entire areas in a flooded condition. The beaches I have referred to are no exception. On Burlington Beach there will be quite a number of houses unable to use the sanitation services because of high water, water-logged land and the sanitation services that they have will be unable to absorb the sanitation and water.

We have also further along in the Salt Fleet district, a very serious problem. What is the real cause I am not prepared to tell you, but there we have enormous sections of the beach being washed away. In fact several years

ago, to be exact 1939—I was in the habit of going down to a place on what you call Cherry Beach. The house there that I was in the habit of going to at that time stood quite a distance back from the lake. We had many good parties on that lot adjoining the house. I see some of the hon. members laughing—perhaps the parties were not of the nature they are thinking of. But the reason I mentioned to this house and the fact that we could have parties on the land in front of the house, is because of the fact where that house stood is now under Lake Ontario. There are large sections of that beach being washed away. Several different reasons are given for it. Talking about whether we have high water or low water, I would suggest that perhaps one of the reasons we are having so much flooding and such extremely high water could be in the fact in certain parts of Ontario that we have completely removed from the land the forests that protected and held the waters, that slowed the delivery of that water into the streams and that those forests being now gone, this water moves freely—far too freely for that matter—and the result we are having high waters. These beaches are being practically made unfit for use during the summer time, and I would suggest, if there is any truth to that idea, that perhaps the Government of the Province of Ontario has some responsibility to these people who are losing their lands and the use of their lands because of that.

I have heard also that it is possible that it could be caused by the diversion of waters that otherwise in the natural course of events would have flowed into James Bay, but now comes down through the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. Being no judge, I am merely handing this out as a suggestion and I suppose it will require to rely on the engineers to solve the problem and they will arrive at conclusions of what are the best methods to cure the trouble.

I would like to say a few things concerning Labour and Trade Unions. I told you that my riding took in the east end of the City of Hamilton.

The electors of that area, I believe, number somewhere in the neighbourhood of 25,000, so it really is the bulk of the riding at the present time. They are industrial workers, and it is from these industrial workers that the trade unionists are drawn. Now, I wonder how many of our hon. members sit down and study why there are trade unions, what brought them into existence, why they fight in the manner that they do fight.

I think I can answer some of the questions. I became a member of a trade union at the age of fourteen. I would not claim credit for that. My dad was a great believer in the trade union movement and he saw to it that I became a member just as soon as I started work. At any rate, I have had quite a lot of experience in the trade union business.

The union, by the way, that I first became a member of, was the Lanarkshire Mine Workers Union—coal miners—they were federated with the British Miners Federation. We had many strikes for wages and for working conditions and living conditions. I will not try to tell you that we won. I can assure you that on many occasions we lost, at least on appearances we lost. I say “on appearances” there were quite a few occasions when statements were made that we were going to be starved into submission. Well, I would say that we were starved into going back to work, but I would not tell you that we were starved into submission.

Trade unionists, because of the very nature of what they undertake to do, are largely composed of very determined men. Their leadership is selected from very determined men. It has to be. They are continuously fighting, not only against their employers, but very often against the laws of the land, and I say that advisedly.

That being so, when these trade unionists find that they can get nowhere following the natural course of industrial action, in the long run resort to political action.

I would say that it was on the determination of the employers of Great

Britain that the employees of the various industries were going to work when they said they were going to work, under the conditions that they fixed, and the times they said they would work. The same employers created the British Labour Party; the same employers eventually created the Labour Government of Great Britain.

The reason that I am referring to that is to account partially for the reason why we have these men from the north. There we find practically the same situation of employers who say they will not deal with the trade unions, who do their level best to prevent the organization of trade unions, and all they succeed in doing is to create not only trade unions but politicized trade unions—politicized for their own protection. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the process is under way in Ontario for the same situation to be brought about.

Now, we have heard the employers of labour making statements that their employees were well paid. I would like to point out that it is the employer who makes that statement, not the employee. The employee says that he is not.

On that question I would ask, just where does our Government stand? We have heard the statement made that our civil servants are best paid in the country. They speak as the employer. I wonder what the civil servants say? I can answer for one or two branches. The Provincial Bank, I would suggest that if its members were allowed a free say, with no fear of their jobs being lost because of giving their opinions, they would tell you that they were not well paid, they would tell you that on the contrary they were poorly paid. I know that they received a bonus at the end of last year, but bonuses do not permit the budgeting of a home in a proper manner. From discussions I have had with several of the employees of the Provincial Bank, they are anything but satisfied with their conditions, and I can assure you if that is so in time they will organize a trade union, because any organization that is brought into existence for the protec-

tion of the workers of any group whether it is doctors, lawyers or civil servants, they are merely trade unionists, and these people will form a trade union that really will battle for what they desire and not for what the employer thinks is their just due.

That is one group. There were also others. Stationary engineers employed in the trade school in the east end of Hamilton, which was used during the war for the training of soldiers and is now being used by the Department of Education, I have been assured by employees in there that their wages are far from equalling those of men doing the same job in industry. They hold the necessary qualifications, but they do not receive the same wages.

There is one other group, that is the employees of city jails. What they are, I do not know, and I do not think they are quite sure themselves; on the one hand, they are paid by the cities, but so far as I have been able to find out, their wages are controlled by the Provincial Government and they rate so very poor in pay that the labour turnover in these city jails—and I am referring at the present time to the jail in the City of Hamilton—is so great that they cannot properly staff that jail. I would suggest that is not a very happy position for that class of institution. That class of institution should have properly trained men; if we want to create in this province a Borstal system, or a system that is going to help them resume their places in society, then we will require that in any institution they should be under the care of properly trained individuals. We will never have that condition so long as the pay is insufficient to attract properly qualified people.

Before I sit down, Mr. Speaker, there is one subject that I would like to touch upon.

We, in this province, boast, and boast with great justification, that this is a great province. We have all the resources required by man—I should not say all the resources, but an enormous number of resources required by man—that nature has been very, very gener-

ous to the Province of Ontario in the natural gifts she has made to this province.

With these natural resources, what do we do? I heard the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) refer to what was required in terms of money to keep a person alive at the present time. The point I would like to raise is, when we are considering all these people, we should consider our old folks first. All others can organize, they can do something to protect themselves, but the old people have reached the stage where they should be under our care. The day was when they took care of the children of their period. In that day they were the people who really developed this land. But what do we do when these people are old? We give them what is classified as an old age pension. At the best of times, when even such a crazy monetary system as we have was somewhat stable, it merely managed to keep these people alive. There was nothing at any time to give them the little comforts, it was merely sufficient to keep them in existence. What is their position today? We see in this province a situation brought about whereby under certain conditions they can receive an additional \$10 per month. That may be good if these people were given \$10 a month, but we know that so far very few of our old people have received that sum of money.

The provisions for the receipt of this money have been classified as a "means test." Mr. Speaker, I would submit to the hon. members that this is a misnomer. It is, in fact, an extreme means test, and I feel that with all our wealth in this great nation and this great province, that it is a shame that any persons in their declining days cannot receive sufficient to maintain them in comfort.

My own opinion—and I am only giving this as an opinion—is that it is not right.

A system I would rather see in force, would not be a stated sum of money, although that may be all right under certain circumstances, but until we get a properly stabilized dollar, I would far

sooner see a system somewhat along the line of our old people receiving grants, which would ensure them being able to reside in decent homes, which very few, unless they have children, are able to do at the present time.

The grant should also be sufficient to keep them clad in a decent, reasonable manner. There should be sufficient granted to them to give them the daily necessities of life, including medicines and medical services.

In regard to medical services; I would like, in conclusion, to make a comment.

I heard recently of an old man who had developed heart trouble. He was receiving free medical advice, but was required to buy his own medicines. The medicines which he was told to get to keep himself alive cost \$3.00 per week. Mr. Speaker, we have heard various figures in this house as to amounts paid for rent, light and fuel, and all the rest of it. I would ask the hon. members just what position they would be in, in that situation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, may I at this time join with the many hon. members of the House who have paid their compliments to the mover (Mr. Pryde) and the seconder (Mr. Hamilton) of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and to the other hon. members who have made such excellent and able contributions during this debate. It is not easy for an hon. member—let alone a new hon. member—to rise in the House for the first time and deliver a speech upon any subject. In fact, those of us who have been here for more than a few years, I am sure find it more difficult with each succeeding year. I do congratulate those hon. members, and I feel that many of them will go far in public life in the Province of Ontario.

There seems to be in circulation, at the present time, such a mixture of misunderstanding and misrepresentation as to hydro affairs, that I feel duty-bound to bring to the attention of the hon.

members of the House sufficient authentic information and facts to enable them to decide dispassionately if there has been a lack of planning in power supply and if so where the responsibility rests.

I must, at the outset, express wonderment and surprise that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) should move an amendment to the motion condemning the Government and the hydro commission for the present power shortage. In fact, if he had not done so, I would have felt constrained to have kept my seat. However, I thank him for it, and I shall confine most of my remarks to the amendment.

I am not only amazed that he condemns the Government and hydro for lack of rainfall and seasonal thaws which are responsible for the present power shortage, but that he did not condemn the Government also for shortage of fuel oil, of natural gas and of other gifts provided by nature, as it would be equally unreasonable for him to do so. It is a compliment to the Drew Government that the longest speech in a debate on the Speech from the Throne that I can recall should have brought forth such widespread commendation and approval.

Let us review, in not too much detail, some of the important Hydro events that occurred during the years 1934 to 1943—with a Liberal Government, of which the new Liberal leader was a member, controlling affairs.

The carrying out of their policies had and still has a direct bearing on the problem. Indeed, its effects on power supplies are more evident now than earlier.

The outstanding blunder that affected the whole Hydro situation and has made planning for power supply most difficult for present and future needs was the repudiation of the Quebec contracts in 1935.

All hon. members will recall how the hon. Attorney-General of that Government spoke, hour after hour, day after day, with all legislative business side-tracked. How he stressed that not one horsepower of electrical energy was ever required from Quebec for Ontario needs. How the contracts were illegal, void and unenforceable. How the then

Prime Minister said "The greedy power barons of St. James Street wouldn't again get their hands in the pockets of Ontario taxpayers." Yet this same Government three years later was forced, because of greatly increased demands for power, to renew (1938) the repudiated contracts on terms that time has proven to be less advantageous to the Ontario power users. I mention this not so much to prove that the stand we Conservatives took against repudiation—was a just and proper one, but to point out that the renewed contracts carried provisions that not only nullified the price advantage, if any, but more important still, carried an Escalator Clause in relation to future power contracts that made increased purchase of firm power from Quebec companies practically prohibitive. So, I emphasize that the repudiation of the Quebec Power Contracts in 1935 and their renewal in 1938 in a modified form for a less total amount of power was a major blunder. It caused antagonism and ill-will with Quebec companies and with the Quebec Government as I will later disclose. The Ontario power users' net gain is nothing, in fact, time has proved there is a definite loss in prestige, in electric power, and in money.

So, when anyone asks "why doesn't the Commission contract for more firm, long term power from present or new generating plants on the Ottawa River and its tributaries", the answer is—"The Liberal Government made it practically impossible to do this."

As I discuss more individual problems and incidents related to the Hydro problem, I ask the hon. members of the House to note carefully how the statements of the Government of that day differ from facts; how their policies and practices, in the light of present-day circumstances, were contrary to the best interests of the province.

Let us deal first with the Ottawa River power developments. Contrary to the view expressed in the House by the Liberal Government, that the Ottawa River Power Sites Bill, when introduced in 1943 for divided sites was the Government's preference over that of joint developments advanced by the

Conservative Opposition—the following facts have come to light which prove that the Ottawa River Power Sites Bill, as introduced, was only an alternative plan.

Let me quote from a letter by the Power Controller to the then Chairman of the Commission, dated August 30th, 1940:

"In connection with power survey, I have, among other things, asked Shawinigan for all the information they have with respect to the possible Carillon development, the capacity which could be developed, the time it would take to develop and the approximate cost. I assume that you have probably made a similar study and if you feel at liberty to do so, I would appreciate it if you would send me the information."

All I can find in the Hydro files is an acknowledgment of that letter. I ask the hon. Liberal members—at least those from Ontario—to follow this rather closely, and see if in this they do not find the solution for the position in which they are placed at the present time, in connection with the Ottawa River Sites, as far as they are concerned.

In view of this, it is right to assume that the Quebec company was not interested in any joint development with a Government that had so recently repudiated its contractual obligations with other Quebec companies.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Is the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) reading from a letter?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: No, this is a statement that I am making.

MR. NIXON: It looked as if the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) was reading.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Let me continue with the letter, and I repeat:

"I have, among other things, asked the Shawinigan for all the information they have with respect to the possible Carillon development, the

capacity which could be developed, the time it would take to develop and the approximate cost."

I say, Mr. Speaker, that this letter from the Ottawa Controller to the Chairman of the Commission in 1940, asked for an invitation to develop at Carillon, and my own conclusion, and the conclusion of anybody who knows the facts, is simply that the Quebec company was not interested in any joint development with a Government that had so recently repudiated its contractual obligations with other Quebec companies.

This view must have been held by the Quebec Government according to a statement contained in the Commission's minutes of June, 1942—I am quoting from the Commission's minutes, regarding a delegation from Eastern Ontario Municipal Electrical Association, which waited upon the Commission asking for this joint development on the Ottawa River. You will see that in 1942 there was still some thought that they should develop Carillon as a joint development.

The minutes read as follows:

"Dr. Hogg explained that the Commission had tried unsuccessfully for some two years to conclude arrangements for the development of the divided power site at Carillon, but that the Quebec Government had cancelled the power rights to this site. Dr. Hogg explained how he was then appointed to represent Ontario and enter into discussions with Premier Godbout for the purpose of coming to some arrangements whereby the Commission could immediately develop power on the Ottawa River so necessary to meet war demands. It early became apparent during his discussions with Premier Godbout that Quebec was not interested in joint development at Carillon, or elsewhere.

"Dr. Hogg also stated that he suggested to Quebec that the Commission would develop the complete site at Carillon, take all the power and make arrangements whereby the

Province of Quebec could purchase one-half of the power site at a later date. This offer was not accepted, and it was finally decided to make arrangements for the allocation of sites.

"Because of the inherent difficulties involved it was necessary for Dr. Hogg to carry out his negotiations with Premier Godbout without publicity and without consulting the municipalities."

In 1940, that is the way the Commission and the Government were dealing with Hydro. Is it any wonder that, in 1943, when the Conservative opposition asked that the Ottawa River Power Sites Bill be brought down, which would bring before the House a representative of the Hydro engineers so that they could get some information, that their request was refused.

That, Mr. Speaker, is the official record from the minutes of the Hydro Commission. They had ample opportunity to develop the power site at Carillon as a joint development project, but in 1943 they come in and tell us that they do not want a joint development, but want to allocate the power sites on the Ottawa River.

Again Quebec Government would not enter into an agreement for joint development with a Government that repudiated its agreements. This difficulty with Quebec was acknowledged in a speech in Port Arthur on August 24th, 1942:

"Our negotiations for purchase of power from Quebec during the last year have been about as successful as if we had been dealing with the MacKenzie King Government itself."

He was negotiating for the joint development, and could not get anywhere. He acknowledged in 1942 that they could not even get any power in 1942 from the Province of Quebec.

This speech goes on to say:

"I have long since disagreed with the attitude of the Dominion Government in establishing industries in Old Ontario, where no power is available."

In 1942 they did not want industries in Ontario. Why? Because they could not get any power.

This goes on:

"Citing establishments of an industry at Pickering, Premier Hepburn said that labour had to be brought in; there was no power except what was taken from other industries."

That was the position of the Government of which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is a member, and who moves a motion condemning the Government for the present power situation. Premier Hepburn was saying to the Province of Quebec very definitely that there was no power from either the joint development or any of the developments available for that Government.

In the second paragraph of that speech it says that the Government did not want new industries, and in the third paragraph that they had already reached, in 1942, the peak of the supply of power in the Province of Ontario.

Those are the words of the then hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Hepburn) himself. No co-operation with the sister province, and no desire for industries because of lack of power.

These quotations should be sufficient to convince anyone of the disastrous results caused by the then Liberal Government's policies, supported by all Eastern Ontario Liberals, the policy of repudiation, in 1938. As I say, that policy was supported by every Liberal member from Eastern Ontario, and they are responsible, together with the rest, for the fact that by supporting repudiation, there was no power available at that time on the Ottawa River sites, or anywhere else.

The policy of the Government at that time is very clearly outlined in a letter from Premier Hepburn, to the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister in Ottawa (Mr. King). It has been stated in the House before, but is well-worth repeating, that when this Government came into power, the province was swamped with a surplus of unusable Quebec power. That is

contained in a letter from Premier Hepburn, to Rt. Hon. Mr. King, dated September 21st, 1938.

Then he goes on—and I am still quoting from the letter:

"We now have a surplus of power which we can carry, but which is rather larger than we require as a reserve, and certainly is sufficient for many years. This province is simply not interested in the production of any more power. To take part in any negotiations which may lead to this end, would be unwise and misleading.

"Quebec and Ontario are suffering from a surplus of power which will continue for many years to come."

You will notice he says there, "This Government is not interested in the production of more power." And I quote from another letter of August, 1938:

"I have on various occasions ventured the opinion that the St. Lawrence Waterways Project could not be justified on economic grounds."

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Liberal Government's power policy in 1934 to 1943 can best be summed up in the following statements, as far as its source of power for Ontario is concerned. On the St. Lawrence,—not in favour.

"Irrespective of any propaganda—"

I again quote from a letter from Premier Hepburn to Prime Minister MacKenzie King:

"Irrespective of any propaganda or squeeze play that might be concocted by you, you may rest assured that this Government will resist any effort to force us to expend the public funds in such an unwarranted manner or to foist upon the people of Ontario an additional burden of debt and taxation."

Would it not have been a nice thing in 1938 to support the St. Lawrence project, give it a boost in 1942 when power was short and badly needed for war efforts?

On the Ottawa River: Under repudiation cloud. There is no co-operation from Quebec power and government interests, Ontario has to go its own way—no plans.

On the Niagara: Complicated international and inter-state difficulties. That was the policy of the Government of that day. We have heard so much of the "Back to Niagara policy". I have given you the fact they did not want to develop any more power sites and one can be forced but to the conclusion instead of doing what they represented to us the fact was, they were facing away from Niagara, had their backs to Niagara.

Now, the plans for Des Joachim have been discussed here and in the newspapers. I think now is a very opportune time to put the matter straight. I have searched in our Commission records and made inquiries and this is my conclusion. We hear the Opposition Leader (Mr. Oliver), his supporters mostly outside of the Legislature, and his chief political organ say that when the Liberal Government left office in midsummer of 1943, plans had been made for construction of the Des Joachim power site under the Ottawa River Power Sites Act and that the Drew Government ordered the work stopped as soon as it assumed office.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I say this, I assure the House that there is not an atom of truth in such a contention. The plans were not available for Des Joachim. Certain preliminary drilling was under way the same as is done on many sites as a preliminary to other field work. I can remember very well 25 years ago when they were drilling on the St. Lawrence and the people down there thought power development was going to start the next day. That was 25 years ago. Drilling on the power site of Des Joachim means nothing.

If further proof is required that immediate development was not contemplated of any major development, let me quote from a statement by Dr. Hogg which appeared in the *Evening Telegram* of December 5th, 1942. I quote:

"Dr. Thomas H. Hogg, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, declared in an interview today that any relaxing of all out voluntary co-operation in saving electrical power would be the worst thing that could happen at this time."

There is an indication of under control, there was a lack of energy. How much energy was there in December, 1942? Well, quoting from Dr. Hogg's statement:

"Though another million horsepower could be used by conservation, demand for power is being satisfied at the present time. Dr. Hogg did not feel that any new power developments could be undertaken. Skilled labour is scarce, materials necessary for a Hydro plant are essential war materials, and it would take two years to develop a new plant."

That was not a major development in two years. DeCew Falls, Stewartville and similar developments cannot be built in two years, it takes four to five years to develop Des Joachim and five or six years for some large plants.

There is an admission that in 1942 they never contemplated any development at Des Joachim. That was 1942, yet we are asked to believe that plans were ready in 1943, six months later for a development at Des Joachim. Mr. Speaker, these contentions fool no one except those who wish to be fooled.

We have had some discussion about the substance of our plans, Hydro plans in 1940 to 1945. I want to support the statement of the hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton).

The new Liberal leader says that industry follows power. I think that is true. I think he got that from our urging in 1933 that industry follows power.

MR. F. A. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I did not get anything from you and I do not want it.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Let us examine how much industry could follow

that Government's power planning. Remember in 1934 to 1943 that Government in Southern Ontario, in nine years, installed 132,000 horsepower; 132,000 horsepower new installation of electrical energy,—industry cannot follow that power very far. Let us take the system of Thunder Bay, Abitibi and Southern Ontario, 285,000 horsepower in nine years.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me just point this out, this Commission will increase its capacity of power this year by 133,000 horsepower, in two years. This year that will be the increase. I might also interject that while the Liberal Government from 1934 to 1943 was putting 285,000 horsepower in all of the Province of Ontario and, to be fair, there was extra energy added in the Province of Ontario by private companies, but while they were adding 285,000 horsepower, the Province of Quebec increased in the same period 2,144,000 horsepower, while at the same time his government of that day increased 285,000 horsepower.

When one considers that with renewed contracts in 1938 there was only an adequate reserve of power, no surplus, a reserve that was wiped out in 1941 except for a purchase of some at-will power, this should have been warning enough for any government in power at that time to prepare immediately for future power needs even in peace time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) questions the statement of the hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) in connection with power demand and supply for the year ending December, 1943, the Southern Ontario system. The hon. member Mr. Hamilton stated that by 1943 the Commission's supply was about equal to its demand, the hon. Liberal Leader (Mr. Oliver) contending there was a huge supply. Let us examine the situation.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I am assuming my hon. friend (Mr. Challies) wants to be fair.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I do because in a matter like this we should be fair. I thought you objected to it.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): No, I never said any words that could be construed to mean there was a huge supply. I agreed with his summing up.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: All I can say is we are very happy you have seen the light, but it is a little too late.

What was the situation in 1943? The normal plant capacity was 1,221,000, a purchase of 940,000 horsepower making a total of 2,161,000 horsepower, a combined load of 2,115,000 horsepower but, to casual observers you would say there is a surplus of 46,000 horsepower. Let me say that 46,000 horsepower is only the bump we are getting in the difference between a cloudy day and a sunny day. A day like today when the sun is out and a dark dull day, when we will get a bump of 150 horsepower. That may appear as a reserve of 46,000 horsepower.

I mentioned 940,000 horsepower of purchased power and renewed contracts in 1938 were only 766,000 horsepower. So, if more at-will horsepower had not been purchased in 1943,—after 1942 that power was under the control of a federal power controller and it was very fortunate for the Province of Ontario because he arranged for further deliveries of Quebec power that could not have been arranged at that time by the Government. I say if more at-will power had not been purchased in 1943 there would have been a deficiency of 128,000 horsepower,—just four years after the Prime Minister talked about huge surpluses of power.

With these facts before you, indicating the results of Government policies, I am sure that every hon. member of this House can but arrive at the following conclusion:

(1) That the Liberal Government between 1934 and 1943, by the repudiation of contracts in 1935, created a situation which made it impossible for

them to secure any substantial quantity of additional power, either by purchase or by co-operative joint development of a new source of power with the interests they injured or elsewhere.

(2) Because of lack of vision and faith in this province's future, this same Government neglected to plan in pre-war years for sufficient power to meet the constantly increasing peace-time needs of our power users.

(3) In the early years of the war when men and materials were available, neglected to provide for the inevitable large increase in normal power demand as well as for additional large war industrial needs.

That brings us to the question of power demands. I would like to not go into too much detail, but I want to deal with the question of demand because, after all, there are two factors that have to deal with the power situation, that is demand and supply.

I am going to take the opportunity, Mr. Speaker, of only giving the highlights of these figures. I will leave them with *Hansard* because I suggest to every hon. member of the House who wants to get a very interesting picture showing the progress of the Province of Ontario as is reflected in the power demand will be able to look and find it by the statistics that I shall leave with them. But I do want to point out that the primary peak demand for power on all systems and in later years, including the load cuts from 1910 to 1933 there was an increase in that 23 years of about over 1,000,000 horsepower.

DECEMBER PRIMARY PEAK DEMANDS ALL SYSTEMS

(Actual Load Plus Cuts)

Year		Horsepower	
1910	All Systems	5,385	
1913	All Systems	55,113	
1923	All Systems	678,550	
1933	All Systems	1,138,027	} Over 100% increase in 10 years
1943	All Systems	2,348,492	
1945	All Systems	2,482,541	} Over 20% increase in 2 years
1947	All Systems	2,994,913	

That was the demand or increase in 23 years was 1,138,027. From 1933 to 1943, in 10 years there was a little over a million increase in demand, which is

20 per cent. increase in two years. So that in 1910, while the Province of Ontario refused 550,000 horsepower, in 1947 it was using 2,994,913, in horsepower. In 1910 to 1940 over that period there was an annual natural increase of over 80,000 horsepower, while in the last 2 years there was an increase of 250,000 horsepower.

There is where your problem is. Now, I just want to break this down in consumers. The total annual consumption per in Ontario:

Fiscal Year	Total Ontario Kw-hrs.	Annual Consumption per Capita Kw-hrs.
1938	6,782,568,923	1,847
1939	7,599,449,132	2,049
1940	8,720,587,966	2,327
1941	9,179,274,158	2,423
1942	10,241,447,731	2,637
1943	10,214,511,367	2,608
1944	10,354,907,590	2,612
1945	10,978,122,783	2,741
1946	11,127,609,712	2,709
1947	12,663,614,950	3,051
1947	12,662,614,950	3,044

That is an increase from 1938, 8,847 Kw-hours, and in 1947 to 3,044 Kw-hours.

The domestic consumption increased from 1938, 1,978 Kw-hrs. to in 1946, 2,713 Kw-hrs., an increase of about 47 per cent.

Year	Per Consumer Annual Consumption	Average Revenue per Kw-hr.
1938	1,978	1.28
1939	2,038	1.26
1940	2,098	1.23
1941	2,139	1.24
1942	2,187	1.23
1943	2,221	1.19
1944	2,324	1.15
1945	2,454	1.07
1946	2,713	1.03

In commercial service, which is a very heavy consumer, in 1938, 5,473 Kw-hrs. In 1946, 8,142 Kw-hrs. or an increase of over 50 per cent. as follows:

Year	Per Consumer Annual Consumption	Average Revenue per Kw-hr
1938	5,473	1.62
1939	5,822	1.58
1940	6,400	1.53
1941	6,777	1.48
1942	6,874	1.45
1943	6,196	1.44
1944	6,706	1.39
1945	7,520	1.33
1946	8,142	1.29

In our farms—and in this schedule hon. members will find how there has

been a gradual decrease in the amount of revenue received, or the cost per kilowatt-hour, and I just want to call the attention of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) when he spoke about using the revenue for the reduction of rates in the Province of Ontario. The domestic rate in the Province of Ontario is 1.03. How much lower can you get it? The fact is, under the present lack of sufficient energy to meet the needs, you cannot get the people to conserve something that does cost them so little. That is our problem. The domestic rate, in the Province of Ontario is 1.03 cents.

On the farm, in 1938, the farm consumed 1,695 kilowatts, and in 1946, 2,568 kilowatts. Now, any one from the rural areas can go into this schedule, which I will leave with *Hansard*, because it points out, that, in 1938, the farmer paid 2.52 per kilowatt-hour. In 1943 in five years, they paid 2.42 cents per kilowatt-hour, a very slight reduction, because of the new uniform rate that this Government brought in, the reduction from 1938 was 2.52 to 1946, 1.74, as follows:

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION FOR ONTARIO
Average Yearly Kilowatt-Hours—Average Cost per Kilowatt-Hour

	Farms Only		Total Rural Consumers including Farms	
	Average Annual Kw-hrs. per Consumer	Average Revenue per Kw-hrs. Cents	Average Annual Kw-hrs. per Consumer	Average Revenue per Kw-hrs. Cents
1938	1,695	2.52	1,289	2.76
1939	1,670	2.55	1,310	2.77
1940	1,682	2.56	1,331	2.75
1941	1,755	2.51	1,381	2.68
1942	1,833	2.46	1,428	2.64
1943	1,897	2.42	1,454	2.61
1944	1,967	2.11	1,591	2.30
1945	2,199	1.90	1,766	2.09
1946	2,568	1.74	2,069	1.91

NOTE: From 1944 New Uniform Rate Schedules.

I challenge anyone to state here, or anywhere else, if there is any jurisdiction in the world where the farmer is getting energy for 1.74 per kilowatt, and that is to the credit of this Government in inaugurating a uniform system.

Now, in order that we may get a little picture of a little wider area, I

would like to give you the kilowatt hours per capita in some of the countries of the world.

SUMMARY WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

Nation	Total Production in Billions Kilowatt-hours	Average Annual Kilowatt-hours per Capita
United States.....	280	2,170
Canada.....	41	3,420
Ontario.....	13	3,044
Great Britain.....	40	890
Sweden.....	12	1,840
Japan.....	50	720
All others.....	241	131
World Total....	677	308

IMMEDIATE POWER DEMANDS

PRIMARY POWER DEMANDS—ALL SYSTEMS

The primary power demands (actual load plus cuts) for all systems established a new high 20-minute peak in December, 1947, of 2,994,913 H.P., an increase of over 25 per cent. over 1943 and 5.5 per cent. greater than the peak in December, 1946. The K.W.H. demand (actual load plus cuts) recorded an increase of 5.6 per cent. over the same month a year ago.

Canada leads in the schedule we have here, while Ontario is 3,044 kilowatt per capita, less than the average all over Canada. That is easily explained by simply reciting that there is a province in this Dominion has a much larger generating total than we have, who use energy in large blocks for electrical works, use it for paper, etc., and that brings the average up.

Now, gentlemen, there is your problem. There is the picture of your problem, and I can bring you up-to-date by giving you the latest figure as far as primary power demands of all systems. The primary demand, including the peak, in December, 1947, was 2,994,913 H.P., an increase of over 25 per cent. over 1943 and 5.5 per cent. greater than the peak in December, 1946. The kilowatt demand increased, December of this year over December last year was 5.6 per cent. Now, Mr. Speaker, in order to meet the situation, some one asks: What has the Drew Government done since it assumed office. First it assumed a tremendous

back-log of power demand with no provision for new developments to meet that demand. The Government and the Commission lost no time in planning for the future as the greatest construction plan in the whole of the Hydro System will show.

We are asked what has happened since 1943. The answer—new generating stations in which the designing and construction have started since this Government came into power in 1943. Gentlemen, again, I do want to be fair, that was started under a former Government, but was completed by this Government.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Oh, within two weeks after you came in.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I will go back a little further. DeCew Falls was possible because this Government purchased the Abitibi Canyon and included it in the Government-owned property and spare parts were brought down from that plant and installed in DeCew Falls. We still get the credit for the machinery installed. The second unit of DeCew Falls came in 1947. You rather smile. I want to go back, I am reminded of something. We heard from the Liberal Government when we purchased the Abitibi Canyon: "You are getting nothing but a lot of junk and useless stuff and how the municipality of Sudbury, North Bay, etc., would have that millstone about their necks for years to come. Let me tell you, since we purchased in 1932 the capital invested is \$29,000,000 and reserve is \$16,000,000. Is that a pretty good record for what they called a bunch of junk?

Now, what have we done since 1943. DeCew Falls, Second Unit, in 1942 constructed. Stewartville will be in this year. Now, that makes a total of new generation by 1948 of 81,000 h.p. That is significant. That is just double the Liberal Government brought in 1934.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): My hon. friend means the re-negotiation of the Quebec contracts

of course added a great deal more than that.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I would not bring up the question of the repurchasing of Quebec power. It is too sad a story.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): My hon. friend is difficult to follow because the first you gave us was 285,000.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I say the difference between 1934 to 1943, before this Government came into power in 1943, the new installation in all systems of the Province of Ontario was 285,500 horsepower.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): The figure you just gave us was 85,000.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: No, 285,000. Now, the first unit of DeCew Falls, I have already stated, was started by that Government and converted and opened under our installation. Now, I want to make this clear, to emphasize it. These smaller plants are possible because, as I have already stated in the House, a small plant, like the plants mentioned here, are possible in planning in two or three years to bring into development. A major plant it takes longer to construct, so I want to give you what just is the programme of this Government. These are contracts that have been planned and contracts let for some and contracts will be let for another—they are all planned and all approved. Des Joachim, 480,000 horsepower I might say incidentally, we expect to pour concrete on the east end of the spill way either this week or the beginning of next.

Chenau	160,000 h.p.
Pine Portage	160,000 h.p.
Steam Plant	240,000 h.p.

You have 1,040,000 h.p., and that is from plants all under way for power all over Ontario. The grand total of plants in by 1948 means 1,325,500 horsepower.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this gigantic plan—mostly worked out in the offices of the Hydro-Electric Power Commis-

sion—for new plants, with its accompanying Transformer Stations, Transmission Lines, Frequency-Changers and etc. means a GRAND TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF—\$318,597,855—the largest in Hydro's history.

I repeat, all developments are progressing according to schedule. The only limiting factor for greater progress or delay of schedule will be delivery of raw and fabricated materials and equipment.

In order to appreciate what the Commission is doing, note the following facts on Capital Construction Budget: The capital construction budget for 1946-47 was \$57,386,507.

The actual expenditure was \$46,000,000 or 80.3 per cent. of the budget. That is up until the 31st of October, 1947. Here is the 1948 programme.

In November, December and January—November, 1947, December, 1947 and January, 1948—the budget was \$19,659,000. The actual expenditure was \$14,846,000, or 75 per cent. of the budget. The total construction budget for this year is \$83,184,137.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask will any hon. member in fairness, with this information before him, ask again what has the Hydro and this Government done since 1943? Four short years. I say quite seriously, it is a record to be proud of and I want to publicly pay my sincere tribute to the work of the Commission's efficient and loyal staff.

Now, let us bring it a little more up-to-date. What is the cause of the present power situation?

The energy situation since December last has deteriorated still further. The rainfall in a large section of north-eastern Ontario and northern Quebec was below normal. The storage capacity in this area was down to 65 per cent., the lowest in fourteen years. In co-operation with the industry and the municipal commissions, a plan of conservation was carried out most successfully, and it is expected that the Commission will have ample energy resources to carry them through to the spring break-up.

Southern Ontario: In southern Ontario, or more specifically in the Ottawa Valley, the precipitation has been very light, and as a consequence, the natural flow of the Ottawa River and its tributaries, the Gatineau and the Lievre, are lower than for many years.

The three Quebec companies during the late fall supplied the Commission with "at-will" power in excess of their contractual obligation. This "at-will" energy supplied by these companies amounted to a total of 8,000,000 kilowatt-hours per week.

Owing to poor water conditions, this supply of energy was cut off in December and was no longer available to the Commission.

This reduction was serious in itself, but due to a continued marked depletion of reserves of stored water, the Gatineau Power Company notified the Commission to reduce its energy consumption by 4,000,000 kilowatt-hours commencing February 8, 1948.

On February 10, 1948, the MacLaren-Quebec Power Company requested the Commission to reduce its consumption by an additional 4,000,000 kilowatt-hours commencing February 16, 1948.

This second reduction in energy delivery made a total of 16,000,000 kilowatt-hours at the time of the yearly peak. Let me emphasize, the cancellation of 8,000,000 kilowatt-hours per week of "at-will" energy then reducing firm deliveries by another 8,000,000 kilowatt-hours per week by Quebec companies is the primary cause of the present shortage.

Therefore, it was found necessary to require all municipal and direct consumers in the southern Ontario system to reduce their energy demand.

I stress these storage conditions simply to emphasize the cause of the present power shortage, and to point out the absurdity of the amendment moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), in which he condemns the Hydro Commission and the Government for the present power shortage.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): You mean it was not caused by the Liberal Government?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: If they had planned far enough ahead, we would not have had it.

It is not necessary to enlarge further on the amendment but to emphasize that to criticize the Commission for lack of water, which means power shortage—which is a condition covering almost the whole of this continent, although Ontario is better off than most countries—is simply and wholly criticism for criticism's sake.

We have taken advantage of every possible circumstance to obtain more power, and we have been successful to the extent of adding, at peak, approximately 175,000 horsepower, or a total of 8,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy per week.

This includes especially Hydro-Quebec, Gatineau, MacLaren-Quebec and Beauharnois, who have always been willing to make available to us since 1943 any power resources not being utilized. We are grateful for this assistance.

Now, Mr. Speaker, actually there is no great cause for alarm about our power situation. This province is still enjoying unprecedented prosperity and expansion. Our difficulty, owing to natural cause, is seasonal, and wholehearted co-operation by all our consumers will solve it, with very little hardship to anyone. If consumers will but conserve what is being wasted, it would not be necessary to restrict even "at-will" customers, and there would be power enough for industry, farm, and home. The Government and the Commission wishes to thank all who have co-operated in the plan of power conservation.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, all power and other problems for years to come will be met and solved by the brilliant, courageous and vigorous leadership of our present hon. Premier of the Province (Mr. Drew),—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. CHALLIES:—in whom the people of this province have explicit confidence, and with whom it is an honour and a privilege to serve.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. VICTOR MARTIN (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to take part in this debate, I want to associate myself with the other speakers who preceded me in extending to you, Mr. Speaker, congratulations on your second anniversary as Speaker of this House, and the hope for continued good health for years to come.

I also wish to extend my thanks to you, Mr. Speaker for the lovely dinner you gave us last night. I do not know if it was because it was St. Patrick's Day, but every one seemed to enjoy themselves tremendously. I think I speak for every one when I say "sincere thanks." It was a grand party.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MARTIN: I also wish to congratulate the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Everyone in this House admired the way the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) delivered his address. He made a very good impression on all the hon. members in appearing for the first time in this Legislature.

To the hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) goes my congratulations. He has acquitted himself very well, and his subject on hydro was well received by all.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the previous speakers in paying tribute to the late Dr. Hobbs Taylor. Although I did not know him as well as some hon. members in this House, it was my good fortune to personally meet him and he seemed like a real country doctor; always ready to render service. His memory will be long remembered by all those who had the opportunity of knowing him.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I want to tell the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) how pleased I was to have had the pleasure of meeting him in the City of North Bay this January, and sitting together at the same table at the luncheon tendered him by the civic officials of the City of North Bay, and to a dinner sponsored by the North Bay Chamber of Commerce at which he was the guest speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I listened attentively the other day to the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) when he spoke on the north. I was waiting for the moment when he would say something about Nipissing. I suppose it was not intentional that he overlooked my riding. We, of Nipissing, consider ourselves of the north. We may not claim mines as they do in other districts, but we have in Nipissing, of primary importance, lumbering, farming, fishing and so on. I remarked that he also mentioned that there will be a federal riding created in the north, dividing the Cochrane district into two ridings. I might mention that Nipissing is also divided into two ridings in the federal House, thus making two extra ridings for Northern Ontario in the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker, I also listened to the hon. member for Addington (Mr. Pringle) who claimed to have the only mica mine in Canada. I might say that we had in Nipissing the largest mica mine ever found in North America. Every one has heard of the Purdy Mine, which was discovered by Mr. Purdy. He was a government scaler previous to this discovery; then he sold it to a mining company.

This mine is located half way between Bonfield and Mattawa, two miles off the Trans-Canada Highway, and it was in operation all during the war years, which contributed a lot towards the winning of the war. You can find in the Toronto Museum the largest piece of white mica ever produced on this continent. I believe it is 4 x 8 feet in size. They had a shop in Mattawa and one in North Bay where the mica was cut.

There was also another smaller mica mine opened adjacent to this property known as the Amic Mica Mine. The cutting of this mica was done in my home town. We were able to attract this company to open up a shop there to do the cutting. Since the war ended, they were forced to close, as the market dropped in price considerably and they could not operate at a profit and meet foreign markets such as India.

There was a new discovery made a few years ago close to this property, of large deposits of brucite. The Aluminum Company of Canada has purchased many claims and staked others. Magnesium products are made from brucite. It was also used for making flares and incendiary bombs during the war. You can also produce a metal lighter than aluminum and stronger than steel. If the Aluminum Company of Canada is interested in this property, there is no doubt that this mine will be in operation before very long, which will mean a lot to the people of Nipissing.

Mr. Speaker, I was glad to hear our leader speak the other day and mention the necessity of establishing a processing plant in the north. For two years, I have been advocating such a plant, and have spoken on it at length so I do not propose to take the time of the House in repeating it again.

Since the North is daily increasing in population, new town sites are being formed, and all the meat that could be produced in such a plant could be used up locally, and as our hon. leader (Mr. Oliver) mentioned, it should be tried on an experimental basis and as time goes on, build it up. I still maintain there is no better location for such a plant than North Bay, as it is the hub of the north, with three railways passing through it, and all highways are leading to and from in every direction.

Mr. Speaker, I wish at this time to thank the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) for the extension of hydro line through our community. We were hooked up on the 17th of December, and it really was a good Christmas box. It was a very long time in coming, but we are all

very appreciative of it now, and hope that within a very short time, all the rural areas of my district of Nipissing will enjoy electricity as there are no persons more deserving of hydro than the farmers, as there are so many things they can do with electricity.

In many cases, a farmer's wife has not only the upkeep of the house, but must also take part in the chores of the farm, and are very deserving of enjoying the same things that the urban wife enjoys. She would have her washing machine, refrigerator, et cetera, which is really needed on a farm. During the summer, they cannot be at the store to shop daily and, therefore, cannot enjoy to the same extent the foods that their urban sisters enjoy, as they have no way of keeping them.

This is the main reason why many farmers abandon their farms, and more so, they cannot induce their sons or daughters to stay on the farm as they are so far behind in the way of living that after they have tasted a bit of city life, one cannot coax them back as they are deprived of so many things. The complaint is why be a farmer without all the necessities of life that we are deprived of by not having electricity. The young boy or girl cannot be induced to remain or go back to farm life. So the sooner our rural areas are electrified, the sooner the exodus towards the city will ease and our urban centres will not be influxed with boys and girls that should be on the farm.

Mr. Speaker, as you all know, I come from a small town of less than 500 population, and with the hydro in, it may be that we can encourage small factories to establish in Bonfield as we are well located. The C.P.R. passes through our town, and we are only 2 miles from the No. 17 highway with a good road leading into it. We are situated on a nice lake, and plenty of room for expansion; we have over 800 acres within the corporation, with 465 of a population.

Many more towns in my riding could enjoy the same benefits once they are served with hydro, and might be one solution in relieving the congestion

which exists at the moment in the large cities. I hope the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) will keep Bonfield and other towns in Nipissing in mind when he urges decentralization of industry.

Mr. Speaker, since speaking last year on highways, the paving of North Bay-Mattawa highway has begun and about half of it is paved and plans are to complete it as far as Mattawa early this year. The traffic on this No. 17 highway has tripled within the last 2 years, and will still increase. This is due to the development of the power plant at Des Joachim, employing so many men, and the building of the Cave Plant Dam above Mattawa.

Two years ago there was one bus making one daily trip between Ottawa and North Bay, and after December, they were not in operation until spring. This winter, there were two busses daily in operation all winter, and by this spring, proposals are there might be four busses in operation; that in itself gives you an idea of the increase in traffic.

To the Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), I want to say thanks for the paving of part of this highway. I am also appreciative of the re-routing of the Verner Warren Highway, which is well under way, and which will eliminate a railway crossing which may result in the saving of lives.

Mr. Speaker, during the last and previous years, I received many requests from disabled and unemployables who were asking if I could do anything for them in the way of obtaining some kind of pension from the Government. I strongly believe that such persons are very deserving of pensions, as, through no fault of their own, they cannot work. We also have to care for their dependants.

Some pension scheme should be introduced by the Ontario Government to cover all these handicapped persons. The only recourse they have is to unemployed relief, and this, for a small municipality, is almost prohibitive, be it a township or a town. I will cite my own town for an example, and the hon. members will see what I am driving at, and will agree

with me that it deserves a lot of merit; and I am not only talking for my district, as I know most of the hon. members are confronted with the same problems in their respective ridings. We have a population of 465, and an assessment of \$65,000 in round figures, which means that one mill represents \$65.00. Suppose we had two or more families of unemployables on relief, where would the position of this small municipality be if we have to contribute 50 per cent. to the relief cost, plus so much per person for medical fund which was 56 cents per person a year ago—I believe it has increased since that time.

We are very fortunate not to have any at the present time. However, the township of Bonfield, of which I am the treasurer, had to support 1 family for 5 months, and will give you exactly what the Government share and the municipality's share was for that short period. The time they were on relief was from December, 1946, to April, 1947. There were 11 in the family, which meant the municipality was paying 11 times 56, or \$6.16 per month for medical funds of which the municipality pays 100 per cent. During these 5 months, relief to the amount of \$319.00 was issued, of which the department paid \$143.82, and the township contributed \$175.18, or just about 22 per cent. more than the department paid.

The municipality has an assessment of \$125,000, which represents \$125.00 per mill rate. Had this family been on relief for the year it would have cost 3 mills to the ratepayers to keep this family alone, and had they been in the town of Bonfield it would have cost the ratepayers 5.65 mills to maintain the same family. We do not know the day we will have 2 or more such families and all small municipalities in the province are up against the same situation. So I urge the Government to amend its share of the cost of relief to small municipalities on a gradual scale, say starting point of 90 per cent. for the smaller municipalities and decrease as the ability of larger municipalities to pay increases. Such municipalities simply

cannot afford relief on this basis and are sometimes penalizing the applicant which would be very deserving of it.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned last year the seriousness of the shortage of country doctors especially in Nipissing and I presume the same situation exists in other parts of the province. In such a large district as Nipissing I can only count 2 country doctors. The only other towns and cities in which doctors are available are Mattawa, Sturgeon Falls and North Bay. Some families are as far as 30 miles from doctors. If there were a few more country doctors you would soon relieve congestion in our hospitals, as instead of rushing to the hospital at the least little sickness, patients could be treated at home by a local doctor. The Government would save a tremendous amount of money as most of these patients are a charge to the Government and the municipality. With part of the money saved they could find some way of helping a new doctor to establish himself in a small town by either supplying him with the necessary equipment to begin, or paying him a subsidy for a few years. I was vitally interested in this matter of doctors and heard that Quebec had passed a bill last year, and I wrote for a copy of the bill, which I will quote now in part:

"An Act to encourage the establishment of physicians in country districts, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, February 28th, 1947:

"WHEREAS many country districts of the province lack a sufficient number of physicians to provide the necessary medical assistance to the population:

"WHEREAS it is expedient to adopt measures in order to encourage the establishment of physicians in these districts;

"THEREFORE, His Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

"1. The Government is authorized to spend, out of the consolidated revenue fund, a total sum of \$1,000,000

during a period of 10 years, as and from the coming into force of this Act, to encourage the establishment of physicians in country districts of the province which are not sufficiently provided with medical services.

"2. The Government may, out of such sum,

"(a) grant scholarships to medical students who are recommended by the Council of the Faculty of Medicine of a University within the province, and who undertake to establish themselves and reside in country districts as soon as they are admitted to the practice of the medical profession, and to grant them allowances for such purpose at the time of their establishment;

"(b) to grant similar allowances to all other physicians who agree to establish themselves and reside in the country."

Now, Mr. Speaker, if we had more country doctors the general public in rural places could be educated to pay regular visits to their doctor thus preventing a lot of serious sickness and a decrease in mortality would be felt. You will agree with me prevention is better than cure so therefore the sooner we can encourage doctors to establish themselves in small towns the better.

Mr. Speaker, there is a matter I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett). I think if I read a letter from the North Bay Chamber of Commerce I just received, the problem will be clear to the hon. Minister and perhaps he will give it serious and early consideration. I quote:

"Now that spring is almost here, and bearing in mind the flood conditions which existed in this area during the spring of 1947, the people of North Bay and district are much concerned about what the Provincial and Federal Governments proposed to do, concerning adequate flood control of Lake Nipissing's water.

"Following the terrible damage inflicted on property owners and our lakeshore last spring, we received as-

surances that both the Federal and Provincial Governments would take some action in the near future to correct the situation and prevent a recurrence of flood conditions in this area.

"Mr. Williams, Deputy Minister of Public Works, in your Government, assured me by telephone several times, that he was most concerned about the problem and was giving it lengthy study. Two months ago, at which time I last spoke to him, he assured me that he was about to make recommendations for quick action on the construction of a spillway, which would assist in preventing future floods, by creating a greater outlet for water from Lake Nipissing down the French River. He told me at that time, also, that they were in communication with the Dominion Government at Ottawa, concerning what proportion of cost the Ottawa Administration would bear.

"Would you be so kind as to place this question before the Government at your earliest convenience. We would appreciate it if you would explain to them that the voters in this district are becoming a little impatient and that they would like to know what the Government is going to do about flood control on Lake Nipissing. I think you will agree we have all been very patient and have accepted the Government's word that it plans to take some action to remedy the situation. We feel now, however, that the time is ripe for action and not for words.

"Thanking you for your attention to this request, I am

Respectfully,
(signed) Bruce McLeod,
Secretary."

Mr. Speaker, in closing may I express the hope that the suggestions I have made will be accepted in the spirit in which they are given so that the people of Nipissing may benefit through the action of this Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that you now declare it 6.00 o'clock.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) if it is the thought that we will finish the debate tonight?

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, if the list I have before me is correct, I think we will finish it, except for the conclusion of the debate, which I think the hon. members will agree could more conveniently be done on Tuesday afternoon. It is customary for the mover to close the debate where there are amendments, and we can have the vote on Tuesday afternoon.

It being 6.00 o'clock, the House recessed.

MR. M. C. DAVIES (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, at the very outset, may I join with other hon. members who have spoken in bringing to you our sincere appreciation of the patience and the kindness and the firmness which you have exercised in occupying the office of Speaker during this session. We wish you many, many more years of splendid service, and I can assure you, hon. sir, that to look at you with the broad smile on your face gives one who is about to make his first speech a good deal of confidence and assurance.

Likewise, I consider it only part of my privilege to express the kindly feelings which all of us have had with regard to the late Dr. Hobbs Taylor, a kindly gentleman, most sincere in his duties as an hon. member of this House, and most conscientious in the discharge of his duties towards his constituents.

We are very grateful on this side, Mr. Speaker, in that the mover of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne (Mr. Pryde) was selected from this side. Sometimes, we are considered to be a little bit outside of the pale by some of our hon. members farther to the right on this side, but I can assure such hon. members that we are very close to the full working of the Government, and we are whole-heartedly behind all of its endeavours and its legislation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DAVIES: And, so we are very grateful that the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde), a new hon. member in this House, was selected for this honoured position, so I know I am doing just as others have done in passing on to him our heartiest congratulations and our best wishes for further success.

Likewise, to the seconder (Mr. Hamilton), who handled a subject which is very, very difficult, and which he discharged with an excellence which I am sure is worthy of the commendation of all.

As seems to be the custom, it is the part of the local member to say something about his constituency. I have the honour and privilege to represent one of the great industrial areas of the Province of Ontario, the City of Windsor. We are a manufacturing and a residential area. Mine is made up of the great industries which have enabled the town of Walkerville—as it once was, and we still like to think of it as such—to be known far and wide in almost every country of the world. We make everything from wire fencing to cars, from paper boxes to toilet articles. We have anything in the line of heavy and light industry, which I believe is evidence of the fine workmanship we have, the splendid management we enjoy and the happy relationships which exist in my constituency.

Very strange things, to people away from the border, seem to happen along the border. Usually we know what we want, we take it, and then we follow the procedure of asking for it, and by and large that seems to work quite satisfactorily, although sometimes a little bit to the disturbance of other parts of the province. And yet, it is that very spirit, Mr. Speaker, which has made the border what it is, a community of daring, of courage, of faith, and of tolerance, where we find the banker living next door to the electrician, the employer living on the same street as the employee, where there is no racial difference, where, I am very happy to

say, we know nothing of religious intolerance. These are typical of the experiences which one enjoys living in such a place as the border cities.

Its history goes well back into the history of this province, with both French-Canadian and Anglo-Saxon stock; tremendous contributions have been made by some of the well-known names throughout this province, the Drouillards, the Willetts, the Poissons, the St. Pierres and the Langlois', these are common names representing splendid families of the area. Likewise, with them, we find the name of Prince, the name of Wykel, the name of McKee, the name of McGregor, the name of Campbell, each in his own particular way having contributed toward the building up of this very important part of our province and of our Dominion.

When one stops to think of the border, he realizes that there are tremendous opportunities, and yet that those opportunities create responsibilities. We have known what it is to go through a very severe depression. Likewise, even through depression, we have held on to what we believed to be our Canadian way of life with a firm tenacity of faith. We have enjoyed tremendous prosperity, and in the days of that prosperity you will find the border has in its expression of generosity matched itself with any other community in the Province of Ontario.

Made up of, I say, these rather strange differences, knowing these varying experiences, it is no wonder that there is a tremendous future ahead of us if only we can retain the fine faith which our forefathers had when they made on the Detroit River the fine city of Windsor.

Now, it is my purpose to speak, Mr. Speaker, on two or three matters which I believe to be of general importance.

First of all, I think that every hon. member of this House, and indeed everyone in the province, is vitally interested in the question of old-age pensions. I am in no position to speak from a legislative standpoint, because I am not a student of the great statutes and enactments which are passed from

time to time by the Government of our country, but I think that it is vitally important for us to come face-to-face with a very real problem which does exist today at the very outset, and may I say that this Government has done far more than any other government in the appreciation of old-age pensions and their payment to those who deserve and who are entitled to them—granted, not as much as we would like, but at the same time I think that we have to face this matter of old-age pensions from a very realistic point of view.

I said I knew nothing about the necessary procedure in the enactment of various laws, but I have raised this question in my own mind, Mr. Speaker, just as a very ordinary citizen:

I think that we all recall the enactment of legislation federally with regard to the baby bonus. If my memory serves me right, the various provinces were not consulted in that it became a matter of economic necessity. I am full out for the baby bonus, but at the same time, as you and I, Mr. Speaker, look back over the history of our own families and of their families, is it not a fact that wherever there was a spark of love in a mother heart, or there was any semblance of responsibility in the heart and life of the father, the children were taken care of? I am not decrying the importance nor the benefit of the baby bonus, but no means test is required here for it, I am given to understand—although I received none myself; the bonus coming in after my own children were grown up—that whether rich or poor, whether needing it or not, the baby bonus must be accepted.

But, what about the old people? I believe very thoroughly that it must become a federal matter, and that it must become a matter which can be put into effect on exactly the same basis—though perhaps not guaranteeing quite as many votes for the party in power—as that which made the baby bonus possible. I feel that those who have given of their lives, who have contributed of their services, who indeed have made their sacrifices, are, if there is any question of debate, entitled to their

care and preservation in their declining years, even more so than the children.

It should very definitely, I believe, be on a contributory basis. After all, if this country is worth working in, worth living for—yes, and very many died for it—surely all of us who have the ability to earn should be quite prepared to give of our share in order that some day, though we may not enjoy it ourselves, those who have attained the age of 65 or 70 years will not feel that they are paupers as they receive their monthly cheques, but will be honoured to feel that they are now receiving part of that which they have contributed and which has been contributed by others.

I am given to understand that this Government of ours is full out for a nation-wide contributory old-age pension scheme, and I say that it is time for us to cut the red tape and for Ottawa to take this matter as a federal matter, not necessarily hanging various sorts of enticements before provinces and taking taxes away and all that kind of thing, but rather face this thing as a federal responsibility in exactly the same way as they accepted and gave to us the baby-bonus responsibility.

The second thing I wish to speak about for a moment, Mr. Speaker, has to do with what I believe to be a most important part of the make-up of our reform and mental institutions. As perhaps you know, hon. sir, during the last war, it was my privilege to be a padre in the Royal Canadian Air Force, and I think that any of us who had the privilege of serving our country in that capacity came to realize that, after all, our job was not just simply to preach a 20-minute sermon on Sunday and call that a week's work, but rather we found there were innumerable opportunities. I know from my own very limited experience, there were innumerable opportunities when the chaplain was the only man who could finally straighten out the chap who went "off the deep end," as we used to say, and it was the padre's job to go into the cells and see just what was back of the particular trouble which brought this boy into this particular situation.

And I venture to say this, that, even from my experience as a civilian, when I have gone down to jails and have visited men and women in their cells, I have found that some, in many instances, very small and disturbing factor was the beginning of what developed to be a life of serious crime, because the boy or girl had no one in whom to confide, was afraid of the police officer, thought the best and smartest way to live was to beat the law, found himself or herself in serious trouble.

Surely, when these boys and girls and men and women are confined to our institutions, it is vitally important that there shall be available to them at all times—not just part of the time, but at all times—the benefit of spiritual help and spiritual counsel.

It is recognized in almost every phase of life that part and parcel of the make-up of man is his spiritual side, and I submit that in this province of ours, where tremendous advancements are being made in the line of reform for those who have run afoul of the law, we shall not overlook the intrinsic value, and the absolute necessity of caring for the spiritual side of those who are put under our care in this way.

I have spoken to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) and he is very sympathetic to this, but I think it is well for us to have this matter brought before this House in order that further impetus might be given to bring into being a responsible, qualified chaplain service in each of our reform institutions. And may I add, Mr. Speaker, I am in no way looking for a job; I have had the present one for twenty-six years, and I expect to stay where I am for another such length of time, if they will have me.

With regard to our mental institutions; some of us know these institutions very well, Mr. Speaker, and here again, if I may refer to my own experience in the chaplain service, I found that in very many instances, some of the boys who “cracked up,” as we said, were able to be straightened out by the sympathetic understanding which could only, it seems to me, be displayed and

manifested through a padre. I have had many experiences, for there were “crack-ups” in the Air Force, both on this side and Overseas, and somehow or other, the chaplain who is trained to deal with these particular mental problems is of splendid help and assistance to the medical staff. We have everything else for them, and yet are safe in saying that we cannot find a complete restoration, physically and mentally, without some sort of restoration, spiritual as well as physical.

I feel in these two great services which this province is called upon to render, there should be coupled with them, the importance of establishing full-time chaplain services in our penal institutions and in our mental institutions.

I want to speak about one more thing, Mr. Speaker, if I may, and that is the problem which is confronting every one of us so vitally during these days, as manifested by this evil ideology we call “communism.”

It is not my intention to speak about it politically, as there are others who are far more qualified to deal with it than am I. I do want to pay tribute at the very outset, however, in dealing with this matter, to the splendid series of articles now being published in the *Windsor Daily Star* as a result of the visit of their reporter, Mr. “Don” Cameron, to some of the hot-beds—if we may call them the “hot-beds”—of communism.

The courage displayed by this newspaper is so great that there are 25 and more newspapers across this country now making use of that series, and there is becoming in the mind of the individual—the citizen, the ordinary man—a consciousness that there is something going on in our midst, working, striving, struggling against the very things which have made this nation and this province of ours really great.

I want to speak of the responsibility which rests upon each one of us as individual citizens, because after all, if this Canadian way of life of ours is worth living for, then I plead with each one of us as citizens to live for it.

It is so simple for us to say that the responsibility for the carrying on of government, for the maintenance of law and order, for the protection of citizens' rights will be passed on to the hands of others. If we are Canadians, then it is for us to so live our way of life that there will be no room in the life of individual Canadians to give any place for any of the teachings of that which would destroy the Canadian way of life.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DAVIES: I find nothing, Mr. Speaker, in the teachings of this so-called form of government which can be of any attraction to me, because, somehow or other, I believe that I am the inheritor of something great, something splendid, and something that is far beyond what we have now attained, and that has been made possible because men and women come to this province and to this country, not with the idea, Mr. Speaker, of getting everything they can out of it, but of giving everything they can to it. When I listen to bills being presented in this house which contain anything that touches finance, and money, and increased taxes to give people all sorts of things, whether they deserve them, or whether they have earned them or contributed toward them, it is amusing to me. Surely to goodness it is the bounden duty of every citizen to accept his responsibility and so master our way of life that we shall find no place for the intrigue, nor for the gradual working in of that which would destroy the way we seek to live.

Mr. Speaker, our heritage is tremendous. It is in the hands of individual citizens to preserve our heritage, not in the hands of government, not in the hands of the army, the air force or the navy, or the police; it is your responsibility and mine that we shall live fully, completely, and well. Thus it is that we plead for a re-kindling of the fine, noble, strong Canadian spirit, for that tenacious British spirit which has been the means of giving to the world that

which we now enjoy: a freedom, a tolerance, an understanding, a Christian way of life.

The great bulwark against communism, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, is the heritage which we have received in our holy religion. Perhaps this is not the best place to mention that, but certainly as we are searching around for ways to combat that irreligious teaching, we shall fall back on the way which does represent the truth and the light. And I am holding on to that. Then, come what may, as stalwart soldiers and citizens, not only of this great Dominion, but also of the Great God, we shall be prepared to maintain that which we have received.

Thus it comes down to the point where each one of us must choose by whom we shall live. Shall it be Christ, or shall it be Stalin? Shall it be God, or shall it be mammon? The answer rests, Mr. Speaker, with each individual citizen of this province.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, may I join with those who have preceded me in extending to you my congratulations in assuming your office for the second term, and also for the fact that you are enjoying good health; and I am sure that you will fill your office in a very dignified manner, and a very fair manner.

I would like also to join with the other speakers in congratulating the mover of the reply to the Speech from the Throne (Mr. Pryde). He did a difficult job very well. Also to the seconder, the hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton), who did an excellent job in seconding the motion. I am sure we all appreciate it.

I believe at this later hour as regards the debate that most of the ground has been fairly well covered, and I will not deal with it in too much detail, but I do want to take up some matters pertaining to our own part of the coun-

try, and later on deal with two or three points that are mentioned in the Speech from the Throne.

I suppose it gets a bit monotonous to speak of your own riding, but I would just mention briefly, for the benefit of some of the hon. members who have not had the opportunity of getting up that far, one or two points. I do not have to mention the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) because we have in Fort William one of our streets, and one of our schools, named, I understand, after his father, so he is fairly familiar with Fort William. I am accepting the word of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) that there are many hon. members who have not been up our way, and so for their benefit, if for no one else's, I am going to mention just a few of the industries we have in Fort William.

As you know, we have a railway terminal, where the two great trans-continental railways transport the grain from the West into the elevators. The storage capacity at the head of the lakes, including Port Arthur, as well as Fort William, is 92,000,000 bushels; that is a bushel for every mile between the earth and the sun.

We have a very large plant which, during the war, made airplanes. I am sorry to say that back as far as about 1938 they were making airplanes and sending them to Turkey, but in some mysterious way they cannot explain, they were used by Franco. However, today that plant is engaged in making trolley coaches and gasoline buses, and I understand that a number of the trolley coaches are used on the streets in the City of Toronto. We also have a number in use in our own town, Fort William.

We have a very large sawmill, and most important of all, we have a lot of very fine people, upward of 32,000 in all, with 39 different nationalities. These different peoples, many of them coming from Europe, get along very well together. We have no racial discrimination, and as the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Davies) mentioned regarding his riding, the dif-

ferent religious denominations get along very well together.

Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to speak on labour, but I might mention the fact that throughout the entire war we had nothing in the way of labour troubles at the head of the lakes, as far as the local people were concerned. We had a couple of strikes. One of them had to do with the great lakes shipping, and the other the saw-mill and lumber workers and not the city employees, but we got along very well.

They are very highly industrialized and I think that shows the advantages of the unions.

I missed the opportunity of hearing the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) present his address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and the answer given by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew).

On that day I had the good fortune, while I missed something here, to be a delegate from the council of Fort William, in Chicago. I was there with the Rev. Dan McIvor, the hon. member of the House of Commons for Fort William, and we presented 4 former Fort William hockey players with tokens of goodwill, in the way of club bags. We have a man by the name of Poile, Bodnar, and Stewart, of the Chicago Black Hawks team, and then a man by the name of Jack Adams, who for some years has been manager of the Detroit Red Wings. That was my first trip to Chicago, and I was somewhat surprised that so many people want to live in such a small space. It is a very large city. I was only there for a couple of days, and did not have a great deal of opportunity to see the city, but I did enjoy the visit, and it was indeed a pleasure, and I felt very proud that we had produced in Fort William such excellent hockey players.

Now, as most of the hon. members know, up in our part of the country, we have not counties as the word is commonly used here. There are some 12 districts in the Province of Ontario, so up there at the head of the lakes we have organized a number of organiza-

tions that possibly would not be in existence, if we had counties. I am not saying that in any critical sense, but it is the type of country that counties are not so suitable for.

We have the Thunder Bay Municipal League, and last year a new organization was formed, the North-western Ontario Municipal Association. I attended the first annual conference in Kenora, and there a brief was presented, and I am going to refer to extracts from some of the motions which were passed at that convention.

We are no different from many parts of North-western Ontario. The first item that I see, is the paving of the Trans-continental Highway from the head of the lakes to Kenora. I fully realize that all these matters cannot be dealt with at one time; it is a tremendously big problem. From the eastern boundary of Port Arthur constituency to the Manitoba boundary is a distance of between 500 and 600 miles, and this Association which was formed last year, known as the "North-western Ontario Municipal Association," takes in the four ridings, Port Arthur, Fort William, Rainy River and Kenora.

However, we are spending considerable money in the western districts in securing tourists to come to this province, and there is nothing in my opinion which will help to encourage the tourist trade like the providing of good roads for them to ride on. One of the motions that was passed at the convention was a motion asking this Government, as soon as possible, to pave the Trans-continental Highway from the head of the lakes to Kenora.

The next was concerning the road from Shabandowan to Fort Francis. That is a beautiful part of the country. There is no better place, I think, in Canada, for tourists. There are a number of mining businesses in that country, including the great iron ore deposit at Steep Rock, that is now in a stage of development.

Another one was a suggestion that an increase be made in the grants toward side roads.

In making these brief remarks regarding the riding of Fort William, I did not mention the fact that we have got a good agricultural settlement in that part of the province. In the production of milk and cream, the Thunder Bay district comes 6th in the province. Some years ago, under the Liberal Government, there was a marketing agent up there, and he was doing a very fine work. It was under that Government that he was withdrawn, and there has been a request for some years to re-appoint one or two more marketing agents in that part of the province.

The gentleman we had before did a lot of very fine work in the form of developing the co-operative marketing agencies, and a number of them are still found in the Rainy River district.

Another suggestion was the appointment of a qualified veterinary surgeon who would assist those who were engaged in fur farming. In the Thunder Bay district there is some \$3,000,000 invested in fur-bearing animals that are domesticated, and in plant and equipment. It is a very important business, and there is great need for a qualified veterinarian to be placed there to assist in this very important business.

Another request was the grant toward the transportation of children to secondary schools be increased. Also the revision of the annual seasonal dates for big-game hunting. Last year, of course, we had a very mild fall, and it is considered by the people who live in that part of the country that quite a number of moose were shot at a time of the year when it was too warm to save the meat, and as a result a lot of the meat was wasted.

I want to read from one short motion regarding taxation:

"As tax-exempt property, both Dominion and Provincial covers a large area in any municipality in North-western Ontario, this organization would urge that an annual grant be made to such properties in lieu of taxes."

I think one could go a little farther than that, and I hope when the com-

mittee that is forecast in the Speech from the Throne is appointed, it will review the exemptions that are now enjoyed by private companies. There are a number of private companies throughout the province. I know in my part of the country they have enjoyed special exemptions for many years, some of them even covered by special Acts of Parliament, and I think now they are able to pay their fair share of taxes.

Another motion was one dealing with the extension of hydro. That has been mentioned by previous speakers from that part of the country this afternoon as has also a grant for old-age pensions. I will have more to say on that, when I come to the Speech from the Throne.

I was rather amused the other day by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) in his address. He suggested that up in Northern Ontario they load up a northland railway coach and bring the young people down to show them Toronto. Well, I think in this very important part of the province of ours, it would be better if they took a load of the people from down here and took them up there, and let them see that part of the country. I think our young people up there know more about this part of the country, than most people think. I know that some of them do.

I am going to mention some motions which were passed by another organization, which I mentioned earlier. I have in my hand the submission by the Ontario Municipal Association, which represents some 253 municipalities throughout this province, and they have a very active Association.

Last fall they recorded some very important resolutions, and I think they are worth putting on the record here.

The first I am going to quote is one regarding the marriage regulations:

"The Association believes that one of the causes of the increase in the divorce rate, and the increasing welfare problems flowing from domestic discord, is a lack of knowledge of the problems of married life, and that an important factor in the development

of such problems is the prevalence of venereal diseases.

"We, therefore, recommend first, that persons intending to marry be required to file a health certificate with the issuer of marriage licenses, or if the marriage is to be by banns, that the clergyman who solemnizes the marriage and;

"2. That the registrar - general supply the issuer of marriage licenses with a booklet explaining the 'Problems to be considered on contemplation of marriage,' to be issued to all applicants for marriage licenses."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. ANDERSON: The next is one dealing with hospitalization costs:

"The Association requests that all hospitalization costs should be the complete responsibility of the Provincial Government, as such costs are not a proper municipal responsibility."

I could say a good deal about that. I know that they are something that are a problem in many municipalities. I mentioned in my speech last year that in the year 1946 the City of Fort William had given grants totalling \$138,500.00 towards our hospitals in Fort William. This past year, 1947, we had hoped to get off a little easier. We started off by giving approximately two mills, which is \$60,000, and then we assumed the bonded indebtedness, interest on debentures, for the year, which amounted to \$21,000, and, in addition to that, we took care of the indigent patients which amounted to almost \$10,000, and before the end of the year we were faced with another grant of approximately \$13,000. If you add these amounts together, you get a sizable sum for a municipality the size of ours. I know this Government has agreed to assist in financing new hospital accommodation, but prices have gone up, the cost of building has gone up to such a point that the assistance that the Government is prepared to give is not sufficient to enable many municipalities to finance the balance. If we in Fort William got a very generous grant from

the Government under the present regulations, we would still be faced with approximately \$1,000,000 to finance through the municipality, and that, of course, is a very large amount.

Now, the next item is one on welfare:

"The members of the Association are keenly aware that during the years of unemployment in the 30's the burden of providing even a portion of welfare costs forced many municipalities into default, and are apprehensive of the result of a change in economic conditions, the control of which conditions is beyond the power of the municipalities. The Association, therefore, would urge that the Province and the Dominion assume the full responsibility for and administration of, welfare and kindred services."

I have two more to quote. The next one is one dealing with The Children's Aid Society, and it is rather lengthy. They are just asking again for a greater amount of financial assistance to be provided by the province.

The next one is on education. We change in our thinking as the years go by. I remember back in 1938 I presented a motion to the City Council of Fort William—I was then a member of the Council—that the province be asked to provide 50 per cent. of the cost of education, and I was looked upon by many of the members of Council as someone, if they had not lost all their senses, they were almost in that position. Now, this is the motion that we find by this organization:

"The Association requests that the Provincial Government, in co-operation with the Dominion Government, should meet the total cost of education."

I think that clearly shows the situation which has developed throughout this province in the past few years. While the financial position of the municipalities is in excellent shape, nevertheless the social services which have been requested by the people

throughout the province in the past few years, coupled with the fact that costs have increased, costs of government, wages, et cetera, many municipalities are being faced with financial problems that are almost impossible to meet.

I was glad to see that the Speech from the Throne contained news of the appointment of the committee that would make a study of this whole provincial-municipal problem. If you remember, last year, Mr. Speaker, I presented a motion calling for a conference to be called. The Government felt that it was too much of a problem because of the very large number of municipalities, and I was indeed pleased to see that a committee is to be appointed to look into this very perplexing financial problem.

The next and last motion is one on housing, and, by the way, I will have something more to say on housing later:

"The Association has urged the Hon. Mr. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction, and the Dominion Government to take steps immediately to improve the housing situation in Canada by speeding up and making available more materials for the building industry. We would urge your Government as well as the Dominion Government, to give every consideration to the provision of a comprehensive plan for low rental housing."

I want to now deal with two or three matters that are connected with the Speech from the Throne. Again, I was rather glad to see that the Government has taken this question of housing seriously. Although it may become a bit tiresome to some of the members, I am going to read plank eight of the famous 22 points as of 1943:

"To create an Ontario Housing Commission for the purpose of wiping out slums, improving home conditions in city, town and country and providing post-war employment on a large scale.

"An Ontario Housing Commission will be created to plan a great hous-

ing programme throughout the whole province for the purpose of creating employment in the period of readjustment and at the same time bring to an end the unsatisfactory housing conditions in many parts of Ontario."

The Speech from the Throne states this, in part:

"The housing shortage has, I know, been a matter of great concern to all of you. Now that the increasing availability of essential supplies, for the first time, makes it possible for the Provincial Legislature to deal effectively with this matter, you will be called upon to consider measures designed to greatly increase the construction of low-cost accommodation to this province."

That is good news. I do not know what the Government has in mind, but I am going to take the time to just quote briefly from an article that I thought was very good, and which I took out of the "Saturday Night." It is dated February 14th of this year. It is by Benjamin Higgins. Let us see who Mr. Higgins is:

"The people of Canada have never been well housed, and the present housing shortage has reached an intensity that is unprecedented in the Dominion's history. In this, the first of two articles, Professor Benjamin Higgins, Department of Economics, McGill University, examines the extent to which the crisis has grown. The writer is a member of the sub-committee on Housing and Planning in the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction. During the war he was Chief of the Housing Unit for the U.S. War Production Board and Special Assistant to the administrator of the U.S. Housing Authority.

"He discusses factors contributing generally to high housing costs and the special factors in the current situation. For instance, the new housing being provided in Canada today is almost entirely in the \$60 a month bracket and is within the means of only the top 5 or 10 per cent.

"Despite a fairly high level of housing construction in the last two years, Canada still fell short of current requirements by several thousand units, let alone any catching up on the tremendous back-log."

I am going to continue quoting, but first I might say that the next item, I think, is very important. The article goes on to say:

"In 1946, a year of full employment, our average income per family was not much above \$125 per month. One-third of Canadian families had incomes below \$100 per month, two-thirds had incomes below \$150 per month. Our economy has failed more completely and more miserably in the housing field than in any other area vital to a minimum standard of living. Not more than one-third of the Canadian people can be considered badly fed or badly clothed, but at least two-thirds of Canadians are badly housed. Budget studies indicate that families in the middle and low income groups cannot pay more than one-fifth of their monthly incomes for housing without depriving themselves of other basic necessities. Not more than one-third of Canadian families can afford to pay over \$35 a month for housing. Yet the new housing being provided is almost entirely in the \$60 a month bracket and upwards. Such housing is within the means of only the top 5 or 10 per cent. of Canadian families."

Now, I do not believe it is the intention of this Government, Mr. Speaker, to go into the housing business. I am sorry that they do not feel so disposed, but I do believe this, that before we completely solve the question of supplying low-cost housing in Canada to those in the low income brackets it will be necessary for the Provincial Governments, and the Dominion Government and municipalities, to work out some plan for low-cost subsidized housing for those in the low-income brackets. I know we can get along without doing that. We may do it, thinking we are saving money, but we will pay the cost

in other directions. We will pay for the lack of housing with an increase in the breaking-up of homes and juvenile delinquency, and in disease, if we have not got proper shelter for our people. I do hope that whatever plans this Government brings forth, that it will provide low-cost housing in some form for the people, for the many people in this province who are today in very great need of housing accommodation, that they can pay for.

I am going to say a word or two on old-age pensions, but before I do I am going to mention something that some of you may know and some of you may not know. I think it is well, sometimes to turn back the pages of history and just see what has happened. We take too much for granted sometimes. Our past leader, or founder, I should say, the late J. S. Woodsworth, was elected to Parliament following the first world war, and, by the way, he was put in jail although he was a very innocent man, and a good, law-abiding citizen. His parents were United Empire Loyalists, and he was a man who had a splendid record in this country. He was well spoken of in Parliament, even although he was on the Opposition. Prior to the 1926 election, he wrote a brief letter to the Leader of the Government and to the Leader of the Opposition, and I am going to put on record the short letter he wrote:

"Dear Mr. King: As representatives of Labour in the House of Commons, may we ask whether it is your intention to introduce at this session legislation with regard to (a) provision for the unemployed; (b) old-age pensions. We are venturing to send a similar inquiry to the Leader of the Opposition. Yours sincerely, J. S. Woodsworth, A. A. Heaps."

At that time the two old parties in Parliament were so evenly matched in strength that these two men, by supporting one or the other, could either keep the Government in office or defeat it. So, they felt and rightly so, it was an opportune time to see what kind of

bargaining they could do. They did not get a very satisfactory reply from the Leader of the Opposition, and they got this answer from Mr. King. I will not read the entire letter, but just the part that has to do with old-age pensions:

"Dear Mr. Woodsworth: In answer to the question from Mr. Neill, Mr. Lapointe further intimated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce at this session legislation with respect to old-age pensions."

Let us see what the Senators said when the legislation came before the Senate. It is very brief and it is very interesting. This was a bill to give some small pension to the people at 70 years of age. This is what Senator, the Hon. C. P. Beaubien says:

"If this bill passes, the obligation of the children to look after their father and mother and grandfather and grandmother goes by the board. Is it judicious for us to impose upon our country such socialistic legislation as this—because it is nothing else—when there is no call for it?"

That is, Hansard, June 8th, 1926, page 160.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is still in the Senate.

MR. ANDERSON: Then I will read just one other short quotation. This is from the hon. John McCormick:

"I do not think there is any doubt in the mind of those who have been following the affairs of this country for some years that the measure was proposed simply in order to secure the support of two men who call themselves Labour men in the other House."

That is Hansard, June 8th, 1926, page 167. So, you see what was very unpopular in those days is recognized today, I hope, by every intelligent man and woman in this country as being a necessity.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): What is the name of that book?

MR. ANDERSON: This book was prepared by one of the daughters of the late Mr. J. S. Woodsworth. The title is, "The C.C.F. and the Liberals."

Now then, we are going to deal with old-age pensions a little bit. I want to quote, Mr. Speaker, part of the reference regarding old-age pensions in the Speech from the Throne:

"Ontario has undertaken to pay 25 per cent. share of old-age pensions increased from \$25 per month to \$30 per month. In addition, my Government has provided for a further provincial payment up to \$10 per month in cases of need, over and above the \$30, making a total of \$40 monthly in such cases."

I have no fault to find with the wording of that. I think it states the case very clearly, but I want you to remember that "in such cases," in my humble opinion, does not mean very many cases. I have not the figures for the Province of Ontario, but I would be surprised if more than 5 per cent. of the people that are on old-age pension in the Province of Ontario are receiving any or all of this ten dollars a month. In the light of the quotations I read from Hansard, I want to read you a letter I received since I came down to Toronto to attend the Session from the City Council of Fort William, and I cannot be accused of taking any part in this because I left on the 29th of February. It is dated March 11th, written by the City Clerk to myself:

"I am directed to advise you that at a meeting of the Council of The Corporation of the City of Fort William, held on the 9th inst., the following resolution was adopted, a copy of which I was instructed to forward you:

"THAT the Federal and Provincial Governments be petitioned to increase the amount of old-age pensions to \$100 per month for man and wife"—

That is a far cry from the day the Senators were quarrelling about giving them \$20.

—"and to \$50 per month for a single person;

"THAT the pension age be lowered to 65 years, and be payable to both man and wife, upon the man reaching the age of 65 years;

"THAT old-age pensions be payable to all, irrespective of their means;

"THAT such pensions be free from execution, and attachment in all courts;

"THAT old-age pensions be set up on a contributory basis."

AN HON. MEMBER: Who passed that?

MR. ANDERSON: I was very much impressed with the figure mentioned by the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Davies) in his plea regarding the old people of this country—and I agree it is a Federal matter.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Might I ask the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) if the Mayor of Fort William (Mr. Anderson) is in favour of that resolution.

MR. ANDERSON: If you have patience I will tell you what I am in favour of. I believe it is a Federal matter, and I also believe it should be given on exactly the same basis as what we term the "baby bonus." That is, it should be sent out irrespective of your financial position when you reach a certain age. Then if you are well enough off so that you do not need it, the tax collector will get it back in the form of taxes. It will eliminate that very difficult situation that arises when this means test is attached to old-age pensions.

Before I came down to Toronto I got a list of cases of the number of persons who are receiving old-age pensions in the City of Fort William. I do not know how they compare with other places. I also got a list of those who are receiving pensions outside the city. There are 75 cases outside the

City of Fort William, and one of them gets \$10 a month that the province gives—one out of seventy-five.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Can the hon. member tell me where he got that information?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, I got it from the Welfare Department of the City of Fort William. For the city, the number is 319, and 10 of them receive \$10 a month; 5 of them are receiving \$6 of the \$10; 2 of them are receiving \$5 of the \$10; 3 of them are receiving \$3, and 1 of them is receiving \$2 of the \$10. Now, it would appear that while there is a means test for the old-age pension from the Federal Government, there is a meaner means test for this \$10 because there are not very many getting it.

Mr. Speaker, I know it will be said possibly by some of the members, "Well, what is the C.C.F. doing in Saskatchewan?" I might tell you in advance they are giving \$35, and they are giving it on the same basis as the other pensions. In addition, I want to put on the record what they are doing in the way of health for these old people who are unfortunate enough to be drawing old-age pensions.

"The first province in the Dominion to extend socialized health services to its citizens—Saskatchewan—has based its plan on the principle that every one, irrespective of his ability to pay, has the right to good health, medical and hospital care, drugs, clinical and nursing services—all aspects of health protection—are provided without charge to old-age and blind pensioners and their dependents"—

I think I may at this point tell you what I am quoting from—It might seem to be C.C.F. propaganda. I am quoting from *The Veterans' Advocate* of January, 1948. I think the paper is published here in the City of Toronto.

—"and to the dependent children and mothers who are recipients of mothers' allowances. This forward-

looking programme is administered through the medical services division of the Provincial Department of Health.

"Coupled with the provision of free medical services is a social aid programme, administered by the social-aid branch of Social Welfare, through which old-age and blind pensioners and the recipients of mothers' allowances are given assistance in addition to their regular pensions and allowances. This is in keeping with the Government's policy of sharing 50 per cent. of any additional aid municipalities may consider necessary in case of need.

"By far the largest group to benefit under this free medical and social aid programme is the old-age and blind pensioners. The social aid and medical services division, in providing security and health to this group, are, together spending during this fiscal year more than \$1,000,000. The medical services division will spend close to \$400,000 for hospitalization on behalf of almost 18,000 old-age and blind pensioners and their dependents, in addition to an expenditure of approximately \$400,000 for the provision of special nursing, dental, optical, medical care and drugs for the provinces' pensioners.

"The largest single expenditure of the medical services division is for medical care. During the first seven months of this fiscal year an estimated 24,000 medical treatments received by the pension group cost the divisions \$88,000. Nearly \$65,000 has been spent on approximately 15,000 drug prescriptions, \$43,000 on 17,000 dental treatments, and \$20,000 on 12,000 optical prescriptions. The policy behind the extension of these services to persons, who otherwise could not afford them, is upheld by the steady increases in the spending of the division of from \$21.00 per pensioner in 1945 to \$30.00 per pensioner in 1947."

Now, I have taken some time on this, because I believe, Mr. Speaker—I agree

with those who say "We are living in a very wealthy province, we are not hard up at the present time, I understand—that there should be a little more liberal attitude on the part of the province to those people who are drawing old-age pensions until the time comes—and I hope it is not too far away—when the Federal Government will assume the responsibility for the entire amount, which, I think it should, because in this country, or any other country, the people who should have first claim on the wealth of the nation, in my humble opinion, are the old pioneers who helped to make it. No one else is more entitled to that consideration than are the old people of the country who are destitute when they get to be old. Before I close, I want to deal for a few minutes with Clause 19 of the famous 22 points programme. In 1943—

"19. To assure the public of adequate supplies of fuel, milk and other necessities. Adequate supplies at reasonable prices of fuel, milk and other basic necessities will be assured by effective organizations and administrative control. Representatives of labour, veteran organizations, and the consuming public will be appointed to all boards dealing with these matters."

Then I turn to the Speech from the Throne and I am going to quote a few lines from the heading "Inflationary Trends."

"During the year, prices have risen to inflationary levels. My Government has no choice but to recognize that responsibility for checking and controlling inflation rests with the Federal Government, with its jurisdiction over monetary policy, international trade, and the major sources of taxation, as well as its power to control the bulk of public expenditure."

With that I agree. I believe that the Dominion Government is and should be in a position to control prices, but I am at a loss to know if that is what the Leader of the present Government (Mr. Drew) thinks after he had this Clause 19 embodied in his programme of 1943,

because it would appear since then he has changed his mind.

I do not think there is any single thing that has taken place in this country that has had such a damaging effect on a great number of the common working people as has this inflation, and I personally think it could have been prevented if the Federal Government in Ottawa and the Opposition had taken the advice of the great mass of people in this province instead of taking the advice of big business.

To back up my statement, I am going to read a little from *The Monetary Times*, May, 1947, issue. The heading is "Price Increases and Private Enterprise."

"Mrs. Gladys Strum, C.C.F. member from Qu'Appelle, and only woman M.P. at Ottawa was recently quoted as saying 'Sometimes when I read the opinions of some of our economists, I think it is time we started a new school of economics. They regard what they call the law of supply and demand as something like the law of gravity, over which they have no control.'

"Mrs. Strum's remarks were in support of her contention that Parliament should do something about the inflated prices of commodities, and, in her words should 'not allow the manufacturers to drag us into a depression because we do not like to go to the trouble of controlling prices.' Are we going to permit this thing to go on until consumer resistance and the lack of purchasing power bring on a buying strike and another depression?"

This was in the issue of *The Monetary Times* of May, 1947. Now, let us hear what the editorial writer has to say. I think, although he appears to be opposing the views of Mrs. Strum, he is almost agreeing with her. He says—

"If Private Enterprise is to prove to its detractors that it can be trusted with control of our economic system, it must first of all curb the inflationary spiral that has been set in motion

by the more grasping and therefore the less fore-sighted of its members.

"Prices must be brought under control, and manufacturers who are taking advantage of the removal of ceilings to raise prices out of all proportion to values, must be made to realize that as sure as night must follow day, they are fashioning the noose that will hang us all.

"Examples are evident in store displays any day of the week which lead the observer to wonder how long the public will stand for it. Bits of twisted iron fashioned into garden furniture for a king's ransom. Poorly-made chairs and tables at double the prices and half the quality of pre-war years. Electric and mechanical contrivances with life expectancy of a third, now cost triple pre-war standards.

"It can't go on. Buyers' strikes are in the talking-up stage today; tomorrow, they will be with us, if the get-rich-quick merchandising policies of a minority of our manufacturers are not curbed."

Now, I agree with what is being said there with the exception of the one word, I do not think this is the minority. It seems to me that is applicable to the most of the merchandising and industrialists of this country for they have the advantage of the removal of price controls to charge prices out of all proportion to what they need in order to make a reasonable profit.

I do not think we can excuse this Government entirely. City councils across this country have passed resolutions protesting against the removal of controls, but to my knowledge this Government has never protested against the removal of control. They seem to have been satisfied to go along. Who wanted the controls left on? We will just call in two or three witnesses and see who wanted the controls left on.

Mr. H. H. Hannam—I am sorry the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is not in his place, he knows him well, the president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture—on Novem-

ber 2nd of this year—that would be 1947—ten days or so after the ceilings and subsidies had been removed, said:

"Nothing that has happened in many years has stirred farmers and dairy farmers throughout Canada to such a high pitch of resentment as has the recent action of the Dominion Government in removing ceilings and subsidies from coarse grains at this particular time. The Government's action has cut the feet from under the best livestock programme we ever had in Canada—a programme that not only achieved the greatest production of livestock, dairy and poultry products in our history, but what is more important, established some degree of stability in the whole agricultural programme and offered hope for some permanency to this stability in the future."

Now, in addition to that, I am quoting this from one of Hansard's House of Commons Debates. I will give you the page number.

MR. A. H. ACRES (Carleton): We all get Hansard.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, you all got the same copy, but it is no trouble; page 5, Tuesday, December 9th, 1947.

Now, in addition to that, the Trades and Labour Council of this country urged the Government to not remove controls until we had reached a point where there was not such an acute shortage of consumer goods across Canada. They did ask, but you see in the face of all those requests from the people, the farmers through their organizations, the trade unions through their organizations, many, many hundreds of municipalities had petitions signed, and in the face of all that, under pressure of big business to get back to what they call free enterprise, they removed the controls and today you see this, since I came down to Toronto, "Living costs up 47 per cent. over 1945, probe told."

Apparently the Liberal Government was prepared to remove the controls and the Conservative Government after seeing they had made a political blunder,

now they are fighting the battle of Hong Kong all over again.

HON. D. H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): From what are you reading?

MR. ANDERSON: This is a blotter I have here. I don't say, "It's too fat for me," it is an ordinary blotter. If you are asking about the picture I showed you, I was reading from a copy of the *Toronto Daily Star* of March 13th, 1948. I do not know whether you would believe it or not, but apparently it is the result of the commission that is investigating.

HON. MR. PORTER: I just wanted to know your authority.

MR. ANDERSON: I am willing to give it to you, I have nothing to hide, and there is no reason I should.

I am going to close my remarks pretty soon. I just want to mention one or two other items. I thought I would look up this morning and see, just to make sure, what this Progressive-Conservative name means, and I can understand now why there is a tendency on the part of some of the hon. members like yourself, Mr. Speaker, who are professing to lead, and give us something new. And then there is the tendency of the Conservatives to hang back, and the result is that between the two of you you do not get very far. According to my dictionary—I have one in my hotel room—a "Conservative" is one who is adverse to change. I think the older type will admit that. And a "Progressive" is a man who is quite willing to move forward. So between the two of you I think you can see the result.

There is one other thing I want to read in spite of any objection you may make, because this is the only way I have of putting it on the record correctly.

I am very proud to represent Fort William; I am finishing my 12th year on the Council, and that is the reason why I should feel a little proud. I have finished 6 years on Council, and this is the 6th year as mayor. I was elected

2 3-year terms for mayor. I have been opposed at the different elections by Liberals and I have been opposed by Conservatives and Labour-Progressives, so I have been through the mill pretty well.

This winter I cut out this little newspaper clipping from the *Daily Times Journal*, our local paper—which is a very good paper—dated February 4th, 1948. I want to read it particularly for the benefit of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), whom I know fairly well—

"Local Student is 'Premier.'"

A resident of Fort William now attending Queen's University, Kingston, Gelindo DeRe, 532 McIntosh Street, heads the C.C.F. Party as Prime Minister in the Queen's model parliament. According to the January 27th issue of the *Queen's Journal*, which is published twice a week by the Alma Mater Society, the Queen's model Parliament was scheduled to convene on January 29th, when Prime Minister Gelindo DeRe and his C.C.F. Party assumed the powers of Government."

Although I am getting up in years and my hair is getting pretty grey, I am glad to see the young people, not only of my home town, but of Queen's University, see the need for social change, and they are not going to just go along as the old Conservative element, those who are adverse to change.

I am going to close with just a little quotation—and I have had to listen to a lot of other gentlemen quote and quote and quote and take us all over Europe.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Is that Dr. Chase's *Almanac*?

MR. ANDERSON: No, this is a book on life insurance without exploitation. I have never read the book by Edwin C. Guillet. I do not know who he is.

HON. D. H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): You are reading this for the first time?

MR. SPEAKER: May I remind the hon. members not to interrupt the speaker.

MR. ANDERSON: These are statements made by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, the former Prime Minister of Great Britain. I just want to quote to show you when this little group here advocates social changes we are not alone. There are a lot of people in this world who realize we cannot stay in the old tracks forever; we have to make progress.

The first statement by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, our Prime Minister:

"We are not going to continue to have the resources of the earth, which are the common heritage of all, become the property only of the few. These things should not be. There should be no monopolies by the few while thousands walk the streets in poverty."

The next was Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"I am not for a return to that definition of liberty under which for many years a free people were being gradually regimented into the service of the privileged few."

I like that word "regimented." I cannot forget how the young people of this country were "regimented" during the depression into slave camps where they had to work for 20 cents a day. President Roosevelt could not forget the day either.

"I prefer, and I am sure you prefer that broader definition of liberty under which we are moving forward to greater freedom, to greater security for the average man than he has ever known before in the history of America."

And the last, Mr. Speaker, is from Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, at that time the hon. Prime Minister of Great Britain:

"You must include me and my colleagues as strong partisans of national compulsory insurance, for all purposes, from the cradle to the grave. We hope to bring the magic of averages to the rescue of millions."

Thank you.

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): I think the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) forgot to answer my question. He said he was going to.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, about the letter.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Whether you are in favour, as Mayor of Fort William of that resolution.

MR. ANDERSON: It was the letter I read from home.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I understood you to say it was a resolution from the Fort William City Council.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes. What is your question, let me get it straight.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: As Mayor, were you in favour of the resolution?

MR. ANDERSON: I think I answered that in my remarks. I told you I believe the Federal Government of this country should pay the old-age pension without a means test.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That is not what is in the resolution.

MR. ANDERSON: No, I do not think it was. If you do not accept that as an answer, I will give you a straightforward answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Might I tell the the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) he is not compelled to answer the question unless he wishes.

MR. ANDERSON: I don't mind. I would answer it in this way, that I must confess I was a little surprised at getting it because when it is so difficult to get a part of that \$10 that the province is giving, I do not know how they expected the province would give them \$50.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): It is not answered yet.

MR. S. L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, I consider it an honour to have the privilege of saying a word in this House, but before I do so, I wish, hon. sir, to congratulate you on the very high level on which you try to conduct the business of this assembly under very trying circumstances sometimes.

I also wish to pay my respects to the mover (Mr. Pryde) and the seconder (Mr. Hamilton) of the Speech from the Throne, and all those who have taken part in this debate, and especially the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Davies). I am sure that those who respect British freedom and liberty will agree with me that his address was on a level suitable to this assembly.

There have been remarks made here about the late Dr. Hobbs Taylor. I am sure I agree with everything that was said about our late hon. member. He was my desk-mate in the House, and I probably travelled a little more with him than other hon. members here, because I travelled with him on his rounds and I can assure hon. members that this House and the people of Huron and those with whom Dr. Hobbs Taylor came in contact, have lost a friend such as one rarely meets in public life, and I wish to pay to the late doctor and to Mrs. Taylor and his daughter my respects to his memory.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a few remarks to the Dominion-Provincial Conference which the Federal Government has not seen fit to reconvene, but before doing so, I would like to remind every hon. member of this assembly why they are honoured to have the privilege of sitting in this assembly to represent free people in a free assembly of a country which is a member of the greatest commonwealth of nations in the world, the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Speaker, every hon. member in this House knows what all those white

crosses in foreign lands stand for. They stand for the sacrifices of the pioneers of this country that give every hon. member in this assembly the privilege of representing free people in a free country, and I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that has been abused to the extent in this House that I consider a disgrace.

If we are to have a united Canada, we must respect the labours and the sacrifices of those who have made it possible to live and enjoy these great opportunities as free people. It has been said by an hon. member in this House that farmers have not made a fortune. I think, Mr. Speaker, it all depends on what you consider a "fortune." I believe reference was made to a fortune in dollars and cents, for we have a group in this House that seem to measure everything in this world by dollars and cents, but I would like to say to the hon. members of this House that the pioneers of this country left us an heritage that is a greater fortune than any people were ever left in this world, for this reason: it is an heritage and a fortune that cannot be bought with dollars and cents.

Mr. Speaker, to help shorten if possible or bring to a successful conclusion the last world war, each province of this Dominion, gave to the Federal Government certain rights and privileges and taxing powers, which they promised to return to the provinces at the end of hostilities. Those obligations our Federal Government has not seen fit to fulfil, and if we are to have a united Canada, it is the duty, yes, the sacred obligation of every government of Canada to keep its promises and fulfil its obligations for the welfare of all our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, Canada offered its citizens more opportunity than any other country in the world, and by the Act of Confederation, certain rights were given the Federal Government and each province was given certain provincial rights, and until that Act of Confederation is changed, it is the duty of every elected representative of the people of the province of Ontario, yes, and of this

whole Dominion, to see that those rights are protected, not only for the welfare of the people of the Province of Ontario, but for the citizens of this Dominion, and I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to say that it is the intention of the Government of the Province of Ontario to see those rights are protected.

Mr. Speaker, on the other side of the great Atlantic Ocean there lie some islands, the home of freedom, the British Isles. I would like every hon. member of this House to remember that it was the noble people of those isles that stood alone for a year between the hordes of destruction and the free peoples of the world, and it is from those shores came the pioneers of this great country in which we have the privilege to live.

I would like also to pay my tribute to those of French origin and to those of other European countries who have come here and have contributed in no small part in making this great Canada what it is today.

Mr. Speaker, it is the duty of every hon. member in this Government and of all the provinces and the hon. members of the Federal Government to see that those rights and privileges of which I spoke before are protected for all the citizens, for that is the heritage that is given us by the pioneers of this great country, freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of every citizen to follow the vocation of his choice.

Mr. Speaker, those freedoms cannot be preserved unless our Federal Government asks the representatives of all the provinces to sit around the conference table to work out a national system of taxation and welfare measures that shall be of lasting benefit to the citizens of this great Dominion of Canada.

The British Commonwealth of Nations is the most powerful grouping of nations in the world, and Canada is the most powerful nation of that group. Canada is situated between two of the most powerful nations in the world today, two nations with altogether different forms of government, and it is

our duty, the duty of every hon. member of this assembly and every government in our Dominion, to see that the affairs of our country are so directed that the citizens will see that our free way of life is a superior way, and if we are lax in our duty, another form of government can be established which shall deny you the right to sit in this assembly to represent free people in a free country.

Mr. Speaker, the great Province of Ontario, of which I am sure every hon. member of this House is proud to represent a portion, enjoys certain taxing powers and advantages that are not enjoyed by some of the other provinces of this Dominion. Those advantages we are willing to share, but the adjustments and regulations must be made around a conference table attended by all the representatives of all the provinces in conjunction with the Federal Government. In this respect, the Government of the Province of Ontario is willing to co-operate to the fullest.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the Ontario Government was to blame for the fact that this Dominion-Provincial Conference did not again convene. Mr. Speaker, there is no more truth in that statement than in any other statement we have heard both in this assembly and out of it. As I said before, Ontario is willing to share its advantages and opportunities with all the other provinces of the Dominion, but it must be done by mutual consent of all the other provinces and our Federal Government. What the Government of the Province of Ontario is not willing, and will never consent to do, is to sacrifice the liberties and rights of the citizens of Ontario to any group of bureaucrats for political advantages and not for the good of all the citizens of this Dominion.

Mr. Speaker, the development of the Province of Ontario, both agriculturally and industrially, has been accomplished under private enterprise and not under any controlled system.

I hope, and I am sure it is the hope of every hon. member of this House, that as the welfare of the citizens

demand, the Dominion Government shall see that the Dominion-Provincial Conference is re-called at an early date to work out a national system of taxation and welfare measures acceptable to all the governments and to all the citizens of this great Dominion of which we are all so proud.

There is one other subject, Mr. Speaker, on which I would like to say a few words, and that is the greatest accomplishment that has ever been achieved in any dominion of the British Empire, an accomplishment which those in opposition to this Government said could not be done and which the Federal Government said could not be done.

I am proud to be a member of the Government which has been able to do things, and still will do things, for the benefit of the citizens of Canada as a whole, and especially in doing what can be done for those to whom we owe so much in those isles across the sea.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer for a few minutes to the Ontario Government's air-borne immigration programme, and to those who are in this House tonight but who are not members of this House, and to a number of the hon. members in this House who probably have not followed the air-borne immigration scheme as closely as I have, since I have had the privilege of being at Malton airport several times to meet those who came to Canada under this programme, I would like to say that the Ontario Government's air-borne immigration scheme was set up in less than six weeks. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) went to England to meet representatives; formally announced the plan on June 20th, 1947, and the Ontario air-borne immigration branch was established on June 26th, the first planes arriving at Malton airport on August 3rd, 1947.

On Sunday, March 14th, of this year, the 185th plane landed at Malton airport, bearing the 7,000th immigrant, and I am very happy to say—and I am sure everybody connected with it feels the same—that there has never been a slip or mishap in the landing of all those

planes. One thing of which I am particularly proud is that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has seen fit on every occasion possible to personally greet those immigrants when they stepped off the planes.

The organization was streamlined, Mr. Speaker, to give immediate attention to the various details connected with immigration, including Canadian customs, Canadian immigration, medical examinations, passports, shipment of baggage by sea, purchase of air transportation and the transfer of funds from Britain to Canada; in short, for the first time in history, it was possible to do all this at one time and under one roof.

All the immigrants are given information and advised about settlement in Ontario and assisted to the fullest extent by officials in London, Birmingham, Glasgow, and so on. Those coming under this plan are between 21 and 40 years of age; they must pass a medical and character test by Canadian immigration officials. They must have sufficient funds to pay their fare which is £67—\$265—and have sufficient means to maintain themselves in Canada until employment is secured. This is an accomplishment that has not been surpassed in the history of the Province of Ontario or in this Dominion, and I doubt if it has been equalled any other place in the world.

The hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) spent several weeks in London early in July, conferring with Major Armstrong, Agent-General, Ontario House, in connection with setting up the organization in London. In all these plans, the full co-operation of the British Government was received.

Because of the shortage of housing for families, only single persons or men coming in advance of their families are accepted. At the present time about 500 of the married men who came over here have secured homes; they have jobs to support their families, and 500 of those families are settled today in Canada.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. HALL: I am sure I agree that housing in Ontario and in this Dominion probably has been short, but there is something for all of us to think about, and that is if 500 married men from those isles can come over here and without putting **anybody else** out of their accommodations secure homes and jobs to support their families, and bring them out here, surely some persons in this country have not been standing up and trying to look after themselves as they should.

In one month, the Ontario Immigration Branch organized the entire operation on this side, arranged the landing facilities at Malton, and secured and equipped the reception centre.

The immigration programme of the Ontario Government is not limited to the air plan; large numbers of British immigrants are making arrangements through Ontario House in London to come to Ontario by regular air lines and by water. These are given the same information, advice and assistance those coming under the air plan. The Salvation Army, the Red Cross and the National Insurance Service are giving the Government of the Province of Ontario invaluable assistance in all phases of immigration activity, and great credit is due Mrs. E. W. Brownell, Director of the Ontario Air Immigration Branch.

Our British immigrants leave the other side from either London or Prestwick, Scotland, they fly in large and comfortable 40-passenger aircraft, operated by the Trans-Canada Airways, or the Trans-Oceanic Airlines, and after flying one-eighth the distance around the world, they arrive at Malton airport, where, again, for the first time, an assembly line procedure has been arranged to clear them through Customs and Immigration. Officials of the Ontario Immigration Branch of the Department of Planning and Development greet them on behalf of the Government of Ontario. They are provided with fruit and cigarettes and they get lunch there, and within 40 minutes

—or one minute for every passenger—after a plane comes in, if there is no other interruption, they are on their way to Toronto in buses provided for their transportation. If they have friends or relatives in Ontario, the Red Cross arranges to have them on hand to welcome them. Light refreshments are served, cables are sent home for those who wish them, and a pleasant social time is enjoyed by all when planes arrive, even in the middle of the night.

At the reception centres, also, dormitories are provided to house the single girls until they have found quarters of their own. For this accommodation, they pay a nominal fee. Over 2,700 night lodgings were provided in the first seven months of operation.

About 80 per cent. of the British immigrants are men. Those requiring temporary housing accommodation are taken from the reception centre to the large men's residence operated by the Salvation Army, where beds for 200 men are available, and in the first 7 months of operation over 12,000 night accommodations have been provided, again at a nominal fee.

These new citizens are naturally interested in employment. The National Employment Service has set up two small branches, one in the men's residence and the other in the reception centre for the women.

It is interesting to note that, in taking advantage of this, the new immigrants have found employment throughout the province in an average of three days. It is also of interest to note that about 65 per cent. of those coming to Ontario under the air immigration plan are under 30 years of age.

These activities have been designed to secure for the Province of Ontario the best possible type of new settlers and to place at their disposal all facilities to assist them to become successful, and permanently established in Ontario.

It has been my pleasure to be at Malton airport when several of the planes landed, and I have had the pleasure of talking to several of those

who came under the plan, and I can assure hon. members of this House that they are the class of citizen we want in the Province of Ontario. They have the same faith the pioneers of this great country brought with them; they are placed under British freedom, and all they ask is the opportunity to make a living and to be provided with the opportunity, in a free land, to earn their own living.

Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of this house, I think the Government of the Province of Ontario, and the services they are rendering to those from the British Isles who want to come here and make their homes, is one of the greatest services they can render to anybody who wants to live under British freedom, and who only ask the opportunity to be able to earn their own living.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of the Legislature: In rising to speak in this debate at this late hour, I am doing so "pinch hitting" for my deskmate (Mr. MacGillivray) who has been "under the weather" for some time, and his doctor has ordered him not to stay out at night, so I felt I should take the opportunity of filling in.

I wish, in the first place, notwithstanding the fact that it has been repeated many times before, to congratulate the mover (Mr. Pryde) and the seconder (Mr. Hamilton) of the reply to the Speech from the Throne. The hon. Scotch member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) and my neighbour, the hon. member for Wellington South (Mr. Hamilton) ably did the tasks assigned to them. It is no easy task for one who has just come into the House to accomplish this task, as they did. I am sure we look forward to seeing further evidence of their ability in the future. This may also mark the possibility of putting some stamp of approval on them for future promotion.

I should like, Mr. Speaker, also to

compliment you on your work as Speaker of the House, and also for the fine dinner last night which you tendered to the hon. members of the House, and which I think promoted good fellowship amongst the hon. members, from all groups in the House. I think it is wise, once in a while to get together and forget the tasks of the week. We feel better the next day—some of us, anyway.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. McEWING: I would like to make some reference to the deceased member for Huron (Mr. Taylor). I think every one of us got to know him very well. He had a manner of forming intimate acquaintanceship with almost everybody; he was kind; he was generous; he was that fine type of citizen that are all too few these days. He certainly was a loss to his people, and a loss to this Legislature.

There is also one other person to whom I would like to make reference, who I think was known to a great many hon. members of this House. He has been mentioned once before, I think, by the hon. member for St. Patrick's (Mr. Roberts). I am referring to the press reporter, Kenneth Craig. He was a press reporter in this House for a number of years. Many hon. members got to know him fairly well.

I knew Kenneth (Mr. Craig) exceedingly well. He resided in my community. He went to school there. I knew him well, and I was many times on the farm where he lived, and from his memories of that farm, he wrote the book, "A Father on the Farm." Many of you who have read that book, I am sure, will agree with me that he portrayed life on the farm. He dedicated the book to the dwellers of the city, and I think he carried a message to them so that they should be able to realize that life on the farm was not quite so dreary, and so without colour, as a great many people believe it to be.

Kenneth (Mr. Craig) left Drayton, and got away from me for a number of years. Ten or 12 years ago, when I first came to this House, we picked up

where we left off, and although many may not know it, we had a very intimate acquaintanceship which originated in his boyhood days.

Mr. Speaker, these are serious times, and I think we are getting into more serious times every day.

It is not my purpose, because I am a member of the Opposition, to take a great deal of time to fulfill what to some is expected of members of the Opposition, that you are supposed to oppose everything done, and tear the Government to pieces, just to show you can do something in that respect.

I think part of the functions of the Opposition is to put forth some constructive criticism, some constructive suggestions, which perhaps the Government may see fit to accept.

I do not propose to put forward anything in a manner that will be hostile. I may be critical of some things, but I do not want you to feel that I am hostile. I do not want you to take the attitude that any suggestion I may make is not worth while. I think the past has proven that that has not been the case, because a number of things I have suggested since this Government came into power, have been adopted by them, and they have been very sincere about it, and I appreciate it very much.

I would like to say there is one thing about which I am a little critical, and that is with regard to the opening date of the Legislature, as it has been recently. There are several reasons for being critical of that.

In the first place, many of us who sat in the House when the present hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) was leader of the Opposition, will well remember his demanding that the House be opened earlier, and be convened so that we could discuss matters which were important. In those times we met in the middle of February, and he thought it ought to be opened in January.

For the last three years it has been opened in March, and I think the majority of the hon. members, particularly the agricultural members of this

House, are all in favour of an earlier opening day of the Session, than March.

Then there is the third reason. Reviewing the history of the opening of parliaments since the first parliament was opened in this House, we find it is rather interesting to note that out of some 76 or 77 openings, this House has opened only four times, I believe, in March. For 38 years it met in February; 25 years in January, 5 years in December, 5 years in November, and 4 years in March. The last three years, since the present Government came into power, the opening day has been in March. It seems to have been the universal thing to have it meet earlier in the year.

I would suggest to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) that he see, in his wisdom—and also in his wisdom if he is opening the House for another session—that it be a little earlier than March. This may not appeal to some of the urban centres, but it does appeal to those in the rural ridings.

Agriculture possibly comes first as a matter of interest, for a member like myself, who comes from an agricultural district. We are told now, and have been told ever since we were high enough and old enough to listen, that farming was the basic industry, and of great importance. We have an agricultural committee in this House which I think could play a very important part, which to my mind is not functioning to the extent that it ought to be. I think this agricultural committee should meet the first week the house is in session, and meet once a week during the time of the session. Many hon. members will say “What will you discuss?” There are many things to discuss, in an agricultural province, like Ontario.

For instance, freight rates: An application was made for some 20 per cent. increase in freight rates. As far as I know, there has not been a move made in this House by the agricultural committee, or the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), or by the province, to oppose it. Seven provinces in the Dominion of Canada joined to-

gether and employed one whom they believed to be one of the best lawyers in the Dominion of Canada to oppose it. Ontario and Quebec were the two provinces which did not see fit to do so.

Increased freight rates mean a tremendous amount of money to the farmers of the Province of Ontario, and with any increase in freight rates, will come an increase in trucking rates, which will cost the farmers a tremendous amount of money, to meet these increases. I think it is things like these we could have been taking up in committee, and finding some way of putting forth our side of the question.

Marketing of farm products is a thing we should spend some time on. I do not think we are spending enough time in the grading of our apples, the grading of our fruits, and the grading of our potatoes. We are actually losing our markets. You go into a store to buy apples, and the grade of our Ontario apples is such that people will not buy them, but will buy apples from other provinces, such as British Columbia. It is a shame the place our apples and potatoes are taking in our own markets in Ontario, and I think we could and should spend a good deal of time on that. We are losing out in the competition.

These things will mean a lot to us. And there are many things which go along with them. Last year, when the feed situation was so serious, there was nothing done by the Department of Agriculture to assist the farmers to find a solution. In 1940 and 1941, the government of that day came to the assistance of the farmers when there was a feed-crisis, and it meant a good deal to the farmers. I do not think I will refer particularly to any more of them tonight.

The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) spoke about these famous "points." I think pretty soon they will become "infamous."

However, there is one thing I would like to mention which is one thing from which the farmers have been suffering, and that is the manipulation and

speculation of the stock market. It came to my knowledge three or four weeks ago that the thing is existing, as much so as ever. A friend of mine had six carloads of cattle brought down; he was on the market the week before, and he came down during this week. Those who were controlling the setting of prices offered him \$2.50 per hundred less for the same grade of cattle than in the previous week, and when he disposed of those six carloads, he suffered a loss of \$3,000. He cannot stay in business very long and do that, and the farmers are going to have to pay, in the end.

There is no justification for it. There is a market, and if there were small packing plants, the markets would be increased. I think if the Government would establish small packing plants in some of the smaller communities, like those in Kitchener and Barrie, North Bay, and places of that kind, it would save the situation. They cannot get away from it. If we had small packing plants all over the Province of Ontario, it would eliminate a lot of costs of transportation to these markets, and back again, to the country. It would also help to decentralize the problem of labour, and give employment in those smaller places.

There is another thing in connection with agriculture I would like to mention—and I am only skipping over a number of things it is because the time is limited—and that is in connection with this Drainage Report.

Three hon. members of this House were appointed to that Drainage Committee, and I would have liked it if the Drainage Report had come forward in the early part of this session, and put before the agricultural committee, and received either approval or disapproval, and any suggestions it saw fit to give, and then it could have been passed to the departments affected by any changes suggested therein. The result now is going to be that the session will be over, and there will be little opportunity to carry out these recommendations.

There are some things in there, probably some people do not realize are very

important; some problems which we are facing in these recommendations. I will just mention one or two.

For instance, we have set up, under the Government recently, a number of authorities to deal with the water sheds over the Province of Ontario, and they are given almost complete control of those water sheds, and the Municipal Drainage Act which we have now, is handicapped in that way. We have a Grand River Conservation Commission set up on the Grand River, and it has full control of that river, and all the tributaries, and all the drains which lead into it. Now they are asking for an authority to be set up for the water sheds, with practically full control. Who is going to have the control? Any municipality who wants to carry out any project which has to do with a watercourse,—to whom will they go, under the present conditions? It has never been clarified. Both these authorities now claim they have full control.

We have the Planning and Development Department which enters into the picture, and I think, from conversations with them, the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) is perfectly in accord with the suggestion there must be some clarification there, or things will be tied up with so much red tape, we will not be able to accomplish the things these municipalities want to accomplish.

We have found a number of things which are delaying the drainage work in the Province of Ontario, which I think are important. As an example, we have our manufacturing of tile, and a great many of them are practically in the same business as making bricks, with a greater demand for building material, including bricks. A great many of those plants are devoting all their time to making bricks, and it is very difficult to get tile. We should give some encouragement to the farmers, by dealing with this matter so that they will be able to secure the tile which they require. The farmers are now forced to take a back seat, and this is because other industries can pay prices for the product that will put tile clear out of business for the farmer. As a result, the vast

farm areas in Ontario will be without tile drain, unless something is done. And there are many other things which might be taken up in connection with that.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): They are all being considered and prepared at the present time. You will have the presentation next week.

MR. McEWING: That is very fine. I do not know just how far-reaching that will be.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Well, of course, we will have to wait and see.

MR. McEWING: I hope it secures the desired result.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word or two with regard to the Welfare Department. I certainly appreciate the fact that the report has been taken seriously by the officials of the department, and we will wait for the results in the matter.

The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) discussed some things in connection with the Welfare Department which I had in mind, and I am in accord with him when he speaks about the extra \$10.00, and the "means test." He took the words right out of my mouth, because I think this test is possibly the most severe test, possible. He says maybe 5 per cent. were getting it. I would say that maybe 2 per cent. would be nearer to it. Am I out, Mr. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow)?

MR. McEWING: Could you tell us about what the percentage is? There are a couple of other things I would like the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) to take into consideration, one of which is the almost totally-incapacitated persons. You are providing old-age pensions for a certain percentage of people who are not seriously in need of it, but it provides for them a fair standard of living and I would not want to deprive them of it. But we have quite a number of people in Ontario who are almost totally incapacitated, and there is no provision for taking care of them, except by direct relief.

I know I was on the council in our municipality 15 years or so ago, and we were giving relief to a poor family—two families in fact—and in one family there was a man sitting in a wheel chair. Today he is still sitting in the wheel chair, and still accepting help from the council, and a great many people complain we should not be keeping this family all this time. I do not think it is fair for that man to be humiliated before his people. His condition was through no fault of his own, and he should be taken care of reasonably well, the same as the old-age pensioners.

I hope, Mr. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) you will be able to work out something and there will be a pension given under doctor's certificate where those people could draw the same as they draw the old-age pension.

We also have the crippled children. That is a serious problem in Ontario. I believe the hon. Minister of Prison Reform (Mr. Dunbar) said they have a farm secured somewhere. I think it should go much further than that. What I would suggest would be—you can take it or leave it, which ever you think is best—that a survey of this province be made of all the crippled children to find out how many children are crippled at birth, and what the infirmities are; how many were crippled by disease and what the infirmities are, and how many crippled by accident. When you get that information you will be in a position to know how you will be able to provide for them, how you can treat them, how you can cure any of them and how to take care of them. But I think that will have to be done before you will know what the problem is; before you will know what you are up against. It does seem a shame. I know a number of families in which is a crippled member; perhaps they are not too comfortably fixed and that crippled member is not getting the care, the education, nor the treatment that would help him or her to enjoy life and possibly in many cases be able to be cured so that they would be able to fill a reasonable place in society as they might, if they had the advantage of medical attendance and

what this province could do for them. Just imagine the amount of distress in the province, and how much it could be relieved if something was done in this respect.

Another thing about which I would like to say a word or two is in connection with hydro. This shortage of hydro is a serious thing. I do not know the answers for it all. I know some things happened that ought not to have happened and I know that the first black-out we had should not have happened without some warning. The hydro was very, very lucky there was not some very unfortunate things happened on the first day. In a hospital where I had an operation two years ago a patient was on the table half way through an operation when the black-out came without any warning, and everything had to be held up until they got flashlights.

HON. MR. DREW: Where was that?

MR. McEWING: Over on Church Street at Dr. Shouldice's—it was a hernia operation.

HON. MR. DREW: I hope the hon. member (Mr. McEwing) realizes that they have an auxiliary system.

MR. McEWING: They did not happen to have. However, they were able to get over it without any serious affect. I think, if it had been some relative of mine, and he had succumbed under circumstances of that kind, there would be justification for civil action against the Hydro, which could be taken to the very highest court. However, I say the province is very fortunate something serious did not happen.

There is another thing, when we are discussing this change-over from 25 to 60 cycle, that is giving us some concern. I do not know whether the Minister in charge of hydro (Mr. Challies) can offer any suggestions which might help us out. What about these people who are about to wire up in a 25 cycle area?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Does not make any difference.

MR. McEWING: It is not the wiring I am thinking of, but a man hates to go and invest in this new equipment if in some short time the change-over will come about, and it is going to hold up those areas; where those areas are on the 60 cycle, they can go right ahead with the signing and putting in the new services. There may be no solution for it. I am not blaming you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Challies), because a man is in the 25 cycles. It just happens and he cannot help it. At the same time there is a problem. They are going to be handicapped and will have to take a back seat, more or less. I do not know whether the hydro is obliging him to go ahead and wire up and put the equipment in notwithstanding that.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Do you want an answer? The report definitely states all 25 cycle equipment will be changed over. It is a progressive thing, and will require a matter of 15 years. No one should hesitate to buy what equipment he thinks is necessary for his service. The 25 cycle will be changed to 60 and will cost nothing to the farmer.

MR. McEWING: I think I asked the question last year how long it would take and I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) said it would take 4 or 5 years.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: No; take 4 or 5 years before they get under way. It is expected to be finished by 1964.

MR. McEWING: Well, the time is getting more distant. If that is the case I think we would be safe in saying to the man: "Well, go ahead and wire up."

There is another thing that is of interest to our riding in connection with hydro concerning which there is a little misleading information being given out. There was a plant at Credit Forks—it is just outside my riding, but in the riding represented by the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) but it affects part of the riding I represent. This plant was purchased—it was a water wheel with Diesel engine—and was dismantled.

I think if the plant had been left there, it would have been possible to develop 400 horsepower, which would have helped out in the present situation, although the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) might say it was just a "bump" in the demand.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Does the hon. member (Mr. McEwing) want his answer to that now, Mr. Speaker?

MR. McEWING: I do not know of any particular question that I have asked yet.

In addition to that, it was understood that it was agreed with citizens there that the dam would not be blown up, as there were residences around there, and that the dam would be preserved. That dam has since been blown up and destroyed.

A further point is that there was an office there, and although assurance was given that the office would not be closed, it since has been.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Mr. Speaker, let us take one point at a time.

The hon. member (Mr. McEwing) says they had a Diesel and they had waterpower. It was serving a little area, with quite a mileage, and the Diesel engine was supplementary to the waterpower. That would have been of no use whatsoever now, because you cannot synchronize it with the larger system. With the system as now incorporated, you cannot synchronize small plants into the larger system; part of the time the larger system would be carrying the old water wheel and the old Diesel, because there is not the proper synchronization. I think that answers that question.

As far as the dam is concerned, a couple of feet have been blown off the top of the dam, because the water which came over the dam was washing away the Canadian Pacific Railway right-of-way. It was agreed by all parties concerned that would not interfere with utilization or the beauty of that part of the property.

With respect to the other point raised: no obligation was given such as you have

mentioned that the station would not be closed at Erin. The fact is that an undertaking was given that there would always be a repair man or a service man with his truck at Erin, and I understand that he is still there.

Would the hon. member (Mr. McEwing) want to return to the old conditions of higher rates and intermittent service and all the rest of it which he had under the old private company?

MR. McEWING: That has nothing to do with this question here.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: It has a lot to do with it, because they have reduced rates and are getting an excellent standard service, and we have had no complaints whatever from that area.

MR. McEWING: I did not offer any criticism as to whether the consumers were—

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Well, if the question is "Would the plant be of any use to the system?" the answer is "no."

MR. McEWING: I see. And, as far as the office at Erin is concerned, my opponent was rather indiscreet when he produced a letter bearing the signature of the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies), stating that there was no thought of closing the office at all.

Turning now to education, there are one or two things in connection with that subject in which I am particularly interested. The hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) has advanced a larger school area, pointing out the advantages of the education that is obtainable under that system, which I am all for, but we are in a snow belt, in which it is almost impossible to work out this system. I think the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) understands the position as far as the snow problem is concerned.

While the officials are advising proceeding with this, it seems to me that we have got the cart ahead of the horse. I think probably at a convention and probably on a broadcast, the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) advised the people in those areas where the snow

belt was and in the township roads, to "forget" about school.

HON. GEORGE DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Oh, no, not quite that way, sir.

MR. McEWING: I say that we have put the cart ahead of the horse. I think we ought to make those roads suitable. Then if we can keep them open so that the pupils can get transportation, the school area can come in. In the meantime, I think those facilities can be provided to the people at very little additional cost, even if it means transporting the teacher two days at each school around a triangle, rather than attempting to haul all those pupils, because last year, in the months of January and March, there were only four days when you could get from Arthur to Drayton, a distance of 10 miles. Of course I hope we will not have a winter like that very often, but they do happen.

As I say, I am all for those things that can be provided in the advanced courses because I think there are things that should be taught our pupils to help them fill their proper place in the community and which will assist them to prepare themselves to play their full part as citizens. I am in favour of a citizenship course. Some suggestion was made that the new citizens coming out should be given a course in citizenship.

I think we have a lot of people in Ontario who could be given a course in citizenship and made to realize they should make some contribution to help Canada, and not simply that this is a country to live on. We asked the boys to go overseas, and, if necessary, to give their lives for this country. If it is worth dying for, it is worth living for, and we ought to be able to teach our youth of this country that it is worth living "for," not just living "on," which too many people are doing, not only our young people but also some of our older people.

Mr. Speaker, the last subject I would like to discuss concerns education. I think I have spoken on this in 1944, in 1946, in 1947 and now in 1948, and that

is, the teaching of communism in our schools.

I am told by pupils in our colleges that there is more of that in our colleges today than there ever was. We are reaping the harvest for it, and I think it is time we did something about it.

Let us look back ten years, to 1938. We were sitting here in a sort of apathy, under the impression that "war cannot happen here." Here we are in 1948 with the same attitude, more or less, thinking that war is not going to happen. To my mind we are a lot nearer to it in 1948 than we were in 1938. We should not be sitting idly by while this menace creeps in amongst us. The hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) gave us some instances of what is happening. I think the United States next to us is cleaning house and necessarily some of the communists are drifting into Ontario. What are we going to do about it? You may say "it is a Federal affair." The management of our schools and our colleges is not a Federal affair.

I think we all remember some few years ago when the Government at Ottawa laid charges against, and imprisoned some people for taking part in sabotage, in the interest, apparently, of Russia, there was a howl went up about the "un-

fair" treatment that was accorded them. I do not think neither hon. members nor I, think it was unfair. It was not harsh enough, and not enough of it, to my mind.

These other little things that we discussed, hydro and those things, are very small compared with that problem, and I think that we in this House, when we are faced with this situation, should not take the position that it is a matter of coming here to oppose what hon. members on the Government side do, but we want to assist, to rid this country of a menace that will probably bring us down if some action is not taken.

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 10.35 p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1948.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the Day.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, may I present to the House the following report:

Report of the Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1947.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 37th Order.

ACT RESPECTING THE CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order, second reading of Bill No. 1, An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls. Mr. Hanniwell.

MR. C. D. H'ANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 1, An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 38th Order.

ACT RESPECTING WESLEY GARDINER THOMPSON, M.P.P.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, second reading of Bill No. 2, An Act respecting Wesley Gardiner Thompson, M.P.P. Mr. Thompson.

MR. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 2, An Act respecting Wesley Gardiner Thompson, M.P.P.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 39th Order.

ACT RESPECTING THE STRATHROY GENERAL HOSPITAL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order, second reading of Bill No. 3, An Act respecting The Strathroy General Hospital. Mr. Allen.

MR. HARRY M. ALLEN (Middlesex South): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 3, An Act respecting The Strathroy General Hospital.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 40th Order.

ACT TO ESTABLISH THE TOWN OF RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, second reading of Bill No. 7, An Act to establish The Town of Riverside High School District. Mr. Davies.

MR. M. COOKE DAVIES (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 7, An Act to establish The Town of Riverside High School District.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 41st Order.

ACT RESPECTING THE NIAGARA FALLS GENERAL HOSPITAL TRUST

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, second reading of Bill No. 8, An Act respecting the Niagara Falls General Hospital Trust. Mr. Hanniwell.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 8, An Act respecting the Niagara Falls General Hospital Trust.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 42nd Order.

ACT RESPECTING ALMA COLLEGE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 9, An Act respecting Alma College. Mr. Thomas.

MR. F. S. THOMAS (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 9, An Act respecting Alma College.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 43rd Order.

ACT RESPECTING THE CITY OF CHATHAM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the City of Chatham. Mr. Parry.

MR. GEORGE W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the City of Chatham.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 44th Order.

ACT RESPECTING THE TOWNSHIP OF DOVER

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th Order, second reading of Bill No. 12, An Act respecting the Township of Dover. Mr. Parry.

MR. GEORGE W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 12, An Act respecting the Township of Dover.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 45th Order.

ACT RESPECTING THE TOWN OF NEW TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order, second reading of Bill No. 4, An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto. Mr. Allan (York West).

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): In the absence of Mr. Allan, I move second reading of Bill No. 4, An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 46th Order.

ACT RESPECTING THE CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th Order, second reading of Bill No. 11, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough. Mr. Duckworth.

MR. W. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 11, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 47th Order.

ACT RESPECTING KNOX COLLEGE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th Order, second reading of Bill No. 17, An Act respecting Knox College. Mr. Mackenzie.

MR. A. A. MACKENZIE (York North): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 17, An Act respecting Knox College.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 48th Order.

ACT RESPECTING F. D. BURKHOLDER LIMITED

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th Order, second reading of Bill No. 25, An Act respecting F. D. Burkholder Limited. Mr. Murphy.

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Murphy, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 25, An Act respecting F. D. Burkholder Limited.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 58th Order.

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 58th Order, second reading of Bill No. 59, An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act, 1946. Mr. MacLeod.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 59, An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act.

As hon. members of the House will recall, a bill somewhat similar to this was introduced at the session of last year, and was defeated on a recorded vote.

The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) a few days ago observed,

somewhat prematurely, that hon. members on this side of the House in the course of the year had changed their opinions about certain legislation which came before the House last session. I begin my remarks by expressing the hope that during that period the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) may have undergone a change of heart and that what was unacceptable a year ago may be acceptable today.

Mr. Speaker, may I point out that what this bill seeks to achieve is already recognized and provided for in the Planning Act, and has been recognized and is provided for in a bill which came before us the other day, which enables a taxpayer who is not satisfied with his assessment to appear before the municipal board. I am of the opinion that if the principle contained in the bill before us is good for the Planning Act and good for the Municipal Act in the sense that it recognizes certain rights of individuals and of municipalities, I think the same principle should be recognized in the Liquor Licence Act.

The hon. members of the House are aware, I think, that during the last few months in the City of Toronto, residents in given areas became very much alarmed over the possibility of licenses being granted to people who were anxious to operate cocktail bars in that particular area. The anger of the residents who live in the area close to Bloor and Dundas arose to such a peak that the prospective applicant for a licence decided to withdraw that application.

What they are going to do with the building, I do not know; it is still there; I passed it the other day. At any rate that matter was disposed of very largely, I think, by the action which the citizens themselves took.

A day or two ago, I saw a small item in the *Globe and Mail*, which I would like to put on the record. The heading is: "University of Toronto to protest 20 applications for liquor outlets", and the news item continues:

"University authorities will protest to the Provincial Government 20 applications for liquor outlets in the school area', Dr. Walter T. Brown,

President of Victoria, revealed yesterday during a meeting of the clergy at the Church of the Redeemer. 'If additional licenses were granted', he said, 'it would bring unusual temptations to the students'.

"Ministers from several university district churches voted to appeal to Premier Drew as Minister of Education to use his influence to ban further outlets. Rev. Gordon Domm of Bathurst United Church sponsored the main motion which opposed the granting of licences in the area around the University of Toronto and within a mile of all university residences."

As I pointed out in the brief remarks I made on this bill last year, it does seem to me that the municipalities should have prior right in protecting the welfare and the morals of the community over which it exercises the responsibilities of government. I think that the citizens in a given area, instead of having to appeal directly to the Provincial Government, or of having to appear before the Liquor Licence Board, should have the opportunity of appearing before the government of the municipality in which they reside, and there present the reasons why they feel the granting of a liquor licence would not be in the best interests of the neighbourhood in which the said liquor establishment was to be opened.

I feel that there is nothing unreasonable about the proposed amendment. I think it is something which the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), in his very great wisdom, should have incorporated in the Act in the first place, and I should have been very happy if such an amendment as this had emanated from the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) himself. If the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) would like to take it over now, and make it their own, that is very satisfactory to me.

I feel that what the amendment asks for is certainly in the interests of the citizens who reside in a given community, and is calculated to establish the

authority of municipal government, and afford to them the right of so regulating such things as the dispensation of liquor, that the carrying on of this business will not in any way undermine the morality or welfare of a community.

Mr. Speaker, I close by expressing the hope that the passing of a year will have added to the wisdom of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), and that he will end this eventful week by telling us, after giving the matter careful appreciation, he approves the amendment. If he does not do that, then I hope the Government will express its confidence in the Liquor Licence Act, as it stands, by giving the hon. members of this House an opportunity to vote on this amendment.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I was hopeful that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) would reply to the remarks made by the mover of the motion (Mr. MacLeod). However, he did not. He may have been waiting for a final wind-up. It looked as if he was ready to forego the opportunity. Therefore, I want to say just a few words about the bill before us.

Mr. Speaker, the liquor legislation adopted in this House is legislation which has not met with universal approval, and certainly has aroused a deep opposition to the legislation as a whole, and particularly in the way it was brought down to the House, and "railroaded" through the House. My opinion of that method of introducing and carrying on legislation was expressed at the time the bill was before us.

My hon. friend, the leader of my group (Mr. MacLeod) and I voted against that bill, primarily because it did not give to either the hon. members or the interested citizens an opportunity to present their views and to study the legislation, which is so important.

Certainly when an amendment of relative importance, such as this, is introduced into the House, the hon. members should at least receive an expression from the Government as to why they are opposed to it. In my opinion,

Mr. Speaker, it is very, very unfortunate and regrettable, when the Government of the province is fearful of the actions of municipal governments on a matter of this sort. I submit they are afraid to permit municipal governments to act on behalf of the citizens of a given community as a whole, on matters of liquor licensing. If they were not afraid of the opposition which municipalities might express, they would have no objection to this amendment being incorporated, which certainly is the democratic and reasonable thing to do.

What could be more appropriate than for the government of a municipality chosen by the citizens of that municipality, to appear and object on the ground that the licence in a given area in their opinion is not in the best interests of the citizens in that community?

Municipal governments can, and very often do, express the view that coincides with the interests of the community as a whole. They are supposed to be the guardians of the municipality and all its citizens; to deny that right to them is to express fear lest the interference of municipal governments may lead to a reduction in the number of licence.

They would only appear in case there was an objection, and that appearance would lend a lot of weight to the objection, and it might lead to a reduction in the number of outlets. I do not see why the Government should be so fearful of the reduction, if the electors feel that way about it. The municipal representatives go to the electors at the end of each year, and if they are wrong, and do not represent the view of the citizens, the citizens will find opportunities to get rid of them quickly enough, far quicker than they can those elected to the Provincial Government, as they only come before them from time to time, every four or five years, and then as a party bloc, whereas, in municipal government, they appear as individuals and they can be taken care of by the citizens, if, in the opinion of the citizens, they act contrary to their

desires and best interests. I believe this is the least which may be done to control the number of outlets.

I am not a prohibitionist; I do not favour prohibition, but I do not favour this law. I do not think it is a good law; it was not properly executed, and I do not think it meets with the satisfaction of the people at large.

I think this bill to amend the Liquor Licence Act, 1946, would improve the situation somewhat, by granting to the municipalities the right to act as spokesman and agent of its citizens in matters of licence applications.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, after the speech of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), who introduced this bill, I felt very much in sympathy with the principle of the bill, and I had practically made up my mind, subject to hearing the rest of the debate, to vote in favour of it.

However, since the speech of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), who has imputed other motives for the introduction of this bill, motives with which I do not agree, I feel, perhaps against my better judgment, constrained to vote against the bill.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I wish to assure you and the House that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) was completely wrong if he assumed I had any reluctance to speak on this bill. It was my natural desire to be courteous in the matter and permit the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to express his views, also the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. Party (Mr. Grummett) if he saw fit to do so; before I would express my view as the Minister to whose department the Liquor Licence Act, 1946, is attached for administrative purposes.

I hope the remarks of the hon. member in the Liberal Opposition (Mr. Belanger) indicate a change of heart in relation to this provision on the part of the entire opposition, and that, since last year, they now perceive the purpose

and actual object which lay behind this proposal.

The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) stands up in this House, and exhibits to us here the effect on a mind that has suffered from mental malnutrition for years, or the over-stimulation of recently marching in a picket line, during the general strike in France, and viewing with such approval—

MR. SALSBERG: What picket line was that? I am sorry; I did not hear you.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: You should listen.

MR. SALSBERG: I did, but you spoke to the gallery instead of the hon. members.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Well, he has nothing to raise, so I will pass on, Mr. Speaker. I make that comment, Mr. Speaker, because he has the sheer effrontery to repeat what he knows to be untrue.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) to withdraw. I did not say anything in this House which I knew to be untrue. If I said anything which the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) can show me is incorrect, I will withdraw. I think you should ask him to withdraw.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) will listen for one moment to what I have to say, then if he has the sheer effrontery to stand up in this House and say it is true, I will consider the question of withdrawal.

In the meantime, I wish to say that when that bill was placed before the House, I appreciated that it was a bill dealing with a very difficult subject, about which there is such a divergence of public view. I also appreciated that it was a long and difficult bill. Under those circumstances, I personally went to both the present hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and to the

Leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett) and consulted them as to their convenience as to when the bill should be called for second reading, and asked them how much time they wished. I believe that course of action is in accordance with the best traditions of this Legislature.

Both the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the Leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett) assured me that the day on which that bill was called for second reading would be satisfactory to them.

Now, in the face of the fact that was publicly stated and accepted in the House at that time, the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has the sheer effrontery to stand up here and state that the bill was "railroaded".

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I appeal to you that you order the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to withdraw the accusation that I said something that I knew to be untrue. After his explanation, I certainly am not at all convinced that I have at any time, in connection with this matter, said what was untrue. I said it was "railroaded". That is an opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that he seems to be living in an atmosphere of anticipation, and is rather sensitive, so I would suggest he refrain from speaking when the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has the floor.

MR. SALSBERG: I am obliged to appeal to you, Mr. Speaker. The record shows that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) said I said something, knowing it to be untrue.

MR. SPEAKER: Just a moment. I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) said that he would withdraw, providing that you could convince him along certain lines. Kindly drop it at that.

MR. SALSBERG: No, Mr. Speaker, he said "after his explanation".

MR. SPEAKER: Then, if you will not accept it, I will rule you out of order. Please do not interrupt the speaker.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, all I am asking is that an untrue remark should be withdrawn. Why am I asked to sit down?

MR. SPEAKER: He said he would withdraw it on certain conditions, if you could convince him. If you convince him, he will withdraw. At the present time, I think you should sit down, and just remain quiet.

MR. SALSBERG: That still does not—

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) if he will please sit down.

MR. SALSBERG: I have no alternative, but just the same it is unparliamentary, and not according to the rules.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, may I say with reference to the fact that I have now heard what the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) had to say, that the bias relating to this bill, and its progress through this House, is well known to the hon. members of this House. Whether what the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) said was true or untrue is a matter of fact, and cannot have any effect, one way or another, on anything I may say.

MR. SALSBERG: That is an opinion.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Leave it where it stands.

If the hon. member of St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) wishes to deliberately misrepresent what has gone through this House, then he has to take the consequences, and it stands, true or false, on the record.

Mr. Speaker, may I express my surprise and amusement that on an apparently small-appearing amendment of this description, the speeches which followed from the two Communist members of the House, would indicate

disapproval of the entire Act—of the entire Act. Mr. Speaker, that really proves the power of mind over matter, because what they are trying to do by this small-appearing amendment is to see that the whole structure and design of this Act is, in fact, sabotaged. That seems to be generally in accord with the practices they pursue towards all the institutions of the country. If by nice protestations of their apparent belief in democracy they can achieve a situation in this or any other field by which it fails to work, they feel, according to their objectives, they have accomplished a great deal.

What they want to do is to completely destroy the judicial system dealing with liquor licences, a bill which was brought in by the present Government, in The Liquor Authority Control Act, 1944, and brought forward in the same procedural form as the Liquor Licence Act, 1946.

Between 1934 and 1944, the liquor licences in this province were issued at discretion as a result of whatever conferences took place behind closed doors down in the Liquor Control Board. The provisions, in effect, today insure that before a licence can be issued anywhere in the Province of Ontario a public application must be made and advertised in the press. That indicates to the entire public in relation to this subject about which there is such divergency of views, that an application will be made. It creates the very public knowledge of the situation that enables people to come before the board and, on evidence, bring to the consideration of the board those factors that should regulate the issuance or withholding of a licence. Under that procedure, public hearings are held in each of the authority districts in the province.

Two references were made here to licences. The first was to an application it was thought would be made for a licence on the border of the riding which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has the honour to represent in this Legislature. What might have happened with regard to that licence had it come before the board, I have no

idea. The fact of the matter is that the person who had indicated his intention of applying, saw fit not to apply.

What will happen to the 20 licence applications that may be made in the university area of the City of Toronto I have no idea, for this simple reason: as the Minister responsible for policy under that Act, I have not heretofore, and I do not intend, whether pressure is put on me by one who seeks a licence or by one who opposes it, to interest myself personally in whether a single licence is granted or withheld.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. BLACKWELL: The fact of the matter is that when the administration under that Act was established, I sought for that job the best board we could obtain, and I induced his honour, Judge Robb who was extremely reluctant to undertake that very difficult task, to do so as a public service. I, myself, signed the recommendation to council that resulted in the appointment of that board, and by no act of mine do I intend to indicate to any individual or publicly in this province that I lack confidence in the board which I, myself, recommended to office.

It therefore follows that this Act having been in existence the time it has, it is a highly improper public statement for anybody to make, religious or otherwise, that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and myself are sitting down considering at the moment 20 licences in the university area in Toronto. We have done no such thing. Neither of us has given a single degree of personal consideration to anything about any one of these licences. The first knowledge I had of who those 20 applicants were, was from pressure letters from people who said it was my duty to stop those licences being issued.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have either got to make up our minds whether we are going to strive to keep this question of liquor licences out of the chaos and corruption that surrounded it in the past, and make the judicial system stick,

or we have got to go back to something else.

In fairness to the municipalities of this province, Mr. Speaker, I feel very definitely that both the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) should leave it to the municipal councils of this province to express the view of whether or not they want to be brought into this question.

The very sort of anarchy that these people seek, would result if there were to be two hearings in respect of every individual licence, one by the city council which would conduct it in an atmosphere of pressure group and in which every member of a municipal council would spend the whole of his year in office under perpetual pressures—which every hon. member of this House, Mr. Speaker, knows is true—and the effect of this so-called simple amendment is a sly attempt being made, not on behalf of or with the desire of the municipal councils of this province, to create that very chaos which would result if every municipal council of this province had a political issue on its hands every single time a single licence is under consideration.

I wish to conclude by saying this, Mr. Speaker, it is my hope, and I say this with all sincerity to every hon. member here, that the hon. members of the Liberal Opposition in this House and the hon. members of the C.C.F. group of this House will realize what is at stake in principle in this apparently simple little bill.

What is at stake is this; whether we are going to have an open and a judicial system of licensing or whether we are going to have created the very same sort of anarchy that the two hon. members in question are striving to create in relation to every single aspect of our administration in this province.

This Government, Mr. Speaker, is opposed to this amendment for those reasons.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) a question?

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) answer a question?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I do not know whether I will or not, Mr. Speaker.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Oh, now.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Both the hon. members have taken up a disproportionate amount of time now, Mr. Speaker, in relation to their strength in the House, and I think other hon. members should have an opportunity to speak, if they so desire.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words on this amendment before it goes to a division in the House.

I was not impressed by the debate so far, because it seems to me, as a layman, that debating this proposed amendment does not call for the wide range which the discussion has taken, both by the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) who introduced it and his supporter, and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell).

I think that the House will agree that whether we enact this amendment or not, it really does not call into question the whole Liquor Licence Act, and I am strongly of the opinion that we can either support or oppose this amendment without at the same time supporting or opposing the Liquor Licence Act as a whole.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, the question of "railroading" legislation has come up in this debate, and quite frankly I am not one of those who have been very much impressed with the charge of "railroading" legislation through Legislatures, because after all, as long as free speech remains and is the inherent right of each one of us, an opportunity to "railroad" any legislation through any Legislature would

be very difficult indeed, so that I am not impressed by that argument at all.

I said in the beginning that the discussion of this amendment has wandered all over the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act. It should have been restricted both by those who proposed and supported it and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) in answering it, to the discussion of the principle involved in the amendment, that is now offered for debate and for enactment in this Legislature.

The one thing that concerns me, Mr. Speaker—and I say quite frankly to the House that this is not a question on which the official Opposition desires to take a united stand; the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) may smile, but there is an element of democracy and independent action left, particularly in this corner of the House, and as for hon. members who sit around me, they can vote as they see fit on this particular measure—as I say, Mr. Speaker, the thing that concerns me is that there are two angles that present themselves, which we must seriously consider. On the one hand, a casual reading or a careful reading—or a "reading"—let me leave out the supporting words—of the amendment would seem to indicate that it would be reasonable and plausible for a council of a municipality to have the right collectively on the part of its citizens to voice objection or, I suppose for that matter, to voice approval if they saw fit.

The only angle that bothers me in this particular discussion is that I would be the last one, Mr. Speaker, to want any element of municipal politics to be mixed up with the granting or with the refusal to grant a licence. That is the point that moves me at this particular time. I think we should be very careful in keeping, as far as we can, the influence of what might be in many cases municipal politics bringing its weight to bear on questions of this character.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I do not

want to take up the time of the House to any great extent upon this question. It is a very small matter and I think we have already spent a lot of time on it so far.

However, I would suggest one point that has not been mentioned, and which I think should be brought to the attention of the House, and that is this, that if this amendment were to pass, then you would have those who support the opening of an authority in a municipality approaching the council and those who oppose it doing the same, and council would not have time to do its ordinary business. They would be continually under pressure from the two factions within the municipality. It would stir up a whole lot of animosity, both within the factions and against the council.

We now have the board set up to decide this question, but were the amendment to pass, we would have night after night of council sittings to thresh it out beforehand, whereas I believe the board is the proper place for that question to be brought up.

I do not see any benefit whatsoever in having it brought before the council.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, there are one or two points I wish to make before this amendment is disposed of.

In the first place, may I say that the discussion which has already taken place, since the mover and seconder spoke, has demonstrated how very important it was that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) give to the Legislature the advantage of his legal knowledge and his ability to interpret in understandable terms what may to some seem an over-simple amendment.

The reason I say that the discussion has demonstrated the value of what the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has said, is that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has obviously convinced those hon. members of the Opposition who, last year, supported

this very same bill that they now should not do so, and for that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) should be congratulated.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: It should be remembered that last year both the Liberal group in Opposition and the C.C.F. group voted on a recorded vote for precisely the same bill, so there is always hope that with sufficient explanation and argument our democratic processes may work to bring appropriate results.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: There was another reason why it was appropriate and necessary for the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to cover a fairly extensive field. After all, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has exemplified in all that he has said his belief in the democratic system. He did not know of course at the beginning what the decision of the opposition groups would be, and it was obvious that he was seeking to enlighten them, having regard to the fact that they had voted for this bill last year.

He was attempting to deal with each of the points raised by the mover (Mr. MacLeod) and seconder (Mr. Salsberg), and I think it is obvious that the result of that discussion has been very satisfactory from the point of view of a better understanding of what the issue really is.

Actually, there is a very important principle at issue here. It is not just as simple and unimportant a measure as may be suggested. The issue really is whether we are to have judicial method of dealing with these extremely difficult applications, or whether we are to have them dealt with by elected representatives in whatever field it may be, with all the difficulties which have been clearly pictured by hon. members of the Opposition in the remarks they have made.

After all, it is either a judicial system of deciding on these applications, or it

is not. May I say, as the head of the Government, that in any case where we do not refer a matter to a judicial tribunal of this kind, this Government will not shelve its responsibility, and if any elected representatives are to deal with this matter other than by a judicial tribunal, it will be by the elected representatives, who have the responsibility of government; it will not be a delegated authority in that field to a locally-elected body. That, I think, is irresponsible government. This Government is seeking to maintain and strengthen responsible government in this province against the threats which are directed toward that type of government here and elsewhere.

I was very much impressed with what the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) said, and since this is not his birthday, may I say that I am particularly pleased to see that he is smiling, even after the—

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER
(Prescott): Hectic.

HON. MR. DREW:—after his birthday, and that he now goes into his next ten years with that same smile on his face.

May I say that I was very much impressed by the point made by the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) because he put his finger on something that goes even beyond the very important principle involved in this amendment. He really challenged the motive behind this.

Without any challenge as to the motives, the Government has made it quite clear that it would not in any event support an amendment which would upset the very clear principle of dealing with matters of this kind. The Government, in dealing with these matters, must also have regard to the purposes and intentions of amendments of this kind. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has very properly pointed out that the hon. members who have placed this amendment before the Legislature have as their purpose—and let us not make any pretence about it—the very type of disruption which would re-

sult from a confusion created by an amendment of this kind.

The Government certainly has no intention of disregarding in any of these cases the obvious purposes and intents of bills put before this Legislature by the two Communists who sit here—or at least, by the two whom we know to be Communists.

I think that it would be well that each of us keep that in mind, and I do not think it is inappropriate on this occasion to say once more that this Government does not intend to ignore the associations of these two hon. members in considering the real sincerity and value of the things that are put before this Legislature by them. When they talk about their “belief in free discussion” and “ample opportunity to examine these things,” I, for one, do not forget that by their own declarations they are associated with that international form of treachery of which they approve, and have formally approved, through their organization, in this country.

I say that not on any general basis of interpretation of their purpose, but because it is only a few days ago at the convention of the Communist Party, meeting in Vancouver that Tim Buck, the Communist leader of that party in Canada, passed a resolution extending congratulations to Gottwald on his seizure of power in Czechoslovakia a short time ago.

This Government is not, in any of its dealings with representations that they make or amendments which they introduce, disregarding the fact that by such clear evidence as that, these men are allies of dictatorship, and of those who are destroying freedom wherever they can. We are voting against this amendment with that thought in mind, as well as the thought of the clear principle that is an issue in this amendment.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Before the question is put to the House, I think I should take a few minutes to explain the stand I take. It is a fact last year I voted for that amendment. Since that time, not so much on account of the explanation

given by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) today or by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), but more due to the fact that I had a chance to go over the regulations concerning the issuance of such licences, I have come to the conclusion as it stands today, it is possible in any of the districts concerned to have petitions signed, and if the petition represents the majority of the voters on the voters' list, I understand the commission at once is inclined, and rightly so, to accept such petitions. I have found in the northern districts of the province it works very well. I might say that the time between advertising in the paper and the time given to present such a petition is not, to my mind, long enough, I think it is really the best way to handle those cases; in fact, I have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to put the responsibility on the municipal government and I would sooner leave it in the hands of the voters at large and if they are interested in opposing such licence they can very well sign such a petition and send it to the Registrar and-so-forth. It has worked very well and I am satisfied with that part of the law, and for that reason I will vote against the amendment today.

Second reading negatived on division.

AYES— 2.

NAYS—63.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 72nd Order.

THE NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 72nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 94, An Act to amend the Northern Development Act, Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 94. This bill is merely routine; if there is any discussion, I would prefer to discuss it in committee.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 73rd Order.

THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 73rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 96, An Act to amend the Apprenticeship Act, Mr. Daley.

HON. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make a very few brief remarks in moving second reading of this bill.

It is quite an important amendment to a very important Act. The Apprenticeship Act, I think, is not fully appreciated by a great many people, that is, the extent and operation of this Apprenticeship Act. It has been carried on provincially and in co-operation with the Federal Government in their portion of it for training and rehabilitating returning boys.

This country because of its activities in the long period of the war was becoming depleted of tradesmen, particularly in the building trades, and I am very glad to say that with full co-operation from the Federal authorities, we have turned out actually thousands of young men who are now well on their way to becoming skilled tradesmen in their chosen field and thereby enabled to fit into the scheme of things and make a desirable living in this province.

This amendment enables us to clear up some administrative problems. For instance, to define a "designated trade." Today, in the automobile trade you have a number of skilled tradesmen included in the one trade because today is a day of specialists and men particularly skilled in the carburation and ignition systems, when they have completed that particular phase of it, they are skilled tradesmen. There are other men who specialize in body, chassis and springs repairs. This gives us an opportunity to designate these people and to define what is "trade" in that particular field and also in the case of other fields. It also gives us power to prescribe by regulation a course of training to ensure to the boy that he gets proper training, that he cannot just be taken out and put on a job without any training of a technical occupation at all.

We prescribe the course and the length of time to be spent in each year learning his trade. I might say we have been doing some of this, but we wanted to have authority because the Registrar of Regulations has questioned our authority and we think it is better to pass this amendment so that we can do the thing in a proper and legal manner. These items I have mentioned in the administration are extremely important.

Motion approved, second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I think it would be appropriate for me on the discussion of this bill which might be regarded as dealing with the general problem of labour, to deal with a matter which is of very direct concern to all the hon. members of this Legislature and to those who are interested in good government in this province, and particularly in this case so far as it affects the relationship between labour and the Department of Labour of this Government.

Since I came into this Legislature this afternoon, I have been shown a copy of this afternoon's edition of the *Toronto Daily Star* which purports to report a meeting that took place this morning when representatives of the Ontario Federation of Labour made their annual representations to the Ontario Government.

It deals with one subject which was under discussion this morning and conveys an impression that is so false and so malicious that I think it is desirable I should take the first possible opportunity to correct it and to indicate to the hon. members of this Legislature just how far this publication will go in disregarding every honest tenet of a system embracing a free press.

The heading on the front page above the article to which I refer reads as follows—in heavy type: "Politically, we don't fear labour, Blackwell declares."

Anything more dishonest and more remote from the truth would be difficult to imagine even in the case of the *Toronto Daily Star*—and I grant you it is difficult to imagine any form of dis-

honesty they would not employ—but this goes beyond a matter of mere dishonesty in an attack on an individual. This seeks to create a feeling of prejudice in the mind of organized labour in relation to the Government of the day, no matter what that Government may be, which has the responsibility for dealing with labour relations in this province. To anyone who knows the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) and knows the way in which he discusses labour problems, it would hardly be necessary to emphasize that this is a false report.

Just because the press was present—and we knew that the *Toronto Daily Star* would be there—we had a court reporter there and I have before me his sworn report of what was said at that point. I assure you that we have complete confidence in every member of the Press Gallery except those representing two publications—the *Toronto Daily Star* and the *Tribune*. The rest, whether they agree with us all the time or not—represent the very best in the traditions of a free press.

May I also say something about the reporters of the *Toronto Daily Star* who were present. The remarks that I make do not apply to the reporters of the *Star*, because this report was being taken by Mr. Greenaway of the *Star*, who is a reliable reporter with the highest sense of integrity, who under no circumstances, to my own knowledge, would write a false report of what took place. Because this was being reported by a man of such unchallenged reputation the despicable character of this newspaper is better displayed, because it is perfectly apparent that the false heading and the false contents of the report were written by someone at the office with no relation to the report which went down to them from the meeting with the Government this morning.

I have referred before to that very evil old man who controls this newspaper and I refer again to Joseph Atkinson because I know—not by guess but by sworn evidence—that no course is followed by that newspaper without his approval and without his sanction, which has to do with any general ques-

tion of policy. Fortunately I have his own sworn statement that in the vicious attacks of the paper upon myself and members of the Government he has approved of their course, and in many cases actually approved in advance.

Let us just see what this represents. Here you have a very evil old man, with enormous accumulated wealth, representing everything that can be criticized in the capitalist system—and there are things that can be; and Joseph Atkinson is number one—always parading his great concern about labour. Ask the workers in his own plant how much genuine interest he has in labour; ask the members of the Toronto unions in the *Toronto Daily Star* how soft-hearted and warm in his affections for labour they find Joseph Atkinson. Just find out how much he genuinely believes in collective bargaining. Find out how much Joseph Atkinson believes in the right of organized labour to protect their interests and you will find why I call him an utter hypocrite in everything he does in connection with this publication.

Having prefaced my remarks by saying clearly what I think of Joseph Atkinson and his publication, let me give you very clear evidence of just how far this publication will go. The heading, as I said before and I repeat again, is "Politically, we don't fear labour, Blackwell declares." To any of you who read the *Toronto Daily Star*—and I assume that all do not read it just for the comic page—there will be a familiar ring, because you have constantly been seeing—"Labour Condemns Drew." "Drew Uses Police Against Labour" and so forth. It is the same sort of dishonesty and is part of a continuous and unfailing pattern which is approved by this evil old man and followed under his instructions.

Under that heading we find the following, and I start exactly where it starts:

"'It is against the public interest,' for the Ontario Federation of Labour to be the 'political arm of labour,' Attorney-General Leslie Blackwell said today in replying to a brief pre-

sented the Ontario Cabinet. 'Politically we don't fear it,' he said."

He said nothing of the kind. The remarks that were being made were directed to the representatives of the Ontario Federation of Labour, and we had been discussing one part of their report which referred to "policing," and the discussion related to a particular quotation from their brief on that subject.

I had referred to these words in their brief—and I quote:

"The Provincial Government should not have lent its assistance to such an effort."

The "effort" referred to was what they claim to have been the use of the Provincial Police against the interests of the strikers in a strike which had taken place recently at Leaside.

It was pointed out to the Ontario Federation of Labour that this was a most improper statement, not in any way consistent with the facts and that it was made with full knowledge by them of what the real responsibilities of the police are in a case of that kind and what had actually taken place there.

Both the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) and I had pointed out that one of the difficulties with which we were confronted as a Government was the fact that the Ontario Federation of Labour had stated that it is the political arm of the C.C.F. Party. I said—and the Attorney-General concurred in the statement—if that was the position of the Ontario Federation of Labour, that was their right in a free country, but we both pointed out that if any labour organization identifies itself exclusively with any particular political party—no matter which party it may be—and constitutes itself, according to its own statement, the "political arm" of that party, this Government, in reading what is presented to it, always has great difficulty in determining what is presented to it by the representatives of this group in the interest of labour and what is presented to it in their political capacity. We pointed out that, in our opinion, this

presented certain undesirable features from the point of view of labour itself. But again we repeated if that was the choice, recognizing its difficulties, then no one could prevent their doing it, but we could not ignore it.

Then the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) went on with these exact words—and it is a distortion of those words which appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star*—and I quote now from the evidence taken by a court reporter. I will read it slowly so that the rest of the hon. members will know how dishonest the *Star* is, and how difficult it is for Mr. Greenaway to carry on his very onerous duties, in view of the fact that what he sends down to the *Star* has often so little relation to what appears down there. This is an exact quotation—Mr. Blackwell was addressing the Federation following the discussion I have described:

“If you want to carry on that political action as the arm of a political party, I would make this statement to you, that it is against the public interest, but as far as the present Government of Ontario is concerned, politically we do not fear it, because the people of this province want law and order and you may be sure that the opposition party you represent will remain in opposition until the end of time. Politically, if that is what you want to do, I welcome it.”

That is the end of the quotation. May I say that I believe this is a very clear indication of one of the difficulties which representatives of that political group are going to face, if they fail to see that once they identify themselves completely with any party, it is utterly impossible for this, or any other government, which may succeed it in the far-distant future, to determine which is political and which is genuine argument in the interests of labour. That was what was said and that is what we say now. But we said something more which indicates just how false this report in the *Star* really is.

I said we knew that labour was not expressing these opinions, and that no

matter what might be done by the officials of the Ontario Federation of Labour, they were not speaking for the rank and file of the C.I.O. unions in making some of the statements they did as the “political arm” of the C.C.F. party.

In making that statement I pointed out that the party I have the honour to lead has amongst its membership, 66 hon. members of this Legislature, many of whom represent some of the largest labour ridings in Ontario, and they are sitting here from these labour ridings because they were supported by the rank and file of labour.

I said this morning—and I do not hesitate to repeat—that when any suggestion is made that we exercise arbitrary powers, we can only point out we are chosen by the people of Ontario and, far from challenging labour as a whole, we believe what we have done for labour will win the support of labour when the time comes for the next provincial election in this province.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) was simply stating if the officials of the Ontario Federation of Labour chose to identify themselves with the C.C.F. party, and be accepted by the C.C.F. party as the “political arm” of that party, and identify themselves as the “political arm” of labour in the C.C.F., we did not believe that was the way to further most effectively the interests of labour, but if they, in their judgment, carried it forward, we did not fear that form of political action as relating to the decision of the officials of the Ontario Federation of Labour, because we are quite sure that the sort of amendment which has been introduced here, and the sort of amendments which are being introduced by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) in the administration of that Act, are the kind of things which will win the support of those who recognize that labour organizations can best interpret the interests of labour when it is not compelled to

mix political with labour activities, and to leave some doubt as to exactly which kind of representation we have before us.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 74th Order.

FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 74th Order, second reading of Bill No. 97, An Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 97, An Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, the spokesman for the retail gasoline and automotive service division of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada have presented a brief, I think, to all groups in the House, in which they set out certain objections to Bill No. 97. They are especially concerned with the question of Sunday work, and are extremely anxious to get an amendment to the bill which will safeguard the necessity for them working on Sundays. I would like to ask, Mr. Speaker, whether the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is considering this brief, and whether he will agree to incorporate an amendment insofar as it affects Sunday work.

It is understood, Mr. Speaker, I have in mind the amendment of this bill, when it comes up in committee stage.

HON. MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I might say we have under consideration some amendments, and if this can be passed in second reading, we will certainly deal with the amendments in committee.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, is the hon.

Minister (Mr. Daley) not going to give a short explanation of the bill.

HON. MR. DALEY: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The first section of the bill deals with certain types of machinery which we have found to be exceedingly dangerous when operated under certain conditions, and particularly one machine that is called the "guillotine"—which in itself is not a pleasant word—but this machine is used in book-binding operations, and experience over the years, together with representations made by organized labour, and very careful examinations for a period of a year or more in the department, has convinced us that this machine is extremely dangerous when operated by more than one person.

It is only on very rare occasions it is operated by more than one, and that is generally in a rush trying to get work done a little too fast.

Accidents have occurred on at least two occasions; one, when a girl lost her whole hand, and another time a man lost the greater portion of his fingers.

In addition to the "guillotine," there is some other mill machinery, where safety devices are controlled by the operator, and if somebody else is there assisting in removing stock, or doing something that cannot be accomplished by one person, that person does not know what is going on.

We want to have the authority to control that phase, as we feel that the accidents which have occurred justify this procedure.

There certainly will be a measure of common sense expected, but there are numerous occasions where we feel that this Act will prevent a great many accidents.

The other matter, of course, is the gasoline sales, and, as I have already stated, Mr. Speaker, I am considering amendments, and they will be discussed in committee.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 75th Order.

UNIVERSITY AVENUE EXTENSION ACT, 1928

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 75th Order, second reading of Bill No. 98, An Act to amend the University Avenue Extension Act, 1928, Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 98, An Act to amend the University Avenue Extension Act, 1928.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 76th Order.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 76th Order, second reading of Bill No. 99, An Act to amend the Assessment Act, Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 99, An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 77th Order.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 77th Order, second reading of Bill No. 100, An Act to amend the Agricultural Associations Act, Mr. Kennedy.

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move second reading of Bill No. 100, An Act to amend the Agricultural Associations Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 78th Order.

THE FARM PRODUCTS CONTAINERS ACT, 1947

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 78th Order, second reading of Bill No. 101, An Act to amend the Farm Products Containers Act, 1947.

HON. WM. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move second reading of Bill No. 101, An Act to amend the Farm Products Containers Act, 1947.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 79th Order.

THE BEES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 79th Order, second reading of Bill No. 102, An Act to amend the Bees Act, Mr. Kennedy.

HON. WM. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move second reading of Bill No. 102, An Act to amend the Bees Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 81st Order.

THE CHEESE AND HOG SUBSIDY ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 81st Order, second reading of Bill No. 104, The Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1948, Mr. Kennedy.

HON. WM. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy I move second reading of Bill No. 104, The Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1948.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 82nd Order.

THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 82nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 105, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act, Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 105, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 83rd Order.

THE TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT, 1939

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 83rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 106, An Act to amend the Training Schools Act, 1939, Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 106, An Act to amend the Training Schools Act, 1939.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, I have something to say on that, but I will wait for the committee stage. May I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) that when we come to committee stage, he will make the computations retroactive to the 1st of January.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: It needs some consideration; we are a little short of money.

MR. A. BELANGER: Oh no, surely not.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 84th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE PRO- VISION OF SERVICES BY THE PROVINCE AND MUNICIPALI- TIES TO PERSONS OCCUPYING DOMINION CROWN LANDS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 84th Order, second reading of Bill No. 108, An Act respecting the provision of Service by the Province and Municipalities to Persons Occupying Dominion Crown Lands, Mr. Drew.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) if he will not press second reading this afternoon. I know the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would like to speak on it.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, I will be glad to have this stand over.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion approved.

House in committee; Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 68th Order.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 68th Order, House in committee on Bill No. 81, An Act to amend the Industrial Standards Act, Mr. Daley.

Sections 1 to 10 approved.

On reporting:—

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, just a word or two on this point. I do not think the bill should be reported. I have given argumentation on this when it was up before the House on second reading, to the effect that the bill was not sent to a committee, and no opportunity was

given to people who are most vitally interested in this legislation to object to it and to appear and present their own views. I refrain from moving an amendment, because it would be futile to do so. However, I do want to be recorded that I am not in favour of reporting the bill.

Bill No. 81 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 69th Order.

VITAL STATISTICS ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 69th Order; House in committee on Bill No. 91, The Vital Statistics Act, 1948, Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive approved.

On Section 6.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): As I have said on other occasions, Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to see this section brought down. It is a very good amendment. But I wonder why we should state in the law that it is not the duty of a father of an illegitimate child to report, but evidently it is the duty of the mother? Am I right?

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Yes. If the mother alone reports the birth of a child, it is satisfactory, but the father and mother may both report.

MR. SALSBERG: This bill seems to go out of its way to state it is not the duty of a father to report the birth of an illegitimate child. Why should it be more the duty of the mother than the father?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The mother nearly always reports the child, because, as I think you will admit, she knows more about the case.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that is generally true, but the law does, however, seek out one of the parents as being more responsible than

the other. In regard to the knowledge; in a previous section, it is said "that the father or the mother, if she is able—and so on—shall report." I think the father of an illegitimate child should be as obligated as the mother, and I do not see why we have a law to let him shirk that responsibility.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Where is he?

MR. SALSBERG: It is the quality of the duties and responsibilities of these two classes that is involved. I really do not think we should continue this favouritism that is offered to the man, saying that he does not have to register, but the mother does.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: It is very simple to explain. There is no doubt that the mother usually is the one who registered the birth, but there is no objection if the mother and father register it together.

We brought that section down to try and get away from the fact where the mother of an illegitimate child has to marry the man, a thing to which you strenuously objected. We are now trying to get away from that.

MR. SALSBERG: I was wondering why one responsible parent was given an avenue to escape that responsibility. The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) knows I am interested, and I agreed to the other bill, when it was presented. In order to expedite the registration, I think it should provide for both. I have no objection otherwise, but I am a stickler for equality of responsibility and obligation, whether it is male or female.

Sections 6 to 12 inclusive approved.

On Section 13.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Section 13 may be the unlucky one; that is where his name should come in.

Sections 13 to 16 inclusive approved.

On Section 17.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I see that sub-section 2 of section 17 is a new section. I wonder

if the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) would just tell us briefly the reason for that change.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, we now have a different system set up. We have inspectors covering all the province, and we feel that one year is sufficient time to leave the matter in the local registrar's hands, and after that it should be handled by the Registrar-General.

Sections 17 to 43 inclusive approved.

On Section 44.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, may I ask what is the reason, or the objection against the registration of the birth of any child really domiciled in Ontario but who happens to be born in another province? Is there any sound reason for refusing to have him registered in Ontario?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, may I say to the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) that I think there is a very definite objection. I do not know of any province or of any country in which such a thing is done. You cannot say a child is born in Ontario when it is actually born elsewhere. When a birth certificate is made out, it is an important document from the point of view of insurance companies and superannuation, and you could not possibly register a person who was not born in the province. I do not know any way to get around it.

MR. CHARTRAND: Mr. Speaker, last year, as I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) will recall, I mentioned the fact that a number of children really domiciled in Ontario have been born in Hull, Quebec, and were not registered at the city hall because they were domiciled in Ontario, and they are not registered in Ontario because they were not born in Ontario. These children were, therefore, left without any registration whatever, and they are really domiciled in Ontario.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), there is provision, is

there not, for registering a child born aboard ship outside of the boundaries of the province?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, there is.

MR. NIXON: May I ask where that appears?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Section 29.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): That, of course, is under the theory that that is an extra-territorial area for the time being.

MR. NIXON: Does that same provision apply to airplanes?

HON. MR. DREW: I do not think that that has yet happened.

MR. NIXON: What about all your air immigrants coming out?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Section 29 provides for registration of births and deaths occurring aboard ship.

Sections 44 to 58 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 91 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that you do now rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report 2 bills without amendment, and moves that the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Before moving the adjournment of the House, I might explain that we will proceed with bills on Monday, and resume the debate on the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday afternoon. We will sit Tuesday evening.

MR. H. A. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask if the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) could advise the House if the budget will come down before or after the recess.

HON. MR. DREW: That is something on which the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) alone is authorized to speak.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, may I make an announcement to the House? I would like to point out that we have our meeting of the committee on bills on municipal law on Monday next at 11.00 o'clock.

You will notice also that some of the amendments to the Assessment Act have not been printed in sufficient time to

give hon. members an opportunity to study and consider them either on first reading or in committee, therefore, I would like hon. members to come at 11.00 o'clock on Monday to the committee room, and we will deal with amendments to the Assessment Act and the Municipal Act.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 5.10 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M. NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION
ACT

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. T. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Creighton from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law begs leave to present the following as their first and final report:

The Committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. 99, An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

Bill No. 90, An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Motion approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

ACT RESPECTING THE
RESEARCH COUNCIL OF
ONTARIO

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Research Council of Ontario, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett) in the House.

I noticed from press reports that it would appear that the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett) has expressed his approval of the presentation made to us by the Ontario Federation of Labour on Friday. In view of the fact the brief was a presentation to the Government, I think it would be helpful if we knew if it has received his support, as press despatches would indicate.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to make a statement at this time.

HON. MR. DREW: There are times when it is very useful to know whether press reports are accurate or not.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

The 42nd Annual Report of the Ontario Municipal Board to December 31st, 1947.

The Annual Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending December 31st, 1947.

The 23rd Annual Report of the Department of Health of Ontario for the year 1947.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, may I revert to Introduction of Bills?

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Doucett, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved: first reading of the bill.

SNOW ROADS AND FENCES ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Doucett, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Snow Roads and Fences Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. DANA H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, in view of the conditions that exist in many parts of the province at the present time where floods have been causing serious damage, it is perhaps appropriate that I should outline the position of the Government with reference to its policy in connection with this matter.

I may say that I have been approached by a number of the hon. members of this

House representing various constituencies affected, particularly the hon. members for Perth (Mr. Edwards), Huron-Bruce (Mr. Hanna), York West (Mr. Allan), Haldimand - Norfolk (Mr. Martin), and Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin). In those places, as is well known, the unprecedented floods in some cases have involved a great deal of hardship and inflicted considerable damage.

This Government introduced a measure to deal with this problem in 1946, known as the Conservation Authorities Act, and the principle upon which that Act was based was that the municipalities concerned in a river valley could join together and set up an organization which has been defined as a Conservation Authority. That organization has power to adopt a scheme for the control of floods, and in general the conservation of resources in the area, and has power also of expropriation of land and power to carry out any works that may be required to effect an improvement of conditions in the area.

There are, of course, a number of provisions which provide that the Provincial Government must approve of schemes that might be adopted under the Act. There is also provision for provincial contributions towards schemes of this kind.

It is our view that the chief responsibility for dealing with matters which affect local areas lies upon the people who live in that locality, and that the less centralized any methods may be to deal with these problems the better it will be concerned. For that reason, the conservation authorities are elected by the municipalities in the valley.

I may say that in the course of activities under this Act at the present time there are 10 of these Conservation Authorities which have been established throughout the province. We have 1 established on the Ausable River, on the Upper Thames, the Etobicoke, the Grand River, the Humber, the Don, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Napanee and the South Nation. I do not think I have omitted any. I merely mention that to indicate that the people who live

in these areas, scattered throughout the southern part of the province, who have been afflicted with these conditions for some years, have taken advantage of this legislation, formed their organizations and are proceeding as rapidly as possible to work out a scheme, adopt it and carry out the necessary work.

This Government, through my Department, carries out preliminary over-all surveys of the resources of the area and makes general recommendations as to what may be done to cope with those problems.

We have, for instance, on the Etobicoke this year an Authority set up on that river, and we were approached to carry out a survey, which we did, and certain recommendations were made. We have been requested by that Authority to make a certain contribution toward the cost of some of the work which they have adopted. That request was met and we have agreed to do exactly what was requested of us. That has occurred in any of these areas where they have reached the point where they are ready to act in a definite way and come to us with a concrete proposal of that kind.

I may point out that none of these programmes which may be adopted and carried out in this way have any sudden and spectacular results. They all involve long-term planning and continued persistence on the part of the people who are backing them, joined with provincial guidance and technical advice and whatever contribution may be decided upon from time to time to make it possible to carry out these schemes. Therefore, in several of these areas which are now most seriously affected, we have already organizations set up where plans have already been adopted and work in some cases is actually proceeding, and in some cases, it is ready to proceed.

With those remarks, I think perhaps I have outlined in a very general way the position which we take with reference to these problems and the manner in which they are being taken hold by the communities concerned.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER
(Leader of the Opposition): Mr.

Speaker, would the hon. minister (Mr. Porter) say how many schemes have been actually approved? Has there been any construction work done in connection with any of the schemes?

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I think there are three schemes that have been definitely approved, to the best of my recollection. I know of a number of schemes which are just about ready to go forward.

There are 6 of these areas where complete surveys have been made, with recommendations, and it is left to the authority now to decide as to how much of those schemes they are prepared to adopt. Sometimes they decide to take it step by step and adopt a portion in one year and then proceed to the next step the following year.

For instance, in Etobicoke they decided that a certain open cut was required at the mouth of the river. That was the first step they chose to take under the recommendations we have made, and they approached us with regard to that matter and we came to an agreement with them.

In the Ganaraska area they decided the most important problem with which they were concerned was reforestation, and in that area there are 20,000 acres where reforestation apparently should be done—not that there are 20,000 acres of forests that have to be planted, but there are 20,000 acres on which to a greater or lesser extent, trees should be planted. In that case, we entered into an agreement as to the financing of that work. It was arranged through the Department of Lands and Forests, and I believe they have acquired more than 2,000 acres of land up to the present time on which reforestation is being pressed forward just as fast as they can get the trees and get them in.

The Upper Thames has set up their own Authority and they have had a number of meetings to decide amongst themselves as to which steps should be taken in the order of precedence that will best suit their problems. As a matter of fact, I happen to be meeting some representatives of that Authority to-

morrow morning to discuss these problems.

The Ausable also have a programme which they have adopted and they have also come to us for approval of that programme. We have given that approval and have come to an agreement with them which apparently is quite satisfactory in so far as the province is concerned.

I do not think I have anything more concrete to report.

MR. H. A. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) if his Department has any authority over that Grand River Valley scheme. The province spent a lot of money on that Shand Dam, and it seems that whoever runs the outfit, whenever the flood reaches its highest point, open the sluices of the dam, which makes the situation infinitely worse than it would otherwise have been.

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, to my knowledge the province has no authority as to the operation of the dam. It may be that the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) could supplement that statement in some way.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I might say that the Commission set up controls for the whole development, and we are interested to the extent of 37½ per cent.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): And we appoint them, I think.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, the Commission is appointed by the municipalities, and they figure in as part of the cost of the programme.

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I may say that we do not appoint either that Commission or any of the members of these Authorities, except in cases where the province makes a contribution. In that case, we may appoint some representative of the province, but we have not done so in any of these cases as yet. In the Grand River Valley scheme, the maintenance and the opera-

tion of the dam is entirely carried out by the Commission, which is appointed by the municipality.

MR. H. A. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, the province did spend a lot of money on that project. The Government should have some supervision.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I quite agree with the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). I think we should have some.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, a delegation came from my riding to interview the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter). Unfortunately the matter is in the hands of this Commission. Our delegation today wishes to draw attention to the fact that something unfortunate occurred in this particular flood, where a man had put his life savings into a home which was built only last year, and the floods came and ruined his home and he stayed on the roof for nine hours until he was rescued. He lost his furniture and everything.

My contention is while I know what this Government is contributing, what the Federal Government is contributing and what the municipality is contributing, even if our whole programme in this Grand River Valley scheme is completed, the second survey is well under way, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) knows. If the three dams are built in this connection I doubt whether it will solve the particular problem in connection with Bridgewater, which is near Kitchener. It would not take more than 700 feet of retaining wall, and as the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) said a few minutes ago, the Government is ready to receive concrete proposals, and I think this is one which it will be glad to hear.

It is true that costs are high and so forth, but if this Government would still concentrate a little on this particular flood control, even if it takes a few thousand dollars, the people at Bridgewater have not this money to do it. I think this Government should fall in line and do these little things instead

of having lives lost and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed in many cases. The cost is small. It could be done for a few thousand dollars.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Speaker, might I ask the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter),—I did not catch those three projects that were approved of; he named several that were being discussed. What are the three which have been approved of?

HON. MR. PORTER: It is my recollection that the Ausable, the Etobicoke, the Ganaraska. I am not sure whether the Upper Thames have actually settled upon their definite part of the scheme which they want to proceed with or not. I believe they have not yet come forward definitely with what they want to do, but they are just about at that point.

MR. McEWING: Mr. Speaker, there is another point I would like to raise. Under the Grand River Conservation Commission scheme, does the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) have to give any approval of the plans they are making, or is it just under the river Authorities that you are working? They are planning, as the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meininger) says, a second or third dam, and there has been a certain amount of work done on this river and the tributaries that lead into it, but it is aggravating the trouble of some of the other municipalities, and since the representatives on the Grand River Conservation Commission are not representing those municipalities, they are not interested in them.

The result is that these dams are being built and they are of no benefit to them. The trouble is being aggravated as far as they are concerned, and they are at a big loss. Has there been any discussion with your Department, or does the Commission just go on and carry out what plans they like?

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, there is no control over that Commis-

sion by my Department. The Commission was set up, as you may recall, sometime prior to the war, on a somewhat different basis from the Conservation Authorities that are now set up.

I believe in the Grand Valley they have set up a Conservation Authority which brings in the rural municipalities as well as the urban municipalities, but the Commission which has been operating these dams was set up under a special Act of the Legislature. The Commission has power to carry out the works that have to be done under the authority of that Commission.

The Commission consists of representatives of certain specified urban municipalities only.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Might I rise on a point of order? We are all out of order, I think.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is all out of order.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 81st Order.

THE COMMUNITY HALLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 81st Order, second reading of Bill No. 103, An Act to amend The Community Halls Act. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of this bill.

I would like to point out to the House that the change is an increase in the grant from the Provincial Government of \$2,000 to \$5,000, but still to remain at 25 per cent. of the costs. The grant is for community halls, and also for athletic fields, and whatever buildings are on the athletic field. It means that rural Ontario will have a great boom in the building of skating rinks, baseball diamonds, and lacrosse fields. This \$5,000 is 25 per cent. towards the cost of a community hall or athletic field and all buildings on that athletic field, whether it is a grandstand or skating rink.

Any hon. member here cannot help but be very much impressed with the way Ontario has gone into hockey, and into sports. We think that is a good thing, that the young men and young women of this province should have a chance to play athletic games, and also hockey in the winter time. It will be a great boon to the north country, and to all parts of the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of the bill.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on second reading of Bill No. 103; I want to congratulate the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) and the Government upon taking this forward step. It is a forward step that the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) will agree I have advocated for quite a number of years in this Legislature. The old Community Halls Act, with the grants which the province made thereunder, was hopelessly outdated and antiquated to a very great degree, and it is particularly pleasing that the Government at this time should take hold of this situation and bring the Community Halls Act and grants thereunder more in keeping with present-day conditions.

I agree altogether with my hon. friend, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) in the thought he expressed that this province has to look in the future more to the development of athletic fields and what we might call "minor sports" or sports of that character. In regard to athletic fields; I know in my own riding—and I am rather conversant with conditions in other ridings—communities are getting together and are making an athletic field. They are lighting it so that the teams can play and compete in the evening after the chores are done. This is one particular measure I want to say I can agree with entirely, and I congratulate them for bringing it into the House.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You follow me all the way, and you will be all right.

MR. OLIVER: No, no.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 83rd Order.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 83rd Order; second reading of Bill No. 111, An Act to amend The Fire Departments Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, in rising on the second reading of this bill, I feel I should make some explanation to the House of the important principle it contains.

In the amendment last year, the principle of collective bargaining between the unionized fire departments of the province and the municipalities was introduced with compulsory arbitration. At that time I pointed out to the House there are only two types of sanctions that will make collective bargaining work. One is a strike, and the other is arbitration.

In this most important public service, namely, the fighting of fires, strike is out of the question, and, in fact, that has always been recognized by the A.F. of L. Union in this field, and in their charters to locals the unions contain a no-strike clause.

When legislation was introduced last year, it was thought the principle of collective bargaining had now received such general acceptance that the legislation would be carried out throughout the province by the municipal level of Government, without the necessity of a sanction. In fact, it was my very strong view that on the introduction of this legislation last year and its enactment into law by this Legislature, it would really amount to a breach of the amendment to place a sanction in the act.

However, contrary to the best hopes that we entertained for the good and smooth working of the legislation, in a limited number of cases there has unquestionably been, on the part of some municipalities, protracted negotiations,

with the obvious view that the municipalities might protract negotiations sufficiently so that the estimates for the year for the municipality might be fixed without having made provision for the result of either collective-bargaining agreements or failing which, an award by a board of arbitration. Under those circumstances, as the principle of this legislation has been accepted by this Legislature, there is no alternative but to see that it works.

Consequently, the most important provision of this bill, putting it in layman's language, is that each year when the request for negotiation is made by the 30th of November, the result of either agreement or the award must be provided for in the ensuing year's estimates.

In relation to the current year of 1948, this bill procures the result which, where a written request for negotiations was made before that date, provision must be made this year, 1948, for the result of either agreement or the award.

The sanction that is included in the bill is, Mr. Speaker, I submit to the House, the only effective one; that is the withholding of an adequate provincial subsidy to ensure the provisions of the Act being complied with. That is the most important item of the bill.

I might refer to one of the other questions in passing. Provision is made in the case of inability to agree, the award of the Chairman shall be final.

The other provisions of the bill are those merely of a provisional nature. They involve no important principle, and can best be dealt with in committee.

While I am on my feet, I would like to say that although these difficulties have arisen, they have been very limited in relation to the whole number of municipalities throughout the province, and it is gratifying to find that many agreements have been reached without the necessity of arbitration, and that where there has been some arbitration, they have been proceeded with by the municipalities in question in perfectly good faith, and in those cases there has not been the slightest necessity for sanction, and, Mr. Speaker, I say to the

Legislature there is nothing to do but go forward and place in the legislation a sanction that is adequate to make the provisions of the bill work.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 111, An Act to amend The Fire Departments Act, 1946.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 84th Order.

THE POLICE ACT, 1946

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 84th Order, second reading of Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Police Act, 1946, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in rising to move second reading of Bill No. 112, I might say that the remarks which I have made regarding the necessity of a sanction to make collective bargaining work, apply here as they do in the case of the Fire Departments Act and in relation to this bill I will not repeat them.

There are, however, other items in this bill to which I feel I should make reference beyond merely the formal items.

One item is the question of cost of policing where municipalities request provincial assistance.

There is an amendment in this bill which enables the hon. Minister to waive the cost and that is submitted on the basis that where it is necessary for local police authority to request provincial assistance, it usually happens in relation to forces raised outside the municipality as well as within, and under these circumstances it seems entirely unfair that where the impact reaches a single municipality, that municipality should have to meet those extraordinary expenses. In these circumstances, I put this forward on the basis such expenses should be met out of provincial revenues.

There is a further amendment to the Act which is rather inconspicuous. It is

an amendment to the Regulations Act which enables by regulation to prescribe courses for training. I might say it is there in relation to a policy reached by the department to establish a number of various schools for policing throughout the province. These schools are to be operated in combination between the municipality and the province. They really are an extension of the Municipal Provincial Police School that has operated for some time in the city of Toronto, and this represents an effort to decentralize police education on a basis of convenient locality throughout the province.

Also in that policy it is proposed that in the very small municipalities—and in order to enable a policeman to leave his job and go to a school—his task will be temporarily taken over by a provincial policeman.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, the Legislature will be glad to know that of these new schools one has actually already functioned at Fort William—Port Arthur with very excellent results, and it is hoped in this way, the police of the province will have an opportunity to improve their police education in a way that they have not before.

I move second reading of Bill No. 112, An Act to amend the Police Act, 1946.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 1st Order.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, third reading of Bill No. 34, An Act to repeal the Protection of Birds Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs) : In the absence of Mr. Scott I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 34, An Act to repeal the Protection of Birds Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 2nd Order.

THE INDUSTRIAL FARMS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 2nd Order, third reading of Bill No. 37, An Act to amend the Industrial Farms Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions) : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 37, An Act to amend the Industrial Farms Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 3rd Order.

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, third reading of Bill No. 39, An Act to amend the Department of Reform Institutions Act, 1946. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions) : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 39, An Act to amend the Department of Reform Institutions Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 4th Order.

HOTEL REGISTRATION OF GUESTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, third reading of Bill No. 46, An Act to amend Hotel Registration of Guests Act, 1944. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move third reading of Bill No. 46, An Act to amend Hotel Registration of Guests Act, 1944.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 5th Order.

TICKET SPECULATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, 3rd reading of Bill No. 47, An Act to amend the Ticket Speculation Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move third reading of Bill No. 47, An Act to amend the Ticket Speculation Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 6th Order.

THE ONTARIO NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION COM- MISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, third reading of Bill No. 44, An Act to amend the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 44, An Act to amend the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 7th Order.

THE COMPANIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, third reading of Bill No. 35, An Act to amend the Companies Act. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 35, An Act to amend the Companies Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 8th Order.

THE COMPANIES INFORMA- TION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, third reading of Bill No. 36, An Act to amend the Companies Information Act. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 36, An Act to amend the Companies Information Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 9th Order.

THE REGULATIONS ACT, 1944

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order, third reading of Bill No. 45, An Act to amend the Regulations Act, 1944. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell I move third reading of Bill No. 45, An Act to amend the Regulations Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 10th Order.

THE CORONERS ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order, third reading of Bill No. 48, The Coroners Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 48, The Coroners Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 11th Order.

THE REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS BROKERS ACT, 1946

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, third reading of Bill No. 60, An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 60, An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 12th Order.

THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order, third reading of Bill No. 61, An Act to amend the Public Hospitals Act. Mr. Kelley.

HON. RUSSELL KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 61, An Act to amend the Public Hospitals Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 13th Order.

THE SANITORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT, 1947

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, third reading of Bill No. 62, An Act to amend the Sanitoria for Consumptives Act, 1947.

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 62, An Act to amend the Sanitoria for Consumptives Act, 1947.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 14th Order.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, third reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to facilitate the Enforcement of Maintenance Orders. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to facilitate the Enforcement of Maintenance Orders.

Motion approved ; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 15th Order.

THE DESERTED WIVES AND CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 15th Order, third reading of Bill No. 65, An Act to amend the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 65, An Act to amend the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.

Motion approved ; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 17th Order.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th Order, third reading of Bill No. 67, An Act to amend the General Sessions Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 67, An Act to amend the General Sessions Act.

Motion approved ; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 18th Order.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order, third reading of Bill No. 68, An Act to amend the County Courts Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 68, An Act to amend the County Courts Act.

Motion approved ; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 19th Order.

THE NOTARIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 19th Order, third reading of Bill No. 69, An Act to amend the Notaries Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 69, An Act to amend the Notaries Act.

Motion approved ; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 20th Order.

THE DEPENDENTS RELIEF ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th Order, third reading of Bill No. 70, An Act to amend the Dependents Relief Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 70, An Act to amend the Dependents Relief Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 21st Order.

THE CONDITIONAL SALES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st Order, third reading of Bill No. 71, An Act to amend the Conditional Sales Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 71, An Act to amend the Conditional Sales Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 22nd Order.

THE SCHOOL SITES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order, third reading of Bill No. 77, An Act to amend the School Sites Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 77, An Act to amend the School Sites Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 24th Order.

THE CHANGE OF NAME ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, third reading of Bill No. 86, the Change of Name Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 86, The Change of Name Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 25th Order.

THE PUBLIC VEHICLE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order, third reading of Bill No. 87, An Act to amend the Public Vehicle Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT: (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 87, An Act to amend the Public Vehicle Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 26th Order.

THE SURVEYS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th Order, third reading of Bill No. 88, An Act to amend the Surveys Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Scott, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 88, An Act to amend the Surveys Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 27th Order.

THE MENTAL HOSPITALS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order, third reading of Bill No. 80, An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act. Mr. Kelley.

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 80, An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 28th Order.

THE TOURIST CAMP REGULATION ACT, 1946

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th Order, third reading of Bill No. 79, An Act to amend the Tourist Camp Regulation Act, 1946. Mr. Welsh.

HON. G. ARTHUR WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 79, An Act to amend the Tourist Camp Regulation Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 29th Order.

THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order, third reading of Bill No. 75, An Act to amend the Boards of Education Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 75, An Act to amend the Boards of Education Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 30th Order.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order, third reading of Bill No. 76, An Act to amend the High Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 76, An Act to amend the High Schools Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 31st Order.

THE TEACHING PROFESSION ACT, 1944

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st Order, third reading of Bill No. 82, An Act to amend the Teaching Profession Act, 1944. Mr. Drew.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 82, An Act to amend the Teaching Profession Act, 1944.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 32nd Order.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, third reading of Bill No. 83, An Act to amend the Department of Education Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 83, An Act to amend the Department of Education Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 33rd Order.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd Order, third reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to amend the Public Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 84, An Act to amend the Public Schools Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 34th Order.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order, third reading of Bill No. 85, An Act to amend the Vocational Education Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew, I beg to move

third reading of Bill No. 85, An Act to amend the Vocational Education Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 35th Order.

THE CONTINUATION SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, third reading of Bill No. 73, An Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 73, An Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 36th Order.

THE TEACHERS AND INSPECTORS SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1946

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th Order, third reading of Bill No. 74, An Act to amend the Teachers and Inspectors Superannuation Act, 1946. Mr. Drew.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Drew, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 74, An Act to amend the Teachers and Inspectors Superannuation Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 37th Order.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order, third reading of Bill No. 81, An Act to amend the Industrial Standards Act. Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 81, An Act to amend the Industrial Standards Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 38th Order.

THE VITAL STATISTICS ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, third reading of Bill No. 91, The Vital Statistics Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 91, The Vital Statistics Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee: Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 39th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 1, An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls. Mr. Hanniwell.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive; schedules A and B approved.

Bill No. 1 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 40th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING WESLEY GARDINER THOMPSON, M.P.P.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 2, An Act respecting Wesley Gardiner Thompson, M.P.P., Mr. Thompson.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 2 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 41st Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE STRATHROY GENERAL HOSPITAL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 3, An Act respecting the Strathroy General Hospital. Mr. Allen (Middlesex South).

Sections 1 to 17 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 3 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 42nd Order.

THE TOWN OF RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 7, An Act to establish the Town of Riverside High School District. Mr. Davies.

Sections 1 to 7 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 7 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 43rd Order.

NIAGARA FALLS GENERAL HOSPITAL TRUST

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 8, An Act respecting the Niagara Falls General Hospital Trust. Mr. Hanniwell.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 8 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 44th Order.

ALMA COLLEGE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 9, An Act respecting Alma College. Mr. Thomas.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 9 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 45th Order.

RESPECTING THE CITY OF CHATHAM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the City of Chatham. Mr. Parry.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive; schedules A, B, C, D approved.
Bill No. 10 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 46th Order.

THE TOWNSHIP OF DOVER

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 12, An Act respecting the Township of Dover. Mr. Parry.

Sections 1 to 7 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 12 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 47th Order.

THE TOWN OF NEW TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.

4, An Act respecting the town of New Toronto. Mr. Allan (York West).

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 4 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 48th Order.

THE CITY OF PETERBORO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 11, An Act respecting the City of Peterboro. Mr. Duckworth.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive; schedule A approved.

Bill No. 11 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 49th Order.

KNOX COLLEGE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 49th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 17, An Act respecting Knox College. Mr. Michener. That should be "Mr. Mackenzie."

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 17 reported.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, I see that the name of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Michener) is tacked onto this bill.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: That is a typographical error.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER: I just saw it now for the first time myself.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: It should be Mr. Mackenzie.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 50th Order.

ACT RESPECTING F. D. BURKHOLDER LIMITED

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 50th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 25, An Act respecting F. D. Burkholder Limited. Mr. Murphy.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 25 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 66th Order.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 66th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 78, An Act to amend The Public Service Act, 1947. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Chairman, I move that Sections 2 and 5 of the bill be amended in accordance with the reprinted copy of the bill, and that Sections 7 and 8 of the bill be struck out and replaced in accordance with the reprinted copy of the bill.

Motion approved.

Sections 1, 2 (as amended), 3, 4, 5 (as amended), 6, 7 and 8 (as amended), 9 approved.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, before reporting the bill, I suppose I need not ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) sponsoring the bill whether all these clauses have been submitted to actuaries and a report received on them as to these contributions and back contributions, and so on?

HON. MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, perhaps the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) will recall when the Act was revised generally last session, the revision was proposed and made in accordance with the report of a committee which included an actuary from the University of Toronto, Professor Sheppard, and two other members of the committee.

This amending bill this session does not change the actuarial principles of the revised Act of last session, except with respect to the teachers. It does make some difference there.

MR. BELANGER: Yes.

HON. MR. MICHENER: That is Section 7. No actuarial report has been made since the bill was made last year.

These amendments are largely to clear up difficulties in the administration of the bill which have arisen in practice or been discovered in the course of applying the bill to the conditions of the service.

MR. BELANGER: What occasioned my remark, Mr. Chairman, was the fact that there are some important sections concerning paying back into the fund by a man who has not been contributing, either a magistrate, a teacher or an inspector. I suppose that has all been controlled by the actuarial computations and figures, and there is no difficulty to be anticipated. I just put the question. I believe it may be so.

HON. MR. MICHENER: If my hon. friend (Mr. Belanger) is asking whether the fund is on a strictly actuarial basis, I can say to him that it never has been.

MR. BELANGER: That is what I am afraid of.

HON. MR. MICHENER: It is improved substantially by the new rate of contribution under the bill that was passed last year. The rate of contribution by employees was 4 per cent. of their salaries prior to the amendment of last year. Now, new employees in the civil service will contribute 6 per cent. of their salaries, and the Consolidated Revenue will contribute an equal amount, so that instead of 8 per cent. altogether going into the fund in respect to each civil servant who is a contributor to the fund, the fund will now receive 12 per cent., which will obviously improve the status of the fund.

MR. BELANGER: It is hoped, though, that within a more or less short period the fund will sustain itself—will be on an actuarial basis, is it not?

HON. MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, in due course it will become a self-sustaining fund at the 6 per cent. rate of contribution.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Chairman, I suppose it would be too much to ask how many years "in due course" is?

HON. MR. MICHENER: It would be, Mr. Chairman. I could only answer that within a fairly large range. It depends so much on the experience of the fund. Actually, the fund is receiving more money every year than it pays out.

MR. BELANGER: Well, it must be.

HON. MR. MICHENER: It has a capital fund of over \$10,000,000. If that goes on until the effect of the new rate of contribution is felt, it is altogether likely that the guarantee of the province which stands behind this fund will never be invoked. As hon. members appreciate, this pension plan was introduced in 1920 or 1921, and was made applicable to the service with respect to which there had been no contribution, so it will take a lengthy experience to bring the fund into a position where we can say it is actuarially sound.

MR. BELANGER: Hon. members next to me want to know when it will apply to hon. members of the Legislature.

Bill No. 78 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): I beg to inform the House that the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution in respect to the Agricultural Development Finance Act.

Resolved,

That moneys borrowed under The Agricultural Development Finance Act shall be used for any of the following purposes: for the public service, for works carried on by commissioners on behalf of Ontario, for the covering of any debt of Ontario on open account, for paying any floating indebtedness of Ontario, and for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we might have some explanation as to the amount of money in this fund, where it came from, how it got there, and so on?

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: You will get that in the bill.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you.

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: By Mr. Frost,—

Resolved,

That the Provincial Treasurer may refund such part as in the circumstances he deems proper of any amount heretofore paid under Section 1 of Section 4 of the Athletics Control Act, 1947, if he is satisfied that the professional contest or exhibition, in respect of which the amount was paid, was conducted for charitable purposes.

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: By Mr. Kennedy,—

Resolved,

That during such periods between the 1st day of April, 1948, and the 31st day of March, 1949, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe, a subsidy shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund—

(a) to every person who produces milk in Ontario which is subsequently processed into cheese, of an amount, to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, not exceeding 2 cents for each pound of cheese produced from such milk; and

(b) to every person who produces hogs in Ontario and sells them through regular trade channels to be processed, of an amount, to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, not exceeding \$1 for each hog so produced, sold and processed.

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: By Mr. Dunbar,—

Resolved,

“That the sum of 75c per day and in the case of a boy or girl belonging to a part of a provisional judicial district not within a city or separated town or a town or township having a population of 5,000 or over the sum of \$1.50 per day for each day's actual stay of a boy or girl in a private training school within the meaning of The Training Schools Act, 1939, shall be paid quarterly by the Treasurer of Ontario to the society maintaining the training school out of any moneys appropriated for that purpose.”

Resolution approved.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 68th Order.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 68th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 93, An Act to amend The Agricultural Development Finance Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this Act is to regularize procedure and to authorize us to do what we and other governments have been doing now for a great many years.

The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will recollect the purpose of this Act which was passed, I believe 25 years or more ago. The Act at that time provided that moneys received from the Provincial Savings offices should be used to purchase debentures of the Agricultural Loan Board of those days for the purpose of making farm loans. There were in the section, as you will notice on the opposite page, certain specific things for which the money could be used by the province. In effect, the money is simply used in the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purposes of the province, and that is the reason for the amendment—to re-

gularize what all governments have done for many years.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 93 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 69th Order.

FEMALE REFUGES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 69th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 92, An Act to amend The Female Refugees Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 92 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 70th Order.

ADOPTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 70th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 95, An Act to amend The Adoption Act. Mr. Goodfellow.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 95 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 71st Order.

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 71st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 94, An Act to amend The Northern Development Act. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

On Section 3:

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On Section 3, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) tell us what would be the definition of an “abandoned farm” or “abandoned parcel of land”?

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): One that is abandoned.

MR. OLIVER: But for how long?

HON. MR. FROST: Well, the situation which is attempted to be dealt with by this provision is that years ago

under the old Act,—it was under the Settlers Act, I think, not the Northern Development Act,—there were advances made to settlers and the lands have been abandoned; they have gone to work in the mines or war industries or somewhere else, and the result is these lands have in effect been abandoned for years, and there is no possibility of collection. It is only a question of trying to get these lands back into circulation again. There is no use leaving them the way they are.

The Northern Development Act did not contain provisions to deal with such situations.

Sections 3 to 5 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 94 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 72nd Order.

APPRENTICESHIP ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 72nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 96, An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act. Mr. Daley.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 96 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 73rd Order.

FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 73rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 97, An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Mr. Daley.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, is this the Act the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) advised us the other day in committee was going to have some amendments?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I believe that there are certain amendments under consideration, and would ask that this Act be held until the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has had an opportunity to place those before the Legislature.

74th Order.

UNIVERSITY AVENUE EXTENSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 74th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 98, An Act to amend The University Avenue Extension Act, 1928. Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 98 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 75th Order.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 75th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 100, An Act to amend The Agricultural Associations Act. Mr. Kennedy.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 100 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 76th Order.

THE FARM PRODUCTS CONTAINERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 76th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 101, An Act to amend the Farm Products Containers Act, 1947.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 approved.

Bill No. 101 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 77th Order.

THE BEES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 77th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 102, An Act to amend the Bees Act.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 102 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 78th Order.

THE CHEESE AND HOG SUBSIDY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 78th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.

104, The Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1948.

On Section 1.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I was wondering if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) could say, since the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is not here, if there has been any change in the method of paying this subsidy in the last year or so.

HON. MR. DREW: Not of which I am aware.

MR. OLIVER: Is it still on the same basis.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Yes; all exported cheese receives a subsidy.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 104 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 79th Order.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, are you going to proceed on this tonight? It was just given second reading on Friday.

HON. MR. DREW: That is right.

MR. OLIVER: I thought we might have a day or so.

HON. MR. DREW: If the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) wishes.

MR. OLIVER: Well, I do wish it.

HON. MR. DREW: Very well. 80th Order.

THE TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 80th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 106, An Act to amend the Training Schools Act, 1939.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive, approved.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Before this bill is reported, I just want to say a word. We are given many

occasions by the Government to criticize a measure introduced, but I want to take advantage of this particular occasion to commend the Government and the hon. Minister concerned (Mr. Dunbar) on the step he has taken. It is certainly one in the right direction. I rise because there is in my riding one of the very important training schools which are doing such good work in the province and without too much complaining. I am speaking of the training school at Alfred.

We have there a school that has been built to the cost of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, I believe \$600,000 has been spent privately on that school and not enough comes from the revenue to even pay the interest on that amount.

Most of the teachers in that school, caretakers and so on, are working really without any adequate salary. They are working for a higher motive than material gain, and therefore on that account I believe their work is to be praised and most satisfactory. The result, as will be testified to by all those who know something of the Alfred school, is something wonderful. The results they obtain there are remarkable.

This is a wonderful work of the Government which stands out in importance above many others upon which a great deal of discussion has been had in this House and to which a lot of attention has been given in our newspapers and so on.

These schools are redeeming part of the youth of this country, teaching them to become good citizens where they had, on account of certain circumstances of their birth and of their up-bringing, started on a rather downward path. I am speaking of this one because I know it best as a sample of what is being done in other schools of a similar kind in the Province of Ontario.

I am not saying this because it happens to be under the care of a religious order, because I know I do not want to deprecate the comparisons, generally, I do not want to deprecate what is being done by laymen in such institutions as

Galt and others, where work is done of the same kind with as much devotion and as much affection for the redemption of the wayward youth of this province, as is being done at Alfred, but I cannot express too strongly what is being done there.

There is an important principle also involved in this. A government has no right to impoverish anyone who is doing a work which is a duty or care of a government. These men in Alfred are doing it through devotion and a higher conception of citizenship, and I believe the Government has no right to take advantage of such sentiments, to hamper or impoverish them on account of their doing that particular work. That is why I wish to commend the hon. Minister of this department (Mr. Dunbar) in doing what he is doing by means of this bill. He has gone into it fully, not piece-meal. He has increased by 50 per cent. the contribution of the province and the contribution of the municipalities to the work which is being done. So, I take this opportunity to commend him for that work, and call to his attention my purpose in rising in this House, which was to call the attention of my colleagues in this House to this most important work.

Of course, there are millions of dollars in these bills we are going to be called upon to discuss, hydro, electricity, industrial necessities and so on, but that is nothing, Mr. Speaker, compared to the redemption of our youth. As this province will grow in population, the problem will increase 100 fold and again I say of the future, all the successors of the present hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) will have to do, will be simply to follow in his footsteps and increase the contributions of this province and the municipalities as the need arises.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR
(Minister of Reform Institutions):
This is very nice, indeed, of the hon. member from Prescott (Mr. Belanger) to mention the work being done at different training schools throughout the province.

You know, if I rise in the House to say something regarding the good work I think our staff is accomplishing, I am accused of being "pompous." I have been in the past. Some person said I was very pompous in that way.

However, I want to join with the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) in his word of praise for the work which has been carried on at the school at Alfred. It is wonderful work which is being done in that school. No doubt he is more aware of that than I would be. As to visitors coming from other countries and visiting Alfred school; one lady from Australia stated in the Ottawa paper that she thought the teachers in the Alfred school were doing a better job of teaching the boys than they were in our other schools. That was published in the *Ottawa Journal*, and I am sure we will try and improve ours if such is the case.

I might mention the wonderful work that has been carried on in St. John's school in Toronto and in St. Mary's School for Girls. The same with the work we have been endeavouring to do with our other training schools, carried on more directly under our department. So long as we have juvenile schools, and we have these institutions, such as you have at Alfred and at Bowmanville and the girls' school at Cobourg, you will find the odd boy and girl escaping. There might be some little incident which might not look well in print or might not sound well over the radio, but they are only "kids" growing up. Why should we be saying that so many boys escaped tonight, two or three, as the case might be, from Alfred school or any other school? They are always captured again, and brought back and continue with their training. The same with our girls' school at Bowmanville. We might have two or three girls go out the door that is not locked, and skip out through the fence during the day, and it might take an hour or two finding them, but that is not saying, if we have the odd instance of that, we are going to make this a closed institution, and build a wire fence around it. Never while I am the Minister of Reform In-

stitutions in charge of the training schools. Because we might have a few disobey orders, and not fit in with the training, we are not going to punish the balance of the school.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): I beg to take advantage of the fact that we are in committee. There is one particular thing I want to bring to the attention of the Minister. In the Alfred school we have prepared quite a number of those boys to pass the entrance examination, which they did with some success. Unfortunately, perhaps eight or ten of these who would be ready to take high school work would be advanced if they were able to hire a teacher who would be able to do high school work. The present teacher doing entrance work, with the amount of work he has, cannot possibly at the same time do the high school work. They are called ninth and tenth grades.

I think some provision should be made because this is an exceptional case, and I think some special provision should be made so that these boys who are doing so well in getting an education, having passed their entrance examination and ready to take high school work, should be afforded the opportunity to take high school work right there where they are taken care of. Some have been classified for an insane institution for the young but unfortunately these institutions have no place for them and these people in the school have to take care of these cases. There are 4 or 5 cases at Alfred. That shows how the problem is more complicated than we generally think, and I am calling the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) to these particular cases, especially those boys who can do high school work but are deprived of it because we have no teachers at the present time available.

Bill No. 106 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the committee do now rise and report certain bills without amendment and one bill with amendment.

Motion approved.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment and one bill with amendment and moves that the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 82nd Order.

RESPECTING THE PROVISION
OF SERVICES BY THE PROVINCE
AND MUNICIPALITIES TO PER-
SONS OCCUPYING DOMINION
CROWN LANDS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 82nd Order; second reading of Bill No. 108, An Act respecting the Provision of Services by the Province and Municipalities to Persons Occupying Dominion Crown Lands. Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: I move second reading of Bill No. 108, An Act respecting the Provision of Services by the Province and Municipalities to Persons Occupying Dominion Crown Lands.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. T. KELSO CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I ask your permission to speak briefly in connection with the Act.

I would like to commend the Government for the introduction of this legislation, and as I regard it as a very important act, to urge its adoption by the House. I do so because I think the principles involved are sound, and particularly because I have a special interest in it, as I am satisfied it will correct the evils of a situation which exists perhaps in a more aggravated form in the County of Ontario, and particularly in that part of the county which I have the honour to represent in this House.

Our system of local government which we have developed over a century

or longer is a very nicely-balanced system, constantly revised and adjusted to meet new conditions; its fabric interwoven with rights and obligations almost entirely within the jurisdiction of this House, and of the municipalities whose authority depends upon the jurisdiction of this House.

I crave the attention of the House while I explain the situation.

During the war years we expected a certain amount of this type of dislocation as part of our war effort. What this amounted to, in this particular case, is, in a few words, this: In Pickering Township, in 1942, the Crown in right of the Dominion established a very important munition plant. The first dislocation was to take a very large part of that township out of the ordinary assessment roll. It was a very large plant which was erected, and they took 3,000 acres, and that amounted to over 5 per cent. of the total assessable area of the Township of Pickering. That, in itself, is a very serious dislocation. The second dislocation—a more serious one still—was they imported into the township a great number of people and to meet the needs of that population erected 600 houses, which brought a population of between 2,000 and 3,000 people into a rural township having a population of its own of only about 7,200 people, and it added one third to the population. This means this rural township, and the county of which it forms a part, had to take the role of foster parent to this new community, a community which had no economic relation whatever to the township in which it was situated. It was in no sense a part of the township.

That raised a number of problems, which are specifically mentioned in the Act. For example, school attendance, education of the children, and the policing of the community. Those problems were adjusted on a somewhat temporary or almost makeshift basis, but they have been adjusted, but certain others have not been. There is, for instance, the question of the administration of justice and in this particular case the county was obliged to absorb our

\$10,000 of municipal accounts for the administration of justice arising out of an unfortunate coincidence of events. During a period of some 4 years, the county and township joined in an expense of \$2,600 and more in connection with hospitalization. There was an item, somewhat smaller, of about \$2,400 for tubercular after-care, that is, after-care of patients treated in sanatoria. There are other items. I do not propose to take up the time of the House to cite all statistics. We considered a few moments ago in this House, an Act respecting charges to municipalities relating to boys and young people committed to reform institutions, is a form of municipal responsibility. There are cases in juvenile courts, where children were made wards of the society and cost of maintenance is charged to the municipality. There are a great number of those things, as hon. members of the House well know. There is no semblance of logic or justice in the situation.

To keep the municipality under compulsion of furnishing these services is to compel a rural municipality, in effect, to subsidize a housing township. The housing area has no relationship to its own housing problems, because it is just a rural area. It is a method of permitting agencies of the Crown which own these houses, or administer them for the Crown, in the right of the Dominion, to apply all the revenue received from these houses in reduction of its capital investment, and do this at the expense of the small municipality which has to bear a substantial part of its cost. This, of course, is in no sense to be blamed upon the inhabitants of the communities themselves, because they, like the township, are victims. They have been deprived of the ordinary privileges of local government. They have no local council; they cannot vote for anybody to administer their affairs. They are entitled to better treatment. They were brought in for the purpose of serving in this important munitions plant, and they did a very good war job, and many of them have not been able to locate elsewhere. The

problem still remains of restoring these people to the social and economic life of a community with full enjoyment of rights and privileges.

This bill seems to me to be an important step in that direction. Some intimation has already been given, I believe, that it will be effective for the purpose. There is more work to be done, and it almost entirely relates to the local-government bill and will be of continuing interest of this House.

I have much pleasure in supporting the bill, and urging its adoption.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): There is no doubt at all that our Government here was confronted with a real problem, which has been very well explained by the previous speaker (Mr. Creighton). The problem is this: that municipalities are being called upon to give services to people who give no return for them, while other ratepayers of the municipality are paying for the services.

This problem is not new in a way. In Ottawa all government property is exempt from taxation, but they compensate through an agreement with the municipality. There is compensation by subsidy, which is granted to the City of Ottawa, and we enjoy in Ottawa the municipal services because they are being paid for by the owner of these properties, which is the Ottawa Government. It must have been very difficult and must have caused a lot of headaches to the hon. members of our Government to find a solution for it.

On the one hand, there are those people who are receiving municipal services, school services, etc. and on the other hand we have those who are paying and, of course, have got to pay for the increased costs due to this new population who, being lessees of the Government are exempted from paying any taxes as a matter of law.

So we on this side of the House—and I believe my colleagues think the same as myself—represent this province and, therefore, we have a duty towards the municipalities of Ontario,

and I think we must give our aid to the solution of this problem.

Consider the question of education, for instance, in Ottawa, for those who lease properties. In their lease the Dominion Government has to pay for their educational services. It is part of the lease. A somewhat similar way must be found throughout the province for those who occupy leased properties from the provincial government and thereby, through a logical working of the law, happen to be exempt from municipal taxation. I think the Government has one way—and I have no other way to suggest—to force a solution of the question; let the lessees of the Dominion Government see to it that their lessors make an arrangement with the municipalities to pay for the services which their lessees enjoy or let there be a general arrangement. I think if the whole question is approached in a co-operative spirit by this Government and the government at Ottawa, there will be no difficulty at all in arriving at a suitable arrangement which might cover all the municipalities in this province who find themselves in that predicament.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I, for one, will certainly support this bill. I think it is our duty, as hon. members of this provincial House, to see that the province comes into its own and the municipalities of this province should have the provincial government to which to look to for their powers and privileges, and for the right to uphold them, and see they are getting a proper return.

There is a domestic principle involved, by which everyone should be treated in the same way. This is a principle which, on some other occasion, I may have to invoke more strenuously. I believe in this great domestic principle that everybody should be treated equally, and, therefore, there is no reason why people who get municipal or provincial services in any district should not pay for them.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I support this bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) speaks, may I say to the House that this proposed legislation sets out a condition of affairs which calls for redress on the one hand, and compensation on the other. I think that is generally agreed upon by the hon. members of the House, and was well set out by my hon. friend from Prescott (Mr. Belanger), and my hon. friend from Ontario (Mr. Creighton).

May I be permitted to ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew)—so that he can answer when he speaks—what is the scope of the problem which we are seeking to attack in this bill? Does it refer primarily and solely to this condition which has arisen in places such as Ajax and Malton and some of the others, or are we going into the whole field? In reading the bill, one would be inclined to believe that the bill was passed, having in mind such Dominion Government property as post offices, customs buildings, and other Dominion property of that character.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it would be well to have that information before the House, if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will give us the magnitude of the problem, and the number of communities which would be affected, and the general scope that the bill envisages.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I just want to add a few words. In my experience during the war period, from being in public office, may I say we have had many dealings with the Federal and Provincial Government. When we took over the military camp, it was on the basis of receiving it for a very nominal fee, and we were told that revenue accruing from the rental of this entire camp would, of course, have to be turned over to the Federal Government. You may be sure we made sure that we charged a rental by which we would be compensated for the services rendered. I think the longer our people occupy this camp, the more opportunity we have of getting back every dollar invested by the municipality.

This, however, is highly debatable, and I believe I could take either side of this question and make a fair job of it, but I will go on record as supporting this bill because the taxpayers have too many obligations as it is at the present time. If there is any money to be returned to these people, let them get it. As far as I am concerned, I am supporting the Government on this bill.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I am not going to speak on the bill, but since the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is going to speak, I wonder if he would deal with this aspect of the question; what effect would this legislation have on the proposal of the Federal Government, providing an agreement can be reached, to erect 4,000 homes in the city of Toronto or its environs? I would like to know, Mr. Speaker, just what bearing this legislation has on any developments which may take place in connection with the proposed 4,000 new homes.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I will deal with the various points which have been raised, and then put forward certain comments on this bill which I think it would be well to have on the record, not only for the purpose of this discussion, but so that the reason for this bill may be clearly understood by the municipalities, as well as by the hon. members of this Legislature.

In the first place, may I say that this bill will have no effect, of which I am aware, in regard to the proposal of Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, concerning the 4,000 homes, for the reason that the proposal was quite meaningless when it was brought forward, so I can say quite definitely this bill will have no effect on it. I will repeat what I have already said, that it was no new proposal; it was something produced out of the hat for a particular occasion, and represented no change in the proposals which had been before this and other governments for a great many months.

Referring to the point raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver): I think there is a matter there

which should be very carefully considered, and in replying to the point he has raised today, I would like to answer a question he asked earlier in regard to this same matter. At the time this bill was given first reading, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) asked if we had any idea how many pupils would be affected by it. I did not have the figures before me at that time. I have since checked our records, and I find the number of pupils affected by this bill to be approximately 3,000.

This bill is not directed to post offices or other long-settled establishments of that kind. It is primarily directed to the situation arising out of the devices employed during the war years, which created a special type of community in close proximity to war production of different kinds. So far as I am aware, similar situations have not arisen in the past. On this occasion with some new types of production, for obvious reasons, it was highly desirable that a plant should be located well away from large-settled communities, and it became necessary not only to erect the plant, but also to create new housing in the area, because the places chosen were actually rural areas.

In his very able, accurate and clear exposition of the situation at Ajax, the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Creighton) put his finger on the situation which has arisen. At that particular location, a filling plant for shells was created. It was a very large plant. Fortunately, due to careful supervision of that plant, any large disaster was avoided, although there were certain minor accidents, but at all times there was a condition which would have presented extremely serious possibilities, if the plant had been located in the centre of a large community. Doubtless there are hon. members in this Legislature now who recall, as I do, the disaster in London during the first world war, when a plant similar to this blew up on the outskirts of London and killed a very large number of people. I happened to be in London at the time, and I am sure that everyone who recalls that incident, or has read of it, and the very large

death toll, will realize why it was desirable to place these plants outside of large, concentrated communities.

An increasing number of homes were necessarily provided in that area. One may well recognize that there were dangers in that area, as well. That danger has passed; the plant is no longer being used for the purpose of manufacturing and handling explosives on a large scale, and now the problem is what is to be done with the community which was created for that particular purpose?

Because of the general demand for homes, and the reasonably productive nature of the buildings, they have been constantly filled since the end of the war.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that this problem is not confined to the one area at Ajax.

At Malton, for another reason, it was obviously necessary that the great plant put up for the construction of heavy bombers, required large land areas for these airport facilities, which would not be available except well out in the country. There again a large community grew up in what had been strictly an agricultural area, spreading out from what had been a very small village at that point.

The use of that plant for the construction of aircraft has continued, but naturally not on the same scale, and again there is a community of residences fully occupied, erected on Crown lands, which had to become Crown lands because of the reasons I have mentioned.

As the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Davies) knows, there is a special situation there, not on the same comparable scale, but, nevertheless, presenting some of these very problems. And there are many places where similar situations, on different scales, have arisen.

In the case of Malton, there was great difficulty in connection with the services which were required, but, after extended negotiations, an agreement was reached in regard to the cost of education, which was regarded at the time as reasonably satisfactory, particularly having regard

to the very large grants for education from the Provincial Government in such areas.

The arrangements in regard to other services are not equally satisfactory. In the case of Ajax, for reasons which I need not mention now—the fact is I do not know what the reasons really are—it has not been possible to reach any satisfactory arrangement with the departments of government affected at Ottawa. In that case the problem is primarily one concerning the local municipality, because, as the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Creighton) has pointed out, the local municipality has been called upon to furnish a number of essential services in that community, for which it has not been possible to obtain even the minimum figures which were called for to meet the expenses to which the municipal authorities were put.

Another point I would like to mention, which was very well put forward by the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Creighton), was that in this province for more than a century we have had a very highly-developed municipal system, with well-adjusted balances, and with very clearly-defined powers conferred under the Municipal Act. The general structure of our present municipal system was in existence some time before Confederation, in 1867, and without any measure of invidious comparison, I think it is safe to say that because of our long experience in municipal administration, we have the most highly-developed municipal system in Canada.

This new situation which has resulted from these special circumstances, which have already been pointed out, and which I have mentioned, upset that balance and created a community area where services of this kind are very definitely required, but for which, under any existing law, it is impossible for the municipality to levy any tax, because there has been no power conferred upon them to make assessments against that land.

The position of the Ontario Government in presenting this bill to the Legislature is, if the Dominion Government insists upon keeping these areas as segre-

gated areas, and taking the revenue from the buildings which have been erected upon those areas, that they must do one of two things; either make some arrangement which will furnish the municipality with funds for the purpose of carrying out these services, or assuming the full responsibility for the things which are done in those areas. That seems to be the only fair way of dealing with the problem. It is their choice, not ours. It is open to them either to negotiate with the municipal authorities, and arrive at a settled figure by agreement, which shall be adequate for the purpose of furnishing these extremely important services, or make an agreement under section 2 of the bill, and submit the property in question to assessment and taxation in the ordinary way.

That simply means that Ajax or Malton or any of the other similar areas throughout the province, and the Dominion Government, may enter into a simple agreement, providing that the municipalities may assess the land in the same way they would assess any other land in the community, and may levy a tax against that land for the purpose of paying for the services rendered.

It seems to me that would be the most desirable way of dealing with it, because it would adjust itself from year to year in precisely the same way that taxation is adjusted to meet the requirements in any given case.

If, for any reason, they do not care to make that arrangement, they, of course, may make an agreement to pay a bulk sum to cover all those important services such as education, fire protection, police protection, planning, highways, sewage, garbage disposal, public health and so on, those tremendously important, vital and necessary local services.

There is another feature of this Act which I did not point out on first reading, but which I think should be in the minds of hon. members when they deal with this bill.

If the Dominion Government itself chooses to assume full responsibility for these services, then the Ontario Govern-

ment does not withhold from the Dominion Government the same assistance it would give to any municipality that was providing those services.

You will note that under Section 4 it is provided that if an area is excluded by Order-in-Council, as the result of the Dominion Government deciding to assume full responsibility for an area, both as to services, as well as to the collection of revenue, then the Ontario Government may provide that the Dominion Government, or as it is expressed in the Act, "His Majesty, in the right of Canada," may receive the same grants or financial assistance or other assistance as would be furnished in relation to a similar area if it were under the ordinary control of any municipality.

That means, as an illustration, that if the Dominion Government decided to administer the Ajax property as a small crown colony—and that is really what it amounts to—and provide educational, health, fire, police and other services in the area, then the Provincial Government, if those were being carried out in the ordinary way, would pay to the Dominion Government in relation to education and all these other services precisely the same proportionate amount in contributions as they would in any other case.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that this provision is so eminently fair that hon. members may well feel that we have gone the very limit in providing for any possible contingency.

I assure you that it is not put forward in the way of a threat, nor is it a statute designed simply to be a legal club. It is, as we see it, the only practical way of dealing with a situation with which neither the provincial authorities nor the municipal authorities had at any time been confronted in the past. It will offer to the Dominion Government that simple choice, either by agreement you provide the funds that are necessary for the services that are required in this area, or you yourself provide those services by whatever means you see fit.

The Act provides if they do decide to furnish funds for these services, they may do that in one of two ways; either provide it by a bulk payment or by entering into an agreement which will submit this area to assessment and the taxation which would result from that assessment.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, from the discussion here today, we all realize the far-reaching implications of this Act.

I wonder if we fully understand what would happen if the Dominion Government "sat tight," as it were, and refused to do anything? What would happen to the people residing in the areas affected?

I would like to ask four questions of the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew).

(1) If this Act is applied, will it mean that families in Crown housing developments will be without educational services, fire and police protection?

(2) Will it mean that old-age pensions and mothers' allowances will cease to be paid to residents entitled to them?

(3) In case the Dominion and the province are unable to reach an agreement, is any means provided by which the residents can provide police and fire protection for themselves? Under the authority of what act can they proceed to do so?

(4) Has consideration been given as to whether the Act is constitutional?

That is, has the province the right to say: "We are going to discard the education of our people"? Education was one of the subjects given to the province by the British North America Act. Have we the right to say we will throw aside that provision as regards these areas to which this bill refers?

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), I might add a question I have in mind, so that the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) might answer them together. Did the Government make any attempt to bring together the affected municipali-

ties with federal authorities, in an effort to find a solution? That is, not a Dominion-Provincial affair but on a limited scale, on a limited subject, was any attempt made?

HON. MR. DREW: I assure the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that we have neither attempted, nor do we intend to become the nursemaid for the Dominion Government. To carry that further, after all, these municipalities have these areas within their jurisdiction, and it is not for us to tell the Dominion Government what it is going to do. We have made continued representations to the Dominion Government in regard to this situation, and it is only because of the complete inability of this Government to get any results from those representations that this bill is now before the Legislature.

As to the questions that have been asked, certainly the introduction of this bill does not mean an end of the services, nor does it mean an end to the payments that are provided. I thought that I had made it abundantly clear that the choice is there. Either the Dominion Government assumes the responsibility or they permit the municipalities to carry out the ordinary functions of a municipality and receive the money for carrying out those functions.

As far as that is concerned, let me put it this way, the Dominion Government has assumed the responsibility—and I said on first reading that I was not questioning at this stage the wisdom or otherwise of the course they have followed—of creating these separate Crown areas within municipal areas under their wartime powers, and by that device have created areas over which this Provincial Government and the municipalities created by this Government have no power whatever.

I fail to see how any hon. member of this Legislature can suggest that if the Dominion Government assumes the responsibility for segregating these areas from any ordinary municipal authority, that either this Government or the municipal authority should be charged

with the responsibility for carrying out the services in those areas, and I assure hon. members that we do not intend to do so.

As to the question of education and as this being constitutional, may I say, in spite of anything that may be suggested along this line, this Government has never claimed omniscience, or has it ever claimed that in the drafting of bills there may not be questions arise as to the wording of Acts or otherwise. When the time comes that no human errors can creep into these things, we will certainly have gone far beyond the present stage of human development.

As to the question of whether we have considered the constitutional aspect; may I say that this Government introduces no bill in this Legislature without first considering the constitutional aspects, and we would not be placing this bill before this Legislature were we not perfectly sure that this bill is constitutionally sound.

As to education; we supervise education as a Government. Education is a provincial responsibility. If under some emergency powers or unusual powers created by war, the Dominion Government sets aside land which remains in the Crown in the right of the Dominion Government, then obviously this Provincial Government has no constitutional authority over that area, and the only way we can perform the services which the people want in that area is if the Dominion Government will agree to let us perform those services, and the only way we can do it, from the practical point of view, is that they provide in the usual way that the municipalities which carry out the actual details of the service be able to obtain money in the usual way.

I hope that explains the situation, whether or not it satisfies the hon. member (Mr. Grummett).

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, I do not wish the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) to think I am overly critical. I was not looking at it from a critical angle whatsoever, I was just wondering

what was going to happen to those areas if the Dominion Government "sat tight" as I said before and did nothing.

HON. MR. DREW: I can only say that I should think it would be unthinkable that the Dominion Government would say, with this choice before them: "We are going to assume the responsibility," and then do nothing. I find it difficult to believe, no matter how critical I might be of the course they follow on some occasions, that with a very reasonable choice of this kind before them they would say: "We are going to retain the control over this area, but we are going to do nothing for the people who pay rent to us for the property we own."

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) a question which I think is closely associated with this problem.

Is not this a problem somewhat similar to that of the mining municipalities? The Federal Government is taking all the revenue and the municipalities are providing all the services. Why should we not have a bill segregating the mining municipalities?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: No, the situation is not similar. Its net result may have some apparent similarities, but the situation is not at all similar. Those very vigorous mining communities are well organized municipalities under our municipal law. That is the very point. These areas are not under our municipal law.

MR. TAYLOR: But still, they get the revenue.

HON. MR. DREW: There may be certain similarities in the net result.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 85th Order.

ATHLETICS CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 85th Order, second reading of Bill No. 113, An Act to amend the Athletics Control Act, 1947. Mr. Frost.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move second reading of Bill No. 113, An Act to amend the Athletics Control Act, 1947.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Before you put the question, may I say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew): I understood that up until this year grants were given for the promotion of amateur sport, that is, speaking in general terms, and this Act does not provide for them. There is no way in which grants may be paid under this Act.

HON. MR. DREW: It was my intention to enlarge upon the effect of this bill.

This bill does not change the situation in regard to the financial support offered by the Government for the recreational activities in the various areas where those facilities have been organized.

MR. OLIVER: If my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) will permit me, you have particular reference to recreational facilities in conjunction with the educational system, schools and so forth, have you not?

HON. MR. DREW: No, not in the schools. Under the Department of Education, there is a Recreation and Physical Education Branch under a director, and as part of that work there is provision for the setting up of local groups. The Department of Education pays for the services of the secretary-organizer of those local groups who develop recreational and physical education activities in the different communities. There will, as a matter of fact, week after next, be a provincial conference of the communities in Oshawa, where a very large number of these communities will be represented

in the annual conference dealing with these activities.

Those activities are within the very wording of the bill now under consideration in its original form, and as I explained in the October session, there were duplications of services which there was no necessity to carry forward.

I might explain now what the effect of this is. This will set aside in a separate fund the revenues from professional sports for which a percentage is charged, under the regulations laid down. From that fund, after paying the administrative expenses of the commissioner and his assistants, the remaining amount will be accumulated to be paid out under the terms of this Act upon the direction of the Minister of Education, for the purpose of any programme of athletics or physical education, including recreation for crippled children under 19 years of age. I think that will answer the question put by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and I think he will see that this fund still remains entirely available for the same purposes, but, in this case, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Education.

The reason for the amendment, and for the education of crippled children, has a direct relationship to a matter which has been raised in this Legislature on previous occasions. I thought I should wait until this bill was under consideration before dealing with the suggestions, which have been made.

It has been suggested by more than one hon. member, that there be a survey of the crippled children in this province, and that efforts be made to provide educational facilities for those crippled children, such as has been developed so successfully at Woodedden, where highly advanced instruction is given, which is a model by which this instructional work may be carried out in their homes and their own communities, when they return.

The very first of these provisions is that the first, and most important charge on the moneys collected from profes-

sional sports shall be for the care of crippled children, and we have plans which I did not feel it was appropriate to explain until the Act was before the Legislature.

There has been a complete survey of the crippled children of the province carried out by the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, with the necessary assistance from the Ontario Department of Health. We know where the crippled children are, and the nature of the treatments they require, which will be related to the treatments which will be available.

Tremendous advances have taken place during the war years in the treatment of paralysis and simpler ailments, even of very long standing. As so often happens, even with all the horrors of war, the concentration of skilled efforts in meeting these conditions, has brought about tremendous advances in civilian life in dealing with similar disabilities.

May I, Mr. Speaker, point out that a very vigorous and active gentleman, well known to the hon. members of this Legislature, and I think to the province at large—and perhaps more particularly at the present time—has assumed the provincial presidency of the Ontario Society for Crippled Children. I refer to Major Conn Smythe. He is bringing to the activities of that Society the same sort of energetic work and effort which produced the National Hockey League championship over the week-end.

The care of crippled children has been a great concern of his for some years, and he has already brought to his support voluntary offers on a scale never before attempted.

I have explained on an earlier occasion that, as a result of representations made to us by Major Smythe and his committee, the Ontario Government has set aside for a school and recreational centre for crippled children an area of land valued at \$150,000 on the eastern outskirts of the city, and there, through special arrangement made by the president of that Society, the most modern institution of its kind on

the North American continent will be erected with funds now available, just as soon as they can proceed with the construction. That will take care of central Ontario.

Woodedden, outside of London, will take care of western Ontario, and at the present time a group is in eastern Ontario seeking a site for the erection of a third institution of similar nature for crippled children, so that the whole of southern Ontario will be covered in that way.

Arrangements have been made with the Society for Crippled Children, which will make available from these funds—those now accumulated and those which will be received in the years ahead—an adequate amount for them to proceed with this work, so that every crippled child in the Province of Ontario will be able to spend three weeks each year at these institutions, where they will get direct instruction and guidance, with recreational facilities as well, and be able to carry back to their own homes the instructional training which can be carried on throughout the whole year.

I hope the hon. members will agree this is a great advance in tackling this important problem of crippled children, and applying to their assistance all the accumulated experience gained in the war years in dealing with the disabilities of war.

As far as northern Ontario is concerned; in due course, when it has been possible to carry this out, the plan will be extended, but in the meantime it is hoped it will be possible to work out a plan for northern Ontario, in conjunction with those which will be constructed at these three strategic points I have mentioned.

To such an extent as the revenues from professional sports become in excess of the amount required for that purpose, it can be applied, under section 4 of the Act, for any other programme of athletics or physical education. That is part of the Act, and I believe the hon. members will agree that those who go to any professional sporting activity, whether they be spectacles, such as

hockey or professional boxing, or anything of that kind, will know that from the money they pay there will be some contribution to this fund, and will feel there could be no particular purpose to which they would more gladly see that money go.

Perhaps I should mention on this occasion the fact that the gentleman who has been the Commissioner under this Act has won rather signal honours over this past week-end, which it would not be inappropriate to mention. Mr. Syl Apps, as hon. members of the Legislature know, has for some time been the Athletic Commissioner referred to in this Act. He has brought to this position an unsullied reputation connected with the very finest of things in sport, and to an extent that is really remarkable he has gone to different parts of the province speaking to groups of young men and young women and helping to organize these very recreational activities, which I have mentioned, under the Department of Education. Whether he is able to carry forward this work when he takes on his new civilian occupation, I am not able to say at the moment, but whether he does or not, I want to say that Mr. Syl Apps has contributed tremendously to the advancement of good sport in this province, not only in the field of hockey, but in the other contacts I have mentioned.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: I feel sure that every hon. member of this Legislature who loves good sport—and I am sure that includes every one of us—was thrilled by the fact that over the week-end, in completing his last regular season in competitive hockey, he achieved that objective of all hockey players, scoring 200 goals with the teams with which he has played during these past years.

I want to say that he represents the kind of thing we want to develop in sport. As captain of the Maple Leaf hockey team, he has developed a spirit of sportsmanship which displayed itself in more than one way in the game last

night in Detroit, which was the final game of the season. I want to mention this, because it is part of the efforts of this Act to create sporting activities of that kind.

There were two things which happened in the game last night in Detroit, which should attract the attention of everyone who believes that the extending of a real sporting spirit is a very useful component of our social contacts in our daily life.

First, and very important, was the ovation given to Mr. Apps, an ovation on that occasion which could hardly have been surpassed by his own supporters here in Toronto. That, I think, is the kind of spirit in sport we want amongst those who watch as well as amongst those who play.

Another example of the kind of sport this Act seeks to develop was to be found when that very excellent young Canadian, Harry Watson—who, after all, has every reason to want to score goals himself—when he had a clear

opportunity to score a goal, passed the puck to Mr. Apps so that Apps would have the opportunity of attaining that total they all want.

These are the things we want to encourage and for which this Act is designed, and I feel sure that those who are playing the games and those who pay money to see the games will welcome the knowledge that a portion of the money they pay will be so utilized that the crippled children of this province will have opportunities for recreation and highly-developed training, such as they have never had before.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 6.05 o'clock p.m.

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ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: I have informed the House that the Clerk has received from the Commissioners of Estate Bills their report in the following case:

Bill No. 26, An Act to set aside the Laing Marriage Trust Deed.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

Alex. C. Lewis, Esq., K.C.,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto 2.

Dear Sir:

Re: Private Bill (No. 26), An
Act to set aside the Laing
Marriage Settlement Trust
Deed.

The undersigned as Commissioners of Estate Bills have considered the above-mentioned bill and now report thereon.

We are of the opinion that it is reasonable that such bill do pass into a law. We are of the further opinion that the provisions of the said bill are proper for carrying its purposes into effect, and that no alterations or amendments are necessary in the bill.

The bill, the petition for the same, and the accompanying material are accordingly returned herewith.

AS WITNESS our respective hands.

R. E. Laidlaw, J.A.

F. D. Hogg, J.A.
Commissioners.

Ordered, that Bill No. 26, An Act to set aside the Laing Marriage Settlement

Trust Deed, together with the report of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Bills.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the third report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Murphy from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills presents the following as its third report: The committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:—

Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Bill No. 14, An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe.

Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Bill No. 20, An Act respecting the Trustees of the Hamilton Orphan Asylum.

Bill No. 21, An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill.

Bill No. 24, An Act respecting Canadian Lakehead Exhibition.

The committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill No. 27, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

The committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual

cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 20, An Act respecting the Trustees of the Hamilton Orphan Asylum.

Ordered, that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 20, An Act respecting the Trustees of the Hamilton Orphan Asylum.

Report approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

AMUSEMENT TAX

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to impose a tax on amusements to provide for greater aid to public hospitals, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) what the bill proposes to do.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) has a companion bill I would ask him to introduce, and then I will make an explanation covering both bills.

AID TO HOSPITALS

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to provide for greater aid to public hospitals, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in response to the question directed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I think that the bill which I just introduced, and the companion bill

introduced by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley), deserve rather an extended explanation.

The hospital problem in Ontario has assumed critical proportions. Over the years general hospitals have sprung up across the province altogether as the result of local effort, but without any real relationship to the municipal system. The municipalities acquired a responsibility because of the indigent problem which became very much magnified during the depression years. Many years ago the then Government fixed a rate to be paid by municipalities which had little if any relationship to the actual hospital cost. Subsequently, the province paid a grant to each hospital as a contribution to the indigent expense.

When the problem came to this Government, hospitals were being faced with deficits. The indigent payment on the part of the province and municipalities, amounting to \$2.35, was totally inadequate. A great many municipalities had recognized this and had agreed to assume hospital deficits. The result was that they paid not only the statutory indigent payment, but also over and above that hospital deficits. These deficits began to assume very large proportions and created a very large municipal problem. The demand for hospital accommodation had risen to a point where there was a very great shortage of beds and there was no orderly way in which to provide any Governmental contribution.

In considering the maintenance problem, the Government has felt that it was wise that any contribution made by the Provincial Government should not be to indigents alone. It was felt that it was just as important to attempt to bring down the cost to the paying patient. As a result, last year the following schedule was adopted:—

(1) That each Class A hospital should be eligible for a grant of \$1 per day for every public ward bed whether occupied or not.

(2) Every Class B hospital would be eligible for a grant of 75 cents a day for every public ward bed.

(3) Class C hospitals and lower would be eligible for grants of 60 cents a day for every public ward bed.

(4) —and this is important—in addition to the foregoing, (a) the Government would make grants of \$1,000 per bed on new constructions in general hospitals; (b) \$2,000 per bed in convalescent or chronic hospitals.

The above was the first effort made by any Ontario Government to meet the hospital problem on an orderly basis. This Government also set up a hospital committee under the chairmanship of the Inspector of Hospitals to make a complete review of the situation. The book-keeping systems of the hospitals were found to be in chaotic condition and, accordingly, better accounting methods were instituted, with the result that we now have a clearer view of the whole problem.

In the meantime, as I have stated, many of the municipalities have recognized the plight of hospitals to the extent of paying their deficits. This creates a burden on these municipalities which is unfair. The result is that many of the municipalities have urged the province to assume the amusement tax, in event of the Dominion Government vacating the field, for the purpose of raising revenues to offset the cost of hospital and social services, thus providing benefit to the municipalities. After a review of the situation, it is the opinion of the Government that all of the proceeds of an amusement tax would be required for hospitals, and therefore the Government has decided to introduce this Act providing for a tax on amusements in order to aid hospitals, to go into effect on proclamation, which will not be until the Dominion Government vacates the field. I shall refer to this in a moment.

The whole of the proceeds of this tax will be placed in a separate fund and will not go as other revenues in the ordinary course in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The same will be placed in a Hospital Aid Fund Account. Particulars of this are outlined in The

Hospitals Aid Act, which will be introduced today. I may say that it is the Government's intention to continue the assistance which it is presently giving from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province and the amount of such assistance will be deposited in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The following are the particulars of the scheme:—

1. The Government will continue to pay the amount from the Consolidated Revenue Fund which it is presently paying in aid of public ward beds. There will therefore be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund this year the sum of \$2,300,000, and the same will be placed to the credit of the Hospital Aid Fund Account.

2. The Government will continue to pay from the Consolidated Revenue Fund the capital grants of \$1,000 a bed for every public ward bed, and \$2,000 a bed for every chronic or convalescent bed. This amount will also be paid into the Hospital Aid Fund Account and will be disbursed from there. This year the sum of \$1,150,000 is being appropriated, and will be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund into the Hospital Aid Fund.

3. From the fund into which the proceeds of the Hospital Tax will be deposited, together with the contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Fund above mentioned, the following will be paid to the hospitals of Ontario:—

- (a) The capital grants above mentioned which will be covered entirely by a Government contribution; (b) the maintenance grants payable to all hospitals in grades A, B, C, D, E, F, and G shall be computed by applying the percentage of 235 per cent. to the grant authorized to be paid to each of such hospitals in the calendar year 1947. This in effect means that a hospital entitled to a grant of \$1 per day for every public ward bed will receive \$2.35; a hospital entitled to receive 75 cents will receive \$1.76; every hospital entitled to receive 60 cents will receive \$1.41.

4. Hospitals which come into existence this year will be similarly treated. Their grants will be treated on the formula applied in 1947, subject to an increase of 235 per cent.

The balance of the fund, if any, shall yearly be carried forward to the ensuing fiscal year. The balance will be held to equalize yearly payments or to be used as the circumstances from time to time may indicate.

The above provisions will mean that the hospitals of Ontario will receive maintenance grants of \$5,400,000 this year in place of \$2,200,000 last year. I estimate that Toronto hospitals will receive from the fund about \$1,800,000 in place of about \$750,000 paid this year.

As far as the municipalities are concerned the above provisions should take the hospitals out of their deficit position and, accordingly, the municipalities will be relieved of the huge deficits with which they are obviously going to be faced. The present contribution by municipalities to the hospitals is not on a satisfactory basis. Obviously some hospitals render services and have expenses over other hospitals. The municipal contribution should be somewhat less than the hospitals will receive from paying public ward patients. We therefore are setting the following rates payable by the municipalities in the following classes of hospitals:—

- (1) To Class A hospitals, \$3 per day.
- (2) To Class B hospitals, \$2.50 per day.
- (3) To Class C hospitals, \$2.25 per day.

The effect of the above plan will be, as stated, to relieve the municipal taxpayer of liability for large hospital deficits and at the same time it will place the hospitals in a position to go ahead with their very important work. It, however, does not remove the need for economy on the part of hospital administration.

A very important feature of the scheme is that it provides assistance for

the patient who attempts to pay his or her way. At the present time we have many schemes which people are entering into providing insurance against hospital expenses. One plan alone has over one million subscribers. We feel that this is highly desirable. Every encouragement should be given to the person who makes provision to meet the costs of illness. We think, therefore, there will be general agreement that the assistance we give should be not only on indigent expenses, but to the person who is striving to pay his or her way and fears to be overwhelmed by the high cost of illness.

At the present time the Province of Ontario is levying no amusement tax. All, or practically all, of the other provinces are. In addition, the Dominion is presently levying a 20 per cent. rate in all provinces. At the present time, therefore, Ontario amusements are paying the lowest tax in Canada. It is not our intention to proclaim this Act until the Dominion vacates the field. It is our intention to impose a 20 per cent. tax.

Insofar as the Dominion Government is concerned, the Minister of Finance for Canada has recently announced the intention of the Federal Government to relinquish amusement tax. As a result of this, representations have been made by the municipalities of Ontario to the Dominion authorities urging that Government to vacate the field and concurrently representations have been made to us to enter into the field for hospital and social service purposes in event of the Dominion vacating.

We therefore are introducing this bill, together with a companion bill, The Hospitals Aid Act, in line with representations which were made to us and which, in view of our studies of the whole matter, appear to us to be sound. We at this moment have no intimation from the Dominion Government as to when they may vacate this field. I point out, however, that it is in accordance with their announced policy, and it would appear that the Dominion vacation of this field should not be too far

removed. Obviously, our Act cannot be proclaimed until the Dominion vacates the field.

In this connection, the statement of the Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent, Minister of External Affairs, as contained in the press of March 5, 1948, is of interest. Speaking to a delegation of the Trades and Labour Congress, Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent urged the building of convalescent homes to ease the burden on hospitals. He urged the delegates to go back to their own communities, study what might be done in that direction, and "get things started." He pointed out that the great physical obstacle to the establishment of a national health insurance plan was that hospitals across the country were already full. If a plan were instituted with present facilities it would mean that people could not be given what they were being promised. This was exactly the position taken by this province at the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

The fact is that in Ontario, while we are better off for hospital accommodation than any of the provinces, we simply have not the facilities to take care of a national health insurance scheme such as was outlined by the Dominion.

To institute such a plan before the hospitals are taken care of would simply mean that money would be taken from our people for a service we could not perform. The first thing we have to do is to put our hospitals in order financially. With the extension of hospital facilities must come the means with which to maintain and operate them. The Ontario Government's plan is calculated to do both. We are not loaning money to our hospitals, which borrowing simply gets them into trouble. We are giving them money with which to provide more beds. With the commencement of our scheme last year we anticipated an addition of 400 beds to our hospitals. Actually, over 1,000 beds have been added, and a similar number is expected this year. With the addition of beds and with the provision for the sensible and reasonable maintenance of our hospitals, we can look forward to a

hospital service second to none anywhere. In view of Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent's statement and the indication given by the Minister of Finance (Mr. Abbott) that the field will be vacated, it is reasonable to suppose that this will be done shortly, upon which the present Act will be proclaimed immediately and the benefits contemplated in The Hospitals Aid Act will come into effect.

I may say that very far-reaching measures have been undertaken by this Government in connection with hospital betterment. We, however, do not think what we have done or what we are going to do is the last word. We constantly aim to improve the situation. This year a Provincial-Municipal conference is being arranged, at which time the whole problem of municipal taxation and sources of revenue will be considered. In the administration of The Hospitals Aid Fund we will have the advantage of the views of the conference.

I can assure you that we are most anxious to arrive at the best possible solution of the hospital problem and to create the best system in existence anywhere for providing for the same.

FARM PRODUCE GRADES AND SALES ACT

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I would move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Farm Produce, Grades and Sales Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE ACT

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Carlin, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE AND BELLEVILLE GENERAL HOS- PITAL ACT

MR. J. F. WILSON (Hastings West): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Allen, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the City of Belleville and the Belleville General Hospital, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH DORCHESTER

MR. F. S. THOMAS (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Township of South Dorchester, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD ACT

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dye, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Township of Stamford, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 27th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order, Resuming the Adjourned Debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for the consideration of the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak at the tail end of the Speech from the Throne, I want to say at once that my remarks will be brief inasmuch as I have already spoken on this debate.

My primary reason for rising at this time was to make the position of the official opposition clear to the House and to the province on the sub-amendment moved by my hon. friend from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett).

Before doing that, however, Mr. Speaker, I want to take the opportunity that now presents itself to congratulate those hon. members who have taken part in the Speech from the Throne debate. It has been our privilege in this debate to listen to some hon. members who previously had not spoken in one of the former debates, and it is always gratifying to know that these hon. members have made a contribution to the debate by intimate knowledge which they possess of conditions in their own particular riding. One is forced to meditate sometimes, Mr. Speaker, on the suggestion, both inside and out, that the Speech from the Throne debate should be curtailed somewhat.

From time to time we have heard the suggestion that the Speech from the Throne debate is something of a waste of time, and that the attention of the hon. members could very well be directed to things of greater moment, so to speak. I have always felt, and I think the feeling is generally held by hon. members of this Legislature, that the Speech from the Throne debate, and the budget debate as well, gives the hon. members an opportunity to cover many fields of provincial endeavour and to set out those things that seem to come home to the particular hon. members in either one of those debates.

There has been the suggestion, too, that the speeches on these two full-dress debates, should be limited. I recall one time in this Legislature when a motion was put before the House suggesting that the 40-minute rule should be applied to speeches on the Speech from the Throne debate and the budget debate; but that suggestion did not find favour with the hon. members of the Legislature, and I think I can say this, Mr. Speaker, and express the feeling held by every hon. member of the House,

that with very, very few exceptions, the hon. members of this Legislature have not offended by making long speeches. There are exceptions, of course, to any rule and to any situation, but whether it is worthwhile to try to overcome the exceptions by a general rule, that is not necessary for the great majority, has always been an open question.

They have, of course, in the Dominion Parliament the 40-minute rule applying to speeches, but I doubt very much the wisdom of transplanting that rule to our provincial Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, as you are quite well aware, there are two amendments that have been offered to the Speech from the Throne. One has been proposed by the official Opposition, and the other has been moved by my hon. friend, the C.C.F. member from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett). I want, if the House will bear with me, to sum up for a few moments some of the arguments that have been advanced relative to the main amendment.

Our contention, as the Opposition, in that amendment, is that the Government of this province should have proceeded forthwith with the development of the Upper Ottawa on the basis of the agreement passed in this Legislature in the spring of 1943. We say had that been done, Mr. Speaker, it would have had the effect in a very large measure of offsetting the power shortage in the province at the moment. That amendment has been before the hon. members of the Legislature, and many of them have taken the opportunity to discuss this question of hydro at some length.

I do not want at this time to call into discussion proposals or suggestions of the hon. members who have spoken in this connection, but I do want to say a few words relative to the speech of my hon. friend from Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) the other night, who made an extended reply to the hydro criticism.

My hon. friend from Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) laboured a long time and brought forth some very inter-

esting conclusions. In the first part of his speech he sought to convey the impression to the House—an impression that is not by any means new—that the former Liberal Government of this province was and is responsible for the power shortage that exists. And the latter part of my hon. friend's speech completely turned around, so to speak, and blamed the power shortage at the moment on the conditions of the drought and shortage of water and low-water levels throughout these places where water is generated into electricity used in this province. He gave the House and the province the impression that the present power shortage was not one to be greatly alarmed over, that it was a shortage of a temporary duration, and left the impression, certainly with me, that as soon as drought conditions rectified themselves and the waters of the province that have to do with the generation of electricity assumed their normal level, our trouble so far as power shortage is concerned, would be at an end.

All I want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, and through you to the hon. members of the House, that a contention of that character on the part of the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) is completely at variance with the statements of officials of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. We read in the papers a short while ago where one of these officials spoke, I think in Brantford, in this particular instance, and said the worst of the present power shortage would come in the fall and winter of 1949 and 1950.

Surely we have not enough advance information about the weather to know that the drought is going to continue over the period of time that exists between now and 1950. So there must be, and there are, other basic reasons for the power shortage rather than the drought conditions which have existed in the province during these past few months.

In the first part of my hon. friend's (Mr. Challies) speech, he brought in the old arguments about the Liberal Government, up until 1943, being re-

sponsible for the power shortage. He brought in again that dilapidated argument of the cancellation of the Quebec power contracts, and held it up before the hon. members of the House as a contributory cause of the power shortage we are now encountering in this province.

We all know, Mr. Speaker, by this time, that although those contracts were cancelled, they were renewed at a later date. I think the time that elapsed between the cancellation and renewal was some 18 months or two years, although I am not saying that to be accurate, but I think it is reasonably safe to use that figure.

When these contracts were renewed, they were renewed for the same amount of power as contained in the original contracts. I think there was a difference only of some 25,000 horsepower between the new contracts and the old ones. Surely, Mr. Speaker, the fact that those contracts were cancelled cannot be a major cause of the power shortage at the moment. We are quite well aware, Mr. Speaker, that when these contracts with Quebec were renewed, they were renewed for the same amount as the old contracts, less perhaps 25,000 horsepower, but over the months that followed, additional power came in from those Quebec companies on the same basis and conditions as were present in the new contracts. So it is correct to say that in 1945 Ontario was drawing from these Quebec contracts power in excess—and considerably in excess—of what was contained in the original contracts. I do not think anyone can argue on that point. At least, I am perfectly sure, in my own mind, that it is a true statement, a factual statement of the situation as it then existed.

My hon. friend (Mr. Challies) went on to say that the cancellation of these contracts made for a lack of faith on the part of the Quebec companies on the one hand, and I presume the Quebec Government on the other, with those of us in the Province of Ontario who had anything to do with the cancellation of the contracts.

Mr. Speaker, there are two or three interesting off-shoots from that argument. One is that the faith was not broken so badly that these companies did not, in the succeeding months, step up their delivery of power to this province under the new contracts. That faith was not so badly shaken, Mr. Speaker, but that in 1943 the Government of the Province of Quebec, and that of the Province of Ontario, were not able to get together and form the basis of an agreement for development of power on the upper Ottawa River. If there was any damage to that faith, it could not have been very complete; it must have been rather insignificant, after all.

My hon. friend (Mr. Challies) then went on to say—and I think I followed him closely in his argument—that we should have had a joint development on the Ottawa River. Of course, what one would wish to have and what one can accomplish—particularly in dealings between two governments—is quite a different thing. However, Mr. Speaker, I think we can say this; I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will agree that when the debate was going on in the Legislature in the spring of 1943, the Conservative Opposition at that time expressed their opinions and their convictions, that it would be better for this province to develop as a joint development. In fact, I am sure it is correct to say that after that Government was defeated in 1943, the present Government did try to negotiate a joint development scheme for the development of these water powers. They tried with the Liberal Government, and they tried with the Government of hon. Mr. Duplessis, after he came into power. We are told now they are proceeding to develop. The hon. Minister for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) says “We are going to pour concrete very shortly in this great development on the upper Ottawa River.”

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, it is the contention of the Liberals that the Government of this province should have gone ahead with the development

of these water powers much earlier, and that feeling is justified by the events, and by the pages of history which were written at that time, and since.

We have no desire on our part to "pull punches" in this respect. We feel that the interests of the province would have been served to a greater degree, if they had gone ahead in 1943 and proceeded as quickly as possible with that development, and brought it to where they would be delivering power to the people of this province.

There was a suggestion made—I do not know whether my hon. friend from Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) made it—the other night, that the reason they did not proceed at once on the upper Ottawa was that men and materials were not at that time available. I believe, Mr. Speaker, if an approach had been made to Ottawa, asking them to grant priorities for these very necessary materials for the construction of these very necessary power sites, the Ottawa Government would have given those priorities.

I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that one need enlarge on that. I remember the debate in the House referred to by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) when he criticized the then Prime Minister for the statement as to whether they actually had a written undertaking with the Dominion Government regarding granting priorities. The hon. Prime Minister of that day was not able to persuade the Opposition, and I doubt if he had a written understanding with Ottawa, but I fail to comprehend, Mr. Speaker, why, if this power was needed as was suggested in the Order-in-Council passed by the Dominion Government relative to this scheme for war purposes; if it was understood by the Dominion Government to be needed for war purposes, they would have hesitated to have granted the necessary priorities and have proceeded with the construction on that power site.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know that there was anything else of great consequence in the speech of my hon.

friend for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies). I want to make my position abundantly clear in this regard and when voting on the amendment to the motion for the consideration of the speech of the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, in spite of what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will say in a moment, I will record my vote for the amendment, and I believe those who sit around me will do likewise.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to turn to the subamendment, moved by the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett). I have read the subamendment over carefully, as I presume most of the hon. members of the House have. However, I want to read it with you, so that we can get the clear implications embodied in the subamendment itself. It says:

"That the amendment to the motion for consideration of the speech of the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor now before this House, be further amended by adding thereto the following words:

"And this House regrets that the Government has put forward thoroughly inadequate proposals for labour legislation, vague and insubstantial housing proposals, and no plans at all to meet the pressing need for adequate health and welfare services."

The only objection, Mr. Speaker, I have to the amendment is the words "vague and insubstantial housing proposals."

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, to you and to the hon. members of the House that we are in no position to judge whether the proposals of this Government for housing are "vague," or whether they are "insubstantial." We have the promise in the Speech from the Throne that the Government is going to meet the housing crisis by appropriate legislation. That legislation has not yet appeared on the order paper, and I, for one, cannot condemn a government for a piece of legislation promised, but not

yet born. I think that is the position of most of the hon. members of the Legislature.

Then the last paragraph reads:

"And this House particularly regrets the failure of the Government to recognize the need for comprehensive planning and broad measures of social ownership in the economic life of the province with a view to maintaining full production and full employment."

I do not need to argue that last paragraph at length, Mr. Speaker. May I say, as far as the Liberal Party is concerned, we do not believe that the wide application of the principles of social ownership will be the salvation for this Province of Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: We are primarily of the opinion, Mr. Speaker, that a government is elected to govern, not to run the businesses of this province or of this Dominion, and if we completely segregate those things in our mind and approach the practical problems which exist, we will have gone a long way toward providing the cure for our difficulties. It does not lie, in my opinion, in the wide application of the principles of social ownership. It has been tried for many, many years in many, many countries, and it does not provide the answer; it does not meet the challenge; it does not fill the need; and it is no more apt to do it in this province than in the other jurisdictions where it has been tried.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote for the amendment and against the sub-amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, first of all I propose to deal with the remarks of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and then with the amendment to the amendment.

I was very pleased, as a number of the hon. members must have been, last Friday to realize that sound argument, repeated, finally can carry some conviction and produce results.

We debated a bill last Friday which was an amendment to the Liquor Control Act, on which occasion both the Liberal group and the C.C.F. group in the Legislature voted with the Government against the bill which had been introduced. The interesting part about that was that when the same bill, in exactly the same words, was before this Legislature on a previous occasion, the Liberal and the C.C.F. groups supported it. It is very encouraging to us, because it does demonstrate that constant, repeated arguments can finally wear down even the most positive resistance.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: We have not been quite so successful in regard to the circumstances related to the development of the power resources of this province. I regret it is necessary once again to point out that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), has said nothing new, but simply turned on the old, worn-out record, and put the scratchy needle back at the same point, and gave us the same tune, which is a very dull tune, a very uninteresting one, and a very inaccurate one.

However, since he has seen fit to wind up this debate by criticizing the remarks made by the hon. Minister for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies), and has directed his comments to the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies), instead of to myself, I think it would be wise if I reviewed a few of the mis-statements he has once again made. I am hopeful that before too long we may actually have converted him on this, as we have in regard to other things, which have occurred in this Legislature this Session. Our only results were not in regard to the amendment to the Liquor Control bill. We earlier converted him in regard to other things against which he

voted last year, as did other hon. members of his group.

There was no occasion in this Legislature, Mr. Speaker, to thresh wet straw, and to go back and review—

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): It is "old straw"; not "wet straw."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DREW: There is no necessity to go back, and review some of the things which have been said, were it not for the fact that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) insisted on taking our minds back to the time when he and others who were here sitting as supporters of the Government we succeeded. To the extent that he has once again brought that forward, it becomes necessary for me to remind the hon. members of this Legislature of the sort of things that government did, and the kind of business administration the province was being given while that government was in office. It is only because of that invitation that I am compelled today to review certain things which otherwise might seem quite unnecessary.

In the first place, even at this late date, when the temporary and emergency power shortage has come to an end—and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) may not know it, but the cuts have been stopped today—it might be well for him to recall there were two distinct problems involved; one was an over-all demand for an increase in the supply of power which had become available, and the other was a sudden and drastic reduction in the power available because of unprecedented low water in the rivers, which create the water flow which turns the generators of our electric-producing plants.

Because of that low water, not only were our own producing plants reduced in their producing capacity, but we were suddenly confronted with the announcement that it would be necessary to curtail the supply of power from the Province of Quebec because of a similar situation in that province where they, too, had low water.

Those were definitely different situations which should not be confused with each other, unless one is seeking to confuse. They should be kept quite separate, because they are not related to each other in any way. Natural events created the emergency power shortage, and natural events have met that situation.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that because of the confidence there is in the future of this province under good government, there is such a demand for new power supplies, that the increase in power available cannot meet those demands.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear:

HON. MR. DREW: To the extent there is any shortage, it is due entirely to the utterly incompetent government which preceded us, which was the most unbusiness-like management this province ever had, since Confederation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: We saw an example of that when the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) was talking about things, about which they knew nothing. Of course, they did not. They did not know what was going on in their own Cabinet meetings in those days, because they were not held regularly, and when they did meet, it was in a sort of a catch-as-catch-can manner, where the hon. members were very fortunate if they found out what had actually taken place.

We have been trying for several years to unscramble the utterly confused condition they left behind, and put the departments in order, following the utterly inefficient administration they carried out. This hydro arrangement was a part and parcel of the general condition.

When they speak about the arrangements for power development on the Ottawa River, they simply do not know what they are talking about, for the simple reason they were not even kept

informed as to what was happening. There is not an hon. member of this Legislature who was here in February, 1939, who does not remember perfectly well that no one knew what the facts were regarding the power contracts, when the subject was brought before this Legislature.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): How do you know?

HON. MR. DREW: You were not here at the time, but if you had been here you would not have known it anyway.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DREW: The fact remains that every hon. member who was here at that time will recall perfectly well that this bill and the accompanying agreements came forward over and over again, and I would suggest to those who were present, they go back and try to find out some of the facts behind that bill. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will go back and read the record of that time, he will find that this was one of the most confused presentations ever put before this Legislature.

MR. MEINZINGER: Then we ought to "sack" him.

HON. MR. DREW: I must confess that in one thing at least I do sympathize with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DREW: The fact remains, however, Mr. Speaker, that when that bill came before the Legislature, we were not given one essential fact in regard to what the bill would produce; we were simply told in vague terms that it was necessary, because of the war emergency. When we tried to get the facts, they were denied to us, and we simply proceeded on that particular basis.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has said we may want one thing, but sometimes must take another, if we are going to get any results.

While joint development might possibly have been desired, it was a case of getting the development on any terms which were possible. And may I emphasize that the present development is a joint development.

MR. MEINZINGER: Good; you are doing all right.

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) not to interrupt the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) when he is speaking.

HON. MR. DREW: I am afraid the sound effects have come in too late.

The present development is a joint development which has some very interesting features which have been brought about as a result of that very high degree of co-operation existing between the Government of Ontario and the Government of Quebec. Under the arrangement which exists, the actual construction is being carried out by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and it will be possible for the Quebec authorities to draw their share of the power if, in the future, they decide they wish that power.

In the meantime, construction is going ahead on an entirely different basis than was contemplated. We have made arrangements under which every man who works on the Quebec side of the centre of the river, works under foremen from the Province of Quebec, who are chosen by the Quebec Power Commission. That is an entirely different arrangement, and is the sort of an arrangement which leads to goodwill and understanding between adjoining provinces, which is the very thing for which we were arguing in February, 1939.

Mr. Speaker, sometimes it is very difficult to stay within the confines of the legislative requirements in regard to statements which are made. The statements of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) are so far from accuracy that it is extremely difficult to refer to them in the moderate terms which are prescribed for debate here.

What makes them doubly surprising is the fact that he heard the explanation of these events at some length, to which obviously he could not have listened, and on an earlier occasion he also had been corrected in his wholly inaccurate statements.

He fell a little short of something in referring to the "Premier at that particular time," as one has to think quickly to decide who it was, because we had three in a very short time. It was a sort of process of musical chairs without music. At that particular time the Premier who happened to be in office when this arose, did not leave any doubt about the fact there were no priorities in the form of positive undertakings—none.

When it is said priorities would have been available if representations had been made, may I say that right up to the present time, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission cannot secure priorities it is asking for. May I repeat that? From the time this Government took office, it has been impressing upon the authorities in Ottawa the need for new power developments and not only was it found impossible to get priorities required for metal and for various things required for this development, but until recently we were not able to get within a very long distance of the Government regarding priorities. Even today we are not getting all we are asking for, or that we require.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Why?

HON. MR. DREW: If the hon. member (Mr. Meinzinger) who has just spoken is still a member of the Liberal Party, I suggest that he check with Ottawa through his own member in the riding and find out.

Regarding the question of priorities. If priorities had been so readily available, we certainly would not be having difficulties with them now. What I would like to remind the hon. members is we did not wait for some future time. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Government took the

necessary steps to proceed with construction immediately. One complete new power plant which was only started after we came into power in August, 1943, has come into production and is delivering over 80,000 horsepower at DeCew Falls. That is in addition to the unit that was completed just after we took office and for which the previous Government is entitled to the credit.

There is the great construction at Stewartville, which is coming in this year, and plant after plant is now nearing the point of development. Another great plant at Aguassabon will be producing power this year, and plant after plant will be moving into production as the development proceeds.

Neither this Government nor the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, since this Government took office, have held off at any time; they have moved as rapidly as material and men became available, and as priorities could be obtained from the Dominion authorities.

As to these agreements on the Ottawa River, may I say very definitely I do not believe the Government of that day ever had any intention of proceeding with these agreements—none.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): They most certainly did—every intention.

HON. MR. DREW: You left no record of that intention. On the contrary, you left a very positive record that you had no such intention, because when we came into office on September 17, 1943, no plans were ready, there was no authorization on record either by the Government or by the Commission to proceed with that development.

There is evidence to the contrary of that which has been put forward. It is evidence that the Government had no intention of proceeding, because they had been in office continuously for over seven months since the agreements were signed, without a single thing in the way of authorization to proceed with the construction of that development up until the time we took office.

Let me repeat again, because of those inaccuracies which have been repeated here by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), we immediately—I say “immediately”—made the decision that we would do everything possible to proceed with the Ottawa and the other developments I have mentioned, and three weeks from the time we took office I met the then Premier of Quebec, Mr. Godbout, in his office in the City of Quebec, and placed before him our decision and our desire to proceed as rapidly as we could with the development on the basis of joint development of those power sites.

You have heard a great deal about the fact that everything “stood still until 1946”. Nothing came of that because Mr. Godbout would not proceed, but the following year there were elections in Quebec, and following the election of Mr. Duplessis as Premier of Quebec, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in 1944 called on him and indicated the same position and our desire to proceed, and from that time forward there were tentative understandings which materialized into actual plans for construction just as soon as Ottawa was prepared to make the necessary materials available.

I hope by putting this on the record for the second time, in a little more detail, I may avoid these repetitions of a wholly inaccurate interpretation of what took place at that time.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) says when the Government of which he was a member finally decided to re-negotiate the contracts with the Quebec companies, they got the same power under the same terms as under the original contract.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I did not say “the same terms.”

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, you did.

MR. OLIVER: If I did, I should not have.

HON. MR. DREW: With one qualification that I was going to put in—“except for some 25,000 horsepower.”

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, may I say to my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) if I used the words “the same terms,” I knew better and I should not have done so. I do not recall using the words “the same terms.”

HON. MR. DREW: I am quite prepared to accept the statement of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that he did not intend that. Even confining the remarks to the amount of power available, I do not think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will question the fact that he sought to convey the impression they got the same amount of power, except there might have been a reduction of 25,000 horsepower. Now, that is not correct, because many hon. members here know full well that you can have a contract for power under very different terms which mean entirely different things and the new contracts provided for the delivery of power, not on the same firm basis as before, but with a difference in load factors which had a very great bearing on the value of the subsequent contracts. Without going into the details of these contracts now, I say very definitely that much of the power that was available was not available under the same favourable terms as under the first contract.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has said that they had power greatly in excess of their contracts when this Government took office in 1943. That is correct, but may I remind him that the additional amounts were not firm commitments and, therefore, these additional amounts were purely voluntary supplies of power from the Quebec power companies who had that power available.

May I make it quite clear that this Government and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission who, together have been called upon to deal with these contracts, recognize that we have received extremely fair and generous terms from those Quebec companies which have supplied power to us during the time we needed that power so greatly.

We might not have needed so much power in excess of the terms of the contract were it not for the policy of the preceding Government. I wish to refer to that again because of the challenge that has been put forward here today to this Government as to why it did not go ahead with the agreements which were signed, but no action taken in 1943.

When these contracts were cancelled in 1935, the explanation given was that the contracts were for more power than this province could ever use within any measurable time. The Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission at that time said not for 20 years could we use up the power we then had available. That would have carried us through to 1935. They said no more power was needed. That was the stated policy of the Government, and the then Premier of this province on a later occasion, just a year before the war, said that his Government—that was the government of the day—was not interested in the construction of any plants to produce more power in Ontario.

That had been the stated policy of the Government right up to the time the war broke out. I want hon. members of this Legislature to remember the fact that during those years between 1934 and 1939, when the war came, there was unemployment in this province and nothing could have contributed more effectively to the employment of a large number of men at that time than to go ahead with the construction of the needed power plants on the rivers which are now under construction at many points throughout the province. There are hon. members of this Legislature who were sitting here at that time who will recall that the Opposition did urge the Government of the day to go ahead with construction at that time, and the present hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was one of those who explained that was not a way to meet unemployment.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, I cannot let that statement go. Perhaps my

memory is faulty, but I cannot remember using the terms employed by my hon. friend (Mr. Drew). Where, or when, did I say that to build power plants would not create employment?

HON. MR. DREW: On more than one occasion in this Legislature when debates were under way, not only in regard to Hydro-Electric Power Commission development, but in regard to public works. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has a very faulty memory indeed if he does not recall the repeated requests of the Opposition that construction be undertaken on needed projects, either under the Department of Public Works or in connection with Hydro-Electric Power Commission development in this province. I will say that he was only one of those who gave the explanation that this was not the way that Government was prepared to meet the condition of unemployment.

I have repeated there was a clear, stated policy of the Government that they did not believe we needed any more power, and it was a result of that blind and stupid policy that there is any shortage of production of power in this province today.

It is a good thing to get these things in perspective. That was the time when it could well have been done. And then the war came, additional amounts of power were received from the Quebec companies and very limited construction indeed was started at that time. The total amount of new generated power brought in for the whole 9 years that Government was in power was only about 150,000 horsepower.

We have the situation today where we are going ahead with by far the greatest construction programme this province has ever seen, by far the greatest power construction programme ever undertaken in this country at one time. There is before this Legislature a bill that is related to that development, the Power Commission Act.

The Power Commission Act is specifically for the purpose of making the necessary amendments to the main

Power Commission Act, which will make it possible to proceed with the financing of this great plan, but it contemplates the whole development.

I could not help being interested, in view of some of the criticism which has been directed outside this Legislature, particularly to this Government for the course it has followed. When every hon. member in this Legislature supported this Act on second reading, not a single member of the Opposition raised any objection at any time.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, on that point, if you will allow me, I have to catch my train Friday night. One thing I have always insisted on in public life is getting home Friday night, and I am going to do it as long as I possibly can. Last Friday night this bill was called after I had to leave the House, and I do not think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) should have called it at that time. It was called, and as he said, it did receive second reading, but it certainly did not get it with my co-operation and support.

HON. MR. DREW: I must say that I was, and still am, under the impression that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was in the Legislature.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, then my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) is under a completely erroneous impression.

HON. MR. DREW: I will check that up.

MR. OLIVER: Check it, then.

HON. MR. DREW: I was very definitely under the impression that my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) was there.

MR. OLIVER: No, I was not.

HON. MR. DREW: In any event, Mr. Speaker, his supporters were. I would like to ask at this point, so that there may be no doubt about it, if the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would indicate that he would have opposed it if he were here?

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, if I have any indication of my stand to give, it will be given in committee; and it will be in committee shortly.

HON. MR. DREW: That is about as definite and accurate as most of the things the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) says.

MR. OLIVER: It is not inaccurate.

HON. MR. DREW: It is the same sort of thing. We had the bill here, and there was no suggestion it be delayed. There are hon. members here who were present at that time, and they had ample opportunity to raise any objection to proceeding, and every hon. member who was in the Legislature at that time supported the bill, but today they question their support of it on second reading.

I want to say that this Government has undertaken these great commitments, and they are commitments, because the government must take the responsibility of deciding whether this whole plan can proceed or not, as the credit of the province is greatly involved in what is to be done, and it is necessary for us to take the required legislative action to make it possible to proceed.

So much for what has happened, Mr. Speaker.

As far as the future is concerned; I notice that the remarks of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) were directed particularly to the Ottawa River development and to the remarks of the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) in regard to that. Perhaps that is entirely within the ambit of the amendment, since the whole amendment relates only to this. For the benefit of the hon. members, I will read it:

"That this House condemn the Government and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for their failure to provide adequate reserve of electric power to meet the needs of the people of Ontario."

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, since that is the entire amendment, the Liberal group, at any rate, agree with all the rest of the progressive things we have put before this Legislature in the Speech from the Throne.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if it is hoping too much, with the lights on now for 24 hours a day, and with the example of last Friday before us, we might even hope by reason, to convince them, and have them vote with us.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): "Reason" might, if we could see the "reason."

HON. MR. DREW: Well, apparently reason will not prevail.

May I now come to the amendment to the amendment. This has been put before us by the Leader of the C.C.F. group (Mr. Grummett) and his supporters. It covers a wider field, and the area of regret is more extended. Let us see exactly what it is, of which they do not approve:

"And this House regrets that the Government has put forward thoroughly inadequate proposals for labour legislation."

For some time the party of which the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) is the Leader in this Legislature, has been urging uniform labour legislation as between the Dominion and the Ontario Government. The Speech from the Throne made the positive declaration, carrying forward a statement already made on behalf of the Government by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), that this Government was going to accept the labour code adopted by the Dominion Government, and apply it to all labour relations in this province.

I would have thought, if there was any measure of consistency in the group headed by the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett), they would have commended us for this decision,

because it was directly in accord with what they have been expressing for some time.

The amendment to the amendment goes on:

"Vague and insubstantial housing proposals and no plans at all—"

and mark this;

"—no plans at all to meet the pressing needs for adequate health and welfare services."

Mr. Speaker, the Speech from the Throne indicated extended services of this kind. Every hon. member knows the Speech from the Throne does not put forward the whole legislative programme in detail. Some hon. members thought the Speech from the Throne was a little too long, as it was. It merely summarizes what is to be done, and every hon. member knows that.

The Speech from the Throne quite clearly stated there was to be increased services of this kind. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. members who heard the Speech from the Throne, have seen only one of the different examples of the far from "insubstantial action" taken by this Government to increase the health and social conditions of this province, in the bill which was introduced today. That is the positive sort of thing this Government is doing, and is by no means "insubstantial," as the figures given by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) wholly made clear.

May I read on?

"This House particularly regrets the failure of the Government to recognize the need for comprehensive planning and broad measures of social ownership in the economic life of the province with a view to maintaining full production and full employment."

In this case the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and I presume the hon. members of his group, and I are in complete agreement in regard to that aspect of this part of the subamendment, at least.

MR. MEINZINGER: I would not say that.

HON. MR. DREW: I see there is one dissenter. I feel sure that will not surprise the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: Never at any time has this Government suggested it was going to embark upon any plans under which it would become a producer in any of the fields of normal industrial production. We believe—and we have sought to make this clear before—that those who have developed skill and knowledge in particular fields of production can guide that type of production infinitely better than someone whose only qualification is that he happens to believe in the so-called “Socialist doctrine.”

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe it is without a good deal of significance that during the past war, the nations which produced the enormous quantities of aircraft, guns, battleships and weapons which destroyed the dictator powers were all nations which believed in the principle of allowing the energy of each individual human being to assert itself within their competitive system.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear hear.

HON. MR. DREW: It was no geographical accident the United States became the great arsenal of democracy; it was no geographical accident that Canada, with only a little more than 12,000,000 people—a relatively small population compared to many nations in the world—became one of the greatest industrial producers in the world, and is today. It was no geographical accident that Britain, with all the limitations of war production, carried out its tremendous programme of production under a system of free enterprise and free initiative, where the energies of the individuals were able to produce the great results which did so much to win the war.

Please let us remember, for all practical purposes, the war was over when the present Socialist experiment in Britain began. I think it would be appropriate for us to remember something of what those people did, not only in their valour, not only in the fortitude with which they met the onslaught of the German air and sea forces, but what those people in that little beleaguered island did, amidst the sinkings by submarines and the havoc of air attacks, to produce the needs of war, before any allies outside of the British Empire were standing beside them to defeat Germany and her partners in that war.

Did I hear “Russia”?

MR. MEINZINGER: No, you did not.

HON. MR. DREW: I thought I heard the word “Russia.” If I did hear “Russia,” may I say that Russia is a perfect example of what it really means not to have free enterprise, because Russia did not produce the needed machines of war on a scale that was necessary. The valour of her people did produce great results, and they were able to survive, able to interpret that valour in terms of successful combat only because of the enormous quantities of war materials which went from the United States, Canada and Britain, carried by ships from countries where men work as free men, and produce in that way.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: As far as this Government is concerned, it conceives it to be its duty to assure the general welfare of our people, and to avoid any abuses of concentrated authority, whether in the form of public monopoly or private monopoly, and each can be equally bad. The Government also conceives it is its duty to assure fair relationships between our people on terms that will make it possible for a strong and vigorous people to use the brains God gave them to strengthen the possibilities of work, to save, and to

develop their own lives as free human beings.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: That very compact form is what this Government believes will produce the best results for this country. I may say that in the face of our previous statements, I think it would have been a source of great surprise, if not regret, if this Government had embarked upon any such schemes as are contemplated in the subamendment.

May I go one step farther? We have this Power Commission Act before us which provides for the conversion of the power resources of this province to a uniform 60 cycle. That was one of the main statements in the Speech from the Throne, which is still under debate, and upon which we are presently going to vote.

I asked the Leader of the C.C.F. group in the Legislature (Mr. Grummett) yesterday, a question which he indicated he was not prepared to answer. I asked him if the impression conveyed by certain press reports that he had expressed approval of the brief submitted by the Ontario Federation of Labour was a correct impression, but he indicated that he was not prepared to answer.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, since the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has raised this question, I have the right to reply to that statement.

The hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) is mistaken in the different organizations. He does not know to which organization my letter was addressed. He is completely confused. The organization which presented the brief to the Government on Friday last was not the organization with which my name was mentioned in the press.

MR. MEINZINGER: Are you sure?

MR. GRUMMETT: I am sure of that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. GRUMMETT: The brief presented to the Government last Friday was presented by the Ontario Federation of Labour, of the Canadian Congress of Labour. The brief with which I had been connected was from the Trades and Labour Council, a brief presented several weeks ago by the Ontario Federation of Labour of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. They are two separate organizations altogether, and the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) is confused.

I resent the remark he made in his statements yesterday and today.

HON. MR. DREW: I would like to know, Mr. Speaker, what the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) resents. I asked him if the impression given by the press reports was correct. What is there to resent?

MR. GRUMMETT: Trying to confuse things.

HON. MR. DREW: I am not trying to confuse things at all, Mr. Speaker.

MR. GRUMMETT: Then you did not know what you were talking about yesterday.

HON. MR. DREW: I knew perfectly well what I was talking about. I was speaking about this report which appeared over the weekend, which indicated that the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) would give us some of this valuable information, and if he was going to appear before one of these labour bodies, to explain the brief, I wanted to know if we would have the advantage of ascertaining whether he believed in this brief or not.

MR. MEINZINGER: I do not think he does.

MR. GRUMMETT: The brief to which you refer, Mr. Premier (Mr. Drew), was not the brief to which I had been referring previously.

MR. MEINZINGER: It was a "brief case" anyway.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. GRUMMETT: If you were out of the House, we would be a lot better off.

MR. SPEAKER: May I once again call the attention of the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meininger), that he should not interrupt when an hon. member is speaking.

MR. GRUMMETT: I would like to make this explanation. Obviously the briefs were similar in some respects, and corresponded, but not in every detail, with our programme.

As the C.C.F., we have the right to believe in certain problems, and certain approaches to those problems. The different congresses of labour have the same right. I am not here to state that I approve of everything that was in the brief submitted to the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), because I do not know what was in that brief. That never came before me. The hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) thought I was referring to that same brief. That is not correct. I was referring to another brief altogether, which was submitted to the Government about three weeks ago.

HON. MR. DREW: The difficulty was, Mr. Speaker, that the press reports stated the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) was going to give this group the advantage of his knowledge of the proposals which had been made by the Ontario Federation of Labour with regard to the legislative programme which was being placed before the Government. Since the brief did refer to the legislative programme, I did not think it was unreasonable to assume it was to that brief, to which the press reports were referring. If it does not, that is all there is to it. It would have simplified matters if I had known the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) felt that way about it. One of the reasons I wanted to know was the very interesting statement made in that brief with regard to the frequency change-over.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, may I say to the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) that they are two distinct and separate organizations. The one on Friday was presented by the Ontario Federation of Labour of the Canadian Congress of Labour; the other one to which I directed the letter was from the Ontario Federation of Labour of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. They were two separate organizations.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett), will understand that I only had the press reports before me, and they simply referred to the "brief of the Ontario Federation of Labour" without any additional explanation. I did not have the intimate contact with the details which the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) had, and I was simply asking for information. Now, I have it. We do not know yet whether he agrees or disagrees with one or the other.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. GRUMMETT: I have not seen the brief. How could I approve of it?

HON. MR. DREW: It was available to everyone, because it was quite fully quoted in the press, and copies were circulated very freely on Friday.

Mr. Speaker, the reason I was anxious to have some enlightenment on the point was that this brief which was presented last Friday referred to "frequency change-over" in a way which was in keeping with the statement made earlier by the Provincial Leader of the party to which the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) belongs. I was anxious to know whether there was conformity on party lines in that respect. It would have helped me in making some comments with regard to frequency change-over.

However, Mr. Speaker, perhaps I had better wait and discuss this later when possibly we will know what the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) really does think about frequency change-over.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) tell us what they said about the frequency change-over?

HON. MR. DREW: I will be glad to. I would like to read into the record what was said. If I am wrong I would like to be enlightened, but I believe there is now a very clear association between the Ontario Federation of Labour and the C.C.F. party. If that is in accordance with their good judgment, it is quite correct. That is why I wanted to understand how close the association was.

The remarks concerning frequency change-over as contained in the brief are as follows:—

“The Federation registers a distinct condemnation of the high-handed action and interference in the affairs of Hydro. We, as citizens of Ontario, are shareholders in this great public enterprise, and we regard it as a vital and necessary part of the economy of this great industrial province. Political interference can only be condemned in the most vigorous terms.

The lack of planning of your Government and its consistent refusal to accept the engineering recommendations of experienced and competent technicians leaves us no alternative but to conclude that Hydro is being used by your Government as a pawn and political football.

Our members have lost considerable income through current hydro shortages—income that can ill be spared. We are, therefore, especially interested in the problem presented in the administration of our source of electrical power.

We would urgently request that this number one public problem be dealt with according to the recommendations of Hydro's own able and efficient staff, presenting as it does a common problem over and above any political considerations whatsoever. It is in fact the very life blood of the economy of this great province.

We put forward the viewpoint that the extension of electricity into the rural areas of this province, to serve the many farming communities that now have no electric lights at all, is much to be preferred over removing the flicker from electric lights in a few large cities.

Heavy industry will continue to use 25 cycle power. Large industrial areas would not likely be changed to 60 cycles. Further, we do not subscribe to the proposition that Ontario is an “isolated island” in a sea of 60 cycle power. There are several large areas on the North American continent remaining on the same frequency that we use in Ontario, primarily because of their industrial nature.

A Hydro slogan used not long ago impressed us very much. It was “Hydro is yours, use it!” Since hydro is ours, we further make strenuous objection to the dissipation of \$200,000,000 of Hydro reserves for a change-over from 25 to 60 cycles. We regard this as primarily a transaction to leave substantial profits in the pockets of large electrical manufacturing corporations.”

That is what was presented to us in the brief. You may now realize why I thought it would simplify things, if I knew whether the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) agreed with the general proposal. If so, I might have directed some of my remarks in the debate on the Speech from the Throne to the view so expressed.

Would the hon. member of Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) care to make any comment on that? It is his wish entirely.

MR. GRUMMETT: How can I? I have not seen the brief. What the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) was reading were apparently some quotations from the brief.

HON. MR. DREW: No, that is the whole of the brief in regard to frequency change-over—every word of it.

MR. GRUMMETT: I am not going on the witness stand at the behest of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew).

HON. MR. DREW: You would not make a very good witness.

MR. GRUMMETT: You would not get very far cross-questioning me, either.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

HON. MR. DREW: I was interested in knowing because, whatever the views of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) may be—and we do not know—the provincial leader of his party has been very critical of our proceeding with the frequency change-over.

However, since reason has produced such beneficial results on other occasions, I might for a few moments try and remove some of the misunderstandings which have crept in here.

In the first place it is quite obvious that the statement that “\$200,000,000 from the reserves was to be used for this purpose” is very far afield. The total estimate of the gross cost for the frequency change-over, as distinguished from contracts now outstanding is \$191,000,000. As the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) will now know well, having read it, as he referred to all the details in it, he will be aware there is a very large reduction from the figure mentioned, the net figure being slightly above \$160,000,000. He knows further that part of the cost of the change-over is the conversion of the local plants, which will account for \$20,000,000, and against that there will be an actual saving of all but a couple of hundred thousand dollars to the municipalities.

Industry is paying one-third of the cost of converting the industrial equipment above \$250.

These are all things which will reduce the figure mentioned very considerably, and indicates that “\$200,000,000 from reserves” is something not related, even in a remote degree, to the facts.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other point I should like to mention so that any uncertainty may be removed.

The second paragraph of the part of the brief I read, says, in part:

“Consistent refusal to accept the engineering recommendations of experienced and competent technicians . . .”

You have before you a large volume which I hope you will read. It contains the recommendations of the most competent technicians available, and the recommendations of those competent technicians is support in every detail by the highly-competent engineering staff of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and it is upon their recommendation we are presenting this legislation, accepting the recommendations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission's engineers 100 per cent. in asking for your approval of what we are doing. I thought I should remove any doubt on that score.

As to the statement that this is something which simply benefits a few limited areas, may I point out that this great project is an integrated project, and the frequency change-over is tied in with actual construction.

As has been indicated before, it is essential within the next few weeks that a decision be made, so that the winding of the generator units which are now nearing completion may be carried out without any delay.

I have already explained to the Legislature, and without unduly enlarging upon it, I would like to repeat, to correct any misapprehension in that respect, that no orders were given by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for 60 cycle generators or 60 cycle equipment for the new generating sites on the Ottawa River.

I pointed out the metal generators and the metal equipment is the same for either 25 cycle or 60 cycle, and the only time it is necessary to make a decision as to which cycle it is going to be is when the time comes to wind the generators.

We are now approaching that time, and it is essential to make this decision.

May I get this quite clearly in the minds of all hon. members? If, as I imagine will be the case, this Legislature supports the frequency change-over, if we have general approval and decide on the change-over, we can proceed immediately, as every step taken will be related to the frequency change-over. The generators, and all the equipment at the generating plants, right through to the municipal distributing points, will be on a 60 cycle basis. To remove any doubt in the mind of anyone, may I say that conversion will begin immediately, because as soon as new power flows in at 60 cycles, it will be necessary to make the adjustments to carry that new power at 60 cycles into those areas where it will be supplied.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, do I understand the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to say that conversion will begin in the municipalities immediately?

HON. MR. DREW: Conversion will begin immediately, but it will be a long-drawn out process, covering a period of fifteen years. The beginning of the conversion is, of course, the setting up of the generating units at 60 cycles. It will probably be some time before the power comes in. One of the plants which will come in later this year, at Stewartville, will make it necessary for some conversion to handle the power coming in from that new 60 cycle generating plant. So it will be right across the province when the power is received, and from the time approval is received, it will be carried forward promptly.

Mr. Speaker, may I add one word, so that everyone will understand how big the proposal really is?

The whole plan contemplates a change-over which will cause no inconvenience to the consumers. The method adopted is simple and effective. In any area where 60 cycle power is to be brought in, where 25 cycle power was previously used, the area will be marked

out, depending upon the amount of equipment in it, rather than the size of the area. A careful survey will be made as to the equipment in that area. The Commission will know exactly how many refrigerators, washing machines and electrical equipment of any kind there is in the area which is to be converted.

Then they will make sure they have units of that same kind available in the full amount required in that particular area. They will have a pool of equipment corresponding precisely to the equipment in that area. They will have the connections which will carry both the 25 cycle and the 60 cycle power. They will have a large staff of technicians and electricians for the area. The moment they are ready to begin they will start out with their trucks and equipment, go to every house and put in new units wound for 60 cycle, in place of the 25 cycle, using equipment of the same type and the same quality. All that remains then to be done will be to switch over from 25 cycle to 60 cycle, and that will be the end of the 25 cycle in that area.

You can imagine the great undertaking this is for the whole of the province, and an orderly change-over will commence just as soon as they are given the green light, and will proceed steadily year by year during the fifteen years or less it will take to complete the change-over.

I mention that for this reason; it should be understood we are not dealing alone with frequency change-over, we are dealing also with this great construction project and the fact that by carrying out this construction project at 60 cycles as well as making the frequency change-over, we are able to integrate our power supplies with Quebec, with New York State, with Michigan, and I believe, before long there is a prospect of a similar connection with Manitoba on a very substantial scale. That advantage will give us very great interchangeable reserves of power across our provincial boundaries, and also will provide us with a complete grid

network throughout the whole province where power at a uniform cycle may be moved back and forth in a way that will make the power available eventually more valuable to us due to the flexibility of supply, through having one uniform cycle. Therefore, in asking that approval, we are not only asking the approval of the 60-cycle, but of our whole programme. I want that realized because this programme embraces not merely \$191,000,000 expended on the frequency change-over, but a figure well over \$300,000,000, which will be required for the construction of the great projects on which we want to go ahead on a 60-cycle basis of production. There you will have a combined plan which will involve an expenditure of over \$500,000,000, by far the largest undertaking ever contemplated by any provincial government in the Dominion of Canada.

That, Mr. Speaker, is the most important project before this Legislature referred to in the Speech from the Throne. The scale of that project is the scale of our confidence in the future of this province, and in asking hon. members of this Legislature to vote down the sub-amendment and the amendment, and to vote for the main motion, we are asking for a vote of confidence, not only in this Government, but a vote of confidence in the future of Ontario in the years which lie ahead.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

The amendment to the amendment was negative on division.

Ayes: 8

Nays: 72

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I believe that I am in order now, under the rules of the House, if I move a further amendment to the amendment. Is that correct?

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Salsberg:

"That the amendment to the motion for the consideration of the Speech of

the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor now before this House be amended by adding thereto the following words:

"That this House expresses its deep regret that the Government has failed to make available to all old-age pensioners in the province the \$10 monthly supplement now being paid to a restricted number of Ontario's aged citizens."

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): I would like to vote for it, but I cannot vote for a Communist platform.

Sub-amendment negated on division.

AYES 17

NAYS 63

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): I am a convert.

Amendment negated on division.

AYES 19

NAYS 61

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, are the hon. members agreeable to accepting a vote on main motion on the same division?

Motion approved, on division.

AYES 61

NAYS 19

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I might say before proceeding with the next order of business I would like to obtain the views of the different parties of the Opposition. If it is agreeable, I thought we might not sit tonight. We can make up time when we come back. Many members are sitting on committees and have other work they would like to do tonight. We will adjourn at six o'clock? I would like to obtain the views of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): That is agreeable.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 38th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF ONTARIO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order; second reading Bill No. 114, An Act Respecting The Research Council of Ontario, Mr. Michener.

HON. MR. DREW: Apparently it is not in all the books. I think we will go back to the Committee of the Whole, because these later bills do not seem to be fully distributed.

Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): In order to expedite things, you can have second reading of the bill as far as we are concerned.

HON. MR. DREW: The mover (Hon. Mr. Michener) was anxious to explain the bill and it is not in his copy.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 29th Order.

FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order. House in committee on Bill No. 97, An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Mr. Daley.

On Section 1 . . .

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, is not this the bill to which we were promised the amendments?

HON. MR. DREW: I want that to stand over as well.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 31st Order.

COMMUNITY HALLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 103, An Act to amend the Community Halls Act. Mr. Kennedy.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 103 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 32nd Order.

Mr. Speaker, will you kindly hold that one, we will go on with the 34th Order.

PERSONS OCCUPYING DOMINION CROWN LANDS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 108, An Act respecting the provision of services by the province and municipalities to persons occupying Dominion Crown Lands. Mr. Drew.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2:

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, Section 2 of the bill offers the opportunity to say a few words in connection with this section which is the essence of the bill.

The bill seeks to protect certain municipalities which are burdened with responsibility they find difficult to discharge, and which was placed upon them by the Federal Government during the war.

To the extent, Mr. Chairman, that the bill seeks to relieve the municipalities affected from that additional burden, I have no quarrel with it, as in the case of Ajax and similar places. The relief that may be given to the municipalities is something important, and the bill to that extent would serve a purpose.

However, there is the establishment of a principle here in this bill which goes far beyond that, and which is important.

The hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) has told the House that it may affect some 3,000 pupils attending the various schools, and that is a large number of pupils who may, if this bill is applied

arbitrarily, find themselves outside of the educational facilities to which they, as children of the province, are entitled.

I asked a question of the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), and I was very sincere in asking it, whether he has attempted to negotiate with the Dominion Government and the municipalities involved for the purpose of arriving at a settlement that will be fair to the municipalities, and that will provide them with the funds required. His reply was that no such approach was made concretely on this subject, and I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that this bill will create a situation similar to the story of the child brought before King Solomon and two women claiming maternity and rights over the child, only to have it cut in two.

It is a political approach to a question—this legislation is, in my opinion, a political approach which may be good politics. I have no defence for the Dominion Government's attitude in the case of Ajax or any other such municipality, and I say it may be good political legislation to throw the bomb at Ottawa and say: "Why you are responsible for not doing it," and Ottawa will say: "Constitutionally, Ontario is responsible for education," throwing it back. In the meantime, more than 3,000 children of the province will be without educational facilities while this question becomes a political football between the two governments.

I think it is a serious matter, and I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that rather than approach this problem from a partisan political point of view, it should have been approached from another angle, and even now should be approached differently.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, I am a bit concerned whether this may not hinder the people of this province from getting certain relief on the housing shortage. I am worried, and I frankly express that concern, that as a result of this legislation the Dominion Government may have an ideal excuse for saying that they cannot proceed with certain housing projects that they have

in mind which may necessitate the purchase or acquisition of land, because the Ontario Government has indicated legislation which will throw the burden on them. I am not certain that they will not do that. Ottawa may. That is the reason I am a bit concerned about this legislation. It is true that these remarks could have been made on second reading. I asked a question only, and I am glad of the opportunity to express this opinion now, because it is, in my opinion, important, and to express the hope that the problem will be approached otherwise than through this bill, and a solution found equitable to the municipalities and at the same time, remove this issue from a battling political arena and deal with it in a manner that the situation warrants.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Chairman, I think the remarks of the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) are very far-fetched. These municipalities he is referring to in Ontario County, the Federal Government came in and took this property and built the homes. They are furnishing the education at the present time, and we are paying our share of that as a province, so there is no suggestion, as the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) says, that the children are going to be left without educational facilities—none whatever.

Does the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) think it is fair to place a municipality in such a position with what you might call a number of houses that were placed there under special legislation, a special Act, the War Measures Act, and leave that whole county to bear the expense of the hospitalization—

MR. SALSBERG: I do not.

HON. MR. DUNBAR:—or the relief or anything of that nature? If you were a resident of that county, and you did not know when perhaps some epidemic might break out and quite a number of these people be taken to the hospital, who would you think should pay that hospital bill?

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I quite agree with the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar).

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, who is going to put up the relief bill? What we want to get is a settlement for the municipalities with the Federal Government. I do not think there is anything political about it at all, it looks like quite sane, sound common sense that they should come to some reasonable agreement with the municipality surrounding that area, or the township, or the county of Ontario, as the case may be. They should not carry on so long after the war has been completed, they should not leave these municipalities in a position that they do not know what they might be loaded up with, and this legislation is to relieve and assist the municipality, nothing more.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I want to reply to the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), that I fully agree with the efforts that should be made to relieve municipalities or the County of Pickering and so on. I have no quarrel with you on that score, and I have no defence for the Dominion Government's attitude, but I am trying to say that this bill will make possible the exclusion of education facilities if Ottawa should not come to terms, which I hope they will.

I suggest that another method should be tried in order to remove it from the political arena and make it a matter for negotiation in which the province may take the initiative, bringing together the Dominion and the affected municipalities, and set it there on an equitable basis.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, they have endeavoured through good fellowship and public relationship and every way they can, but nothing has been done.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, yesterday I directed four questions to the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), and he gave a rather lengthy answer. I believe he

omitted to give me an answer to the second question, which was as follows:

"Will it mean that old-age pensions, and mothers' allowances will cease to be paid to residents entitled to them?"

I am prompted to ask that question from the wording of Section 2, subsection 1, clause (H), near the top of the second page, which reads as follows:

"Welfare, including relief and payment under any Act of this Legislature with respect to inhabitants of the area."

I would like to be assured that this does not mean recipients of old-age pensions or mothers' allowances, because I do not think they would be affected by this same set of circumstances. They are paid out of funds of the province, and the loss of any revenue would not, in my mind, substantiate any reason for depriving these parties of old-age pensions or mothers' allowances, but I would like to be assured that that is what is intended by the Act.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): The Act simply provides that we do not assume any responsibility for anyone in that area. However, as I explained yesterday, the Act goes on to provide that any payments that are available for any purpose related to any of the various things that would be done in these municipalities, would be payable through the Dominion Government instead of through the ordinary channels.

Sections 2 to 6 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 108 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 35th Order.

ATHLETICS CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 113, An Act to amend the Athletics Control Act, 1947. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

On Section 4:

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, just a question if you will permit me. In Section 4 there is a provision that funds not used be turned over to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. While I imagine that a provision like that is necessary if extra funds accumulate, there is no question where they go, but I think it is also somewhat dangerous that under a wave of so-called economy, such money would be spent and a considerable portion of the amount could be diverted to the Consolidated Fund, and whereas we know we are not anywhere near the stage where there will be enough money on hand to develop the necessary facilities and opportunities for the athletic activities of the young people of the province. I am suggesting that this portion may be utilized by a government that is not very anxious to proceed with that work, to divert most of it to the Consolidated Fund at the expense of necessary athletic work. I do not think there is any danger that we will have too much money, the needs for the extension of the service is so great.

HON. MR. DREW (Prime Minister): Actually of course, that is more imaginary than real, because insofar as that fund is concerned, the amount in that fund will inevitably depend upon the attitude of the Government anyway, and there is nothing to prevent any government supported by a majority of hon. members of the Legislature repealing any Act that is on the statute books at any time.

This device is one simply to make a provision that if for any reason the sum acquired by this method is substantially in excess of what shall be required for the purpose declared, it should, instead of remaining idle, be transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

I recognize that it might be used in the way the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has suggested, but it could be used in that way by a government supported by a majority of hon. members of the Legislature, no matter what was in the statute.

Sections 4 to 7 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 113 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Before calling the Third Order, Mr. Chairman, I move that you do now rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion approved; the House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole begs to report several bills without amendment, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 3rd Order.

CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, third reading Bill No. 1, An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls. Mr. Hanniwell.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I moved third reading of Bill No. 1, An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 4th Order.

WESLEY GARDINER THOMPSON, M.P.P.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, third reading Bill No. 2, An Act respecting Wesley Gardiner Thompson, M.P.P. Mr. Thompson.

MR. W. G. THOMPSON (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 2, An Act respecting Wesley Gardiner Thompson, M.P.P.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 5th Order.

STRATHROY GENERAL HOSPITAL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, third reading Bill No. 3, An Act respecting The Strathroy General Hospital. Mr. Allen.

MR. J. F. WILSON (Hastings West): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Allen I move third reading of Bill No. 3, An Act respecting The Strathroy General Hospital.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 6th Order.

TOWN OF RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, third reading of Bill No. 3, An Act to establish the Town of Riverside High School District. Mr. Davies.

MR. M. C. DAVIES (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 7, An Act to establish the Town of Riverside High School District.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 7th Order.

NIAGARA FALLS GENERAL HOSPITAL TRUST

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, third reading of Bill No. 7, An Act respecting the Niagara Falls General Hospital Trust. Mr. Hanniwell.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 7, An Act respecting the Niagara Falls General Hospital Trust.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 8th Order.

ALMA COLLEGE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, third reading of Bill No. 9, An Act respecting Alma College. Mr. Thompson.

MR. W. G. THOMPSON (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 9, an Act respecting Alma College.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 9th Order.

CITY OF CHATHAM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order, third reading of Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the City of Chatham. Mr. Parry.

MR. G. W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the City of Chatham.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 10th Order.

TOWNSHIP OF DOVER

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order, third reading of Bill No. 12, An Act respecting the Township of Dover. Mr. Parry.

MR. G. W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 12, An Act respecting the Township of Dover.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 11th Order.

TOWN OF NEW TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, third reading of Bill No. 4, An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto. Mr. Allen.

MR. W. MURDOCH' (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Allen I move third reading of Bill No. 4, An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 12th Order.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order, third reading of Bill No. 11, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough. Mr. Duckworth.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Duckworth I move third reading of Bill No. 4, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 13th Order.

KNOX COLLEGE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, third reading of Bill No. 17, An Act respecting Knox College. Mr. MacKenzie.

MR. G. W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. MacKenzie, I move third reading of Bill No. 17, An Act respecting Knox College.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 14th Order.

F. D. BURKHOLDER LIMITED

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, third reading of Bill No. 25, An Act respecting F. D. Burkholder Limited. Mr. Murphy.

MR. W. E. HAMILTON (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Murphy, I move third reading of Bill No. 25, An Act respecting F. D. Burkholder Limited.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 15th Order.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, 1947

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 15th Order, third reading of Bill No. 78, An Act to amend The Public Service Act, 1947. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. R. MICHENER (Provincial Secretary) : Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 78, An Act to amend the Public Service Act, 1947.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 16th Order.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 16th Order, third reading of Bill No. 93, an Act to amend the Agricultural Development Finance Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move third reading of Bill No. 93, An Act to amend the Agricultural Development Finance Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 18th Order.

THE ADOPTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order, third reading of Bill No. 95, An Act to amend The Adoption Act. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity) : Mr. Speaker,

in the absence of Mr. Goodfellow I move third reading of Bill No. 95, An Act to amend the Adoption Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 19th Order.

THE NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 19th Order, third reading of Bill No. 94, An Act to amend The Northern Development Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move third reading of Bill No. 94, An Act to amend The Northern Development Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 20th Order.

THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th Order, third reading of Bill No. 96, An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act. Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour) : Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 96, An Act to amend The Apprenticeship Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 21st Order.

THE UNIVERSITY AVENUE EXTENSION ACT, 1928

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st Order, third reading of Bill No. 98, An Act to amend The University Avenue Extension Act, 1928. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 98, An Act to amend The University Avenue Extension Act, 1928.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 22nd Order.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order, third reading of Bill No. 100, An Act to amend The Agricultural Associations Act. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move third reading of Bill No. 100, An Act to amend The Agricultural Associations Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 23rd Order.

THE FARM PRODUCTS CONTAINERS ACT, 1947

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd Order, third reading of Bill No. 101, An Act to amend The Farm Products Containers Act, 1947. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move third reading of Bill No. 101, An Act to amend The Farm Products Containers Act, 1947.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 24th Order.

THE BEES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, third reading of Bill No. 102, An Act to amend the Bees Act. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move third reading of Bill No. 102, An Act to amend The Bees Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 25th Order.

THE CHEESE AND HOG SUBSIDY ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order, third reading of Bill No. 104, The Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1948. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move third reading of Bill No. 104, The Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 26th Order.

THE TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT,
1939

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th Order, third reading of Bill No. 106, An Act to amend The Training Schools Act, 1939. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions) : Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 106, An Act to amend The Training Schools Act, 1939.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition) : What will we be taking up tomorrow?

HON. MR. DREW: We will proceed tomorrow with Government orders and if we have time, we will proceed with public orders.

Motion approved.

The House adjourned at 6.02 o'clock p.m.

ERRATA

Page 153, 1st column, 5th line from bottom—Between “insubstantial” and “proposals” insert the word “housing.”

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the Day.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, may I present to the Legislature the 80th Annual Report of the Hospitals division of the Department of Health for the year ending March 31, 1947.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) would give us any indication when we may expect some answers to the many questions now standing on the order paper.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I think we will begin to get them very quickly and in large numbers. Naturally, answers to these questions take some time to prepare in the different departments, and as most of the questions were not put on the order paper at the beginning—I recognize that some were, but most were not—the work has been proceeding and the answers will be coming forward very quickly.

I do not think hon. members of the Opposition have had any reason to complain about our answering questions, but we check with the various departments to make sure they are complete.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 21st Order.

CITY OF ST. CATHARINES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st Order, second reading of Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines. Mr. Hanniwell.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 22nd Order.

CITY OF PORT ARTHUR

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur. Mr. Robinson.

MR. W. ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Robinson, I move second reading of Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 23rd Order.

TOWN OF SIMCOE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 14, An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe. Mr. Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk).

MR. C. H. MARTIN (Haldimand-Norfolk): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 14, An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 24th Order.

CITY OF KINGSTON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, second reading of Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Kingston. Mr. Stewart (Kingston).

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 25th Order.

TRUSTEES OF THE HAMILTON ORPHAN ASYLUM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order, second reading of Bill No. 20, An Act respecting The Trustees of the Hamilton Orphan Asylum. Mr. Knowles.

MR. M. PHILLIPS (Grey, North): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Knowles, I move second reading of Bill No. 20, An Act respecting The Trustees of the Hamilton Orphan Asylum.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 26th Order.

VILLAGE OF FOREST HILL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th Order, second reading of Bill No. 21, An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill. Mr. Sale.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Sale, I move second reading of Bill

No. 21, an Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 27th Order.

CANADIAN LAKEHEAD EXHIBITION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order, second reading of Bill No. 24, An Act respecting Canadian Lakehead Exhibition. Mr. Anderson.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Anderson, I move second reading of Bill No. 24, An Act respecting the Canadian Lakehead Exhibition.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 28th Order.

CITY OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th Order, second reading of Bill No. 27, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa. Mr. Chartrand.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure in moving second reading of Bill No. 27, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 36th Order.

RESEARCH COUNCIL OF ONTARIO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th Order, second reading of Bill No. 114, An Act respecting The Research Council of Ontario. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 114, An Act respecting The Research Council of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, as the title indicates, is to establish a Research Council of Ontario, with the general object of the betterment of industrial, agricultural and other research and scientific activity in Ontario as a means to the utilization of the resources of the province. As the Speech from the Throne indicated and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has already stated to the House, this legislation is to give effect to the report of one of three very important commissions of inquiry which have completed their work and made their reports in the course of the past year. In a sense it is the fruit of over two years' inquiry by a large and competent commission. As such it deserves more than passing mention and is likely to be of far greater consequence than its brevity would indicate, and I propose to take a few minutes not only to describe the bill but to describe what precedes it. I hope the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), who is the author of the inquiry, will add some comment on the importance of research generally in the development of the province.

For many years the province has had an interest in research. In the early days almost all scientific inquiry was carried on at the universities, which were the great agencies for the discovery of fundamental scientific laws capable of economic application. Notable among such discoveries in Ontario was that of insulin, well known to everyone, by the late Sir Frederick Banting, Dr. Charles Best and others, from which has grown a great centre of medical research known as the Banting Institute, which was founded by the Provincial Government in 1930, when Hon. Howard Ferguson was Premier.

Of the same order is agricultural research carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College. Industry has to some extent done its own research; there are several notable laboratories maintained in Ontario by electrical, chemical and other large industries, although they are not as extensive as they might otherwise be because many of these industries

are subsidiaries of parent organizations in the United States which provide the basic research and information for the subsidiaries. Industrial research, however, has received very substantial support from the Government by the creation in 1928 of the Ontario Research Foundation. The government of that day, the Conservative Government of the late Howard Ferguson, provided a capital sum of \$1,600,000, which was matched by industry and resulted in the foundation of a research laboratory just across the park from the Parliament Buildings which has rendered invaluable assistance to industry throughout the succeeding years.

The departments of government, notably Agriculture, Forestry, Games and Fisheries, Mines, Hydro-Electric Commission and others, have also carried on some fundamental research and a good deal of what might be called applied research and extension work.

The Dominion Government later entered into the field and has become the principal spender. Through the Research Council in Canada established in 1917 it has carried on much useful research and scientific investigation. During the war this was greatly enlarged for war purposes and continues on an expanded scale, the total expenditure of the Dominion Government in 1945 for research and development being in the neighbourhood of \$35,000,000. We are likely to see increased Federal expenditures for research and its application, not only for the purposes of our peacetime economy but for war purposes.

However, although the Dominion Government has the financial resources and the undoubted responsibility to sponsor research, it is not in direct contact with the universities which are at once the home of research and the source of research workers.

When the present Ontario Government assumed office, it was apparent to the hon. Prime Minister that the variety of research agencies and division of responsibility made it important, in fact essential, to survey the whole problem

to obtain answers to the following questions:—

- (1) What overlap and duplication existed?
- (2) How all these efforts could be related and co-ordinated.
- (3) What should the province undertake in a co-ordinated programme?

Accordingly, the Government, in August, 1945, set up the Ontario Research Commission under the chairmanship of a distinguished scientist and university president, Dr. R. C. Wallace, of Queens. The hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) will not hold it against Dr. Wallace that he was educated in Scotland as I do not hold it against him that he was at one time President of the University at Alberta.

The other members of the Commission included the following from the universities: Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Toronto; Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, then President of the University of Western Ontario; Dean C. E. Burke, of McMaster; Dean C. R. Young, of Toronto; and also included Dr. G. I. Christie, then Principal of the Ontario Agricultural College, for whom Mr. W. R. Reek, substituted for a time due to Mr. Christie's illness, and Dr. T. H. Hogg, of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

There was also a strong representation from industry, including Mr. E. Holt Gurney, of the Gurney Foundry Company Limited; Colonel W. E. Phillips, of Research Enterprises, Phillips Glass and other large and technical industries; Mr. Harold M. Turner, President of Canadian General Electric, and Dr. R. K. Stratford, a highly trained and distinguished research chief of the Imperial Oil.

Later Mr. E. T. Sterne, of G. F. Sterne & Sons, Brantford, joined the Commission to represent particularly the point of view of other industries which had not yet engaged in research in any extensive way.

All of these gentlemen undertook to serve without remuneration. I mention

their names in detail because of the great service which they have performed in the course of the two and a half years which their inquiry has covered.

In that time the Commission held 22 meetings, some of which extended over three days. In addition individual members of the Commission have attended meetings of the advisory committees, have conducted many inquiries, and spent much time in independent investigation outside of the Commission. As one who was privileged from time to time to sit in with the Commission at its meetings, I cannot speak too highly of the public spirit and devotion to the cause which all members of the Commission displayed. For their time—and they are all busy men—for their skill and judgment, the province is deeply indebted to them.

Mention should also be made of the Secretary, Professor J. O. Wilhelm, who left his teaching post at the University and engaged full time in the work of organizing and carrying on the inquiry.

As the hon. members will recall, an interim report was presented to the Legislative Assembly, as Sessional Paper No. 47 for the year 1947. This has been followed by the final report, which was presented a week or two ago and will be known as Sessional Paper No. 42 of this Session. I trust that all members of the House will avail themselves of the opportunity to read the recommendations at least in the Final Report and as much more of both reports as time permits.

The method of conducting the inquiry is of interest. The Commission organized in each of the following principal fields of research, namely: Fisheries and Wildlife; Soils; Agriculture; Mines; Forestry; Industry; which were called advisory committees, and were constituted by bringing together representatives and leading research workers in each of these fields as a committee. Perhaps this could be best explained by giving the particulars of one of the committees, that of Mines: Mr. N. F. Parkinson (Chairman), Ontario

Mining Association; Prof. H. S. Armstrong, Geology, McMaster University; Prof. S. L. Bruce, Research Geology, Queen's University; Prof. C. A. Carson, Metallurgy, Queen's University; Dr. O. W. Ellis, Ontario Research Foundation; Dr. C. S. Evans, Union Gas Company of Canada, Limited; Dr. G. S. Farnham, The International Nickel Company of Canada; Dr. D. L. H. Forbes, The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Limited; Mr. T. W. Hardy, Climax Molybdenum Company; Prof. J. E. Hawley, Mineralogy, Queen's University; Prof. L. M. Pidgeon, Metallurgical Engineering, University of Toronto; Prof. G. H. Reavely, Geology and Geography, University of Western Ontario; Mr. H. C. Rickaby, Ontario Department of Mines; Mr. R. H. Rimmer, Aluminium Laboratories Limited; Mr. W. Samuel, Steep Rock Iron Mines, Limited; Mr. G. M. Thomson, General Engineering Company of Canada; Mr. W. B. Timm, Dominion Department of Mines and Resources; Dr. C. R. Whittemore, Deloro Smelting & Refining Company Limited; Dr. G. E. Willey, Algoma Steel Corporation Limited; Prof. C. G. Williams, Mining Engineering, University of Toronto; Prof. J. T. Wilson, Physics, University of Toronto; Mr. R. B. Young, The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; Prof. J. O. Wilhelm, Ontario Research Commission.

It is apparent that an advisory committee of this kind would have a knowledge of all research being done in the particular field, would be able to determine where there was overlap, and what were the gaps. They would also be able to advise as to the agencies best equipped to do needed work.

It was gratifying to learn from the Commission that to date no serious overlap or duplication has developed.

The Commission's work has produced four definite results as well as the bill before the House, namely:

1. Scholarships to develop needed re-research workers.
2. The advisory committee set up, which I have already described and

from which positive recommendations have already come forward for specific research projects, some of which have been taken up by departments and others have been financed by the Government and are well advanced. A good example is the research on mine cables which is being carried on by the Ontario Research Foundation on the instruction of the Government, and the fisheries researches which are being done at the universities.

3. Industry: It was found that industry was not making the most of available technical information resulting from research already completed. Last year the Ontario Industrial Research Service was instituted as a co-operative effort of the Commission, the Department of Planning and Development, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Ontario Research Foundation.
4. The Commission, in its organization, has provided the prototype for the permanent advisory council which the bill seeks to establish.

The bill establishes a body corporate to be known as the Research Council of Ontario, to be composed of not more than twelve members, who will be appointed for three years and eligible for a second term. For the sake of continuity a system of retirement of four members each year after the third is provided for.

The general object of the committee has already been stated. The particular powers include the power to carry on from where the present Commission leaves off, taking over the staff and advisory committees as now constituted, the inquiry into research generally, the organization of advisory and other committees, the tendering of advice and reports to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on the variety of subjects stated in subsection (d) of Section 9, the arrangement with others to carry out such special or general research programmes as may be approved (but not the undertaking of research itself). In

other words, the Council is an advisory council, but it will continue to administer the scholarship system which has already been established, and it is enabled to receive funds for specific or general research purposes. As constituted it could act as the recipient of funds from both the Federal and Provincial Governments for specific and general research programmes which might be generally sponsored by the two.

Section 10 provides for funds from the Consolidated Revenue. It is proposed in this year's estimates to provide the following:

\$25,000 for administrative expenses, \$50,000 for the scholarships, of which 58 were awarded last year under a system which is already established and operating,

\$100,000 for the encouragement of smaller industries to combine together in group research projects and activities.

As the committee indicates in its report, there is a very real problem with small industries. Many of them are unaware of the import of scientific research. To many the idea has never occurred that science has any practical bearing upon their business. Many firms are so small that they are unable either to set up laboratory research facilities of their own or to support fellowships in a public research institute. Such firms are without defence against the penalties that result from obsolete processes and products.

In Great Britain over the course of the last generation many different groups of industries have been encouraged to found and operate their own research organizations, by the provision of such contributions now proposed here, contributions which will be limited to 50 per cent. of the cost, the balance of which will be found by the industries.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) why no provisions were made in the bill to guarantee the findings of the Commission or the results of the research carried on by

the staff under their supervision will be made available to all industry and all agriculture in the province? In other words, Mr. Speaker, there is a danger, I submit, that the valuable information and data gathered may become the property of only small groups which are powerful in a given field of endeavour.

I am sure no hon. member in this House would like that to be the result. We like to feel that whatever achievement is made will be made available to all citizens of the province.

I was wondering why there was not some provision for that in the bill?

HON. MR. MICHENER: Provision has already been made in part through what I have called the "Ontario Industrial Service," which is under the Department of Planning and Development. That makes available upon request the great mass of technical information which is now contained in the library of the Research Foundation as a result of the different studies made over a course of years.

Furthermore, the bill calls for publication by the Commission of all results and enquiries; there is provision for publication, and that combined with the technical service would make available to anyone the results of any research that is in part sponsored by public funds.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 37th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order, second reading of Bill No. 115, An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. L. M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 115.

The purpose of this bill is simply that in the matter of natural gas conservation and storage, it will be necessary to move gas from one area to another and store it in the ground.

As many of the hon. members of this House are aware, plans were approved some time ago to bring natural gas from Texas to south-western Ontario, and store it in some of the fields in that area during the summer months, when the gas could be received "off peak," and would then be available for use in the winter months.

That plan has developed further. One of the difficulties in connection with gas—and I can assure the hon. members of this House there are thousands of difficulties—is the piping of gas from one area to another. Cold weather affects the facilities for piping, and in the very cold weather, in some cases, where pressure is low, it makes it almost impossible to pipe. The result is that it is desirable, according to the engineers and people familiar with this problem, to move the gas from one area to another in the summer months, so that it is available close to the places where large amounts of gas will be required in the winter time. That is the situation which arises in connection with the larger cities, notably Windsor, Sarnia and some other places.

Mr. Speaker, this matter has been discussed with the producers of natural gas, of whom there are many hundreds in south-western Ontario. If gas is piped from one area to another, it is highly undesirable there should be any drilling in that area to which the gas is piped; otherwise, it might be that a great quantity of gas would be brought in from Texas, or some other field, and some enterprising individual would drill for it, and use the gas which had been brought into that area.

The purpose of the amendment is to control drilling in areas into which the gas is piped.

Mr. Speaker, may I say to the hon. members of this House, I may have something to say later on in connection with another bill I may introduce concerning the Fuel Control Act.

In any event, this matter has been very thoroughly discussed. Last summer, when the price of natural gas rose, we formed a municipal committee covering

the Dominion Gas Company's area, comprised of some 50 or 60 municipalities, under the chairmanship of Reeve Green, of Port Colborne, who gave us very excellent service. Subsequently, we formed a committee of municipalities in the Union area. In addition to that we had a large representation from the industries of the Union area. There are practically no industries in the Dominion area. We had the advantage of the advice of representatives from some of the trade unions in the Windsor area. Every step taken in connection with this very difficult problem was very thoroughly considered by those committees and individuals, before we acted, and I am glad to say that practically everything we did was carried on with the approval of all those who were connected with this very difficult problem.

The hon. members of the House are no doubt aware there is not sufficient natural gas in south-western Ontario by any means, to take care of the loads on the lines of certain companies, and it is necessary to supplement that gas by gas which is artificially manufactured.

The difficulty this year was largely occasioned by the shortage of oil and oil derivatives, from which artificial gas is manufactured.

There are two new plants coming into being, an oil gas plant which manufactures, I believe, about 5,000,000,000 cubic feet per year, and another artificial plant in the neighbourhood of Windsor. If everything works out satisfactorily, there should be no difficulty next winter.

On the other hand, we are living in an age of shortages, and the shortage of oil, gas and fuel in the eastern States was the cause of the situation which we had in Ontario. However, acute and unfortunate as it was, it was not as difficult nor acute as the situation which arose in the State of Michigan, in Chicago, and a number of the seaboard States.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of this bill.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister permit a question or two? How many

industrial centres, other than Windsor, are dependent in a large way on natural gas?

HON. MR. FROST: Actually speaking, Windsor is really the largest centre of them all. Hamilton now is practically entirely serviced by artificial gas. As some of the hon. members of this House know, a few years ago practically one half of Hamilton was serviced by natural gas. Now it is all serviced by artificial gas, and there are several industries in Hamilton which are also serviced by artificial gas, notably, the Dominion foundries, the Stelco Company, and some others.

In speaking of "artificial gas," I mean the combination, because, generally speaking, there is no such thing as pure artificial gas. It is a mixture of various types.

In the Dominion area there are a large number of industries using a comparatively small amount of gas. They are largely bakeries, and industries of that sort, in the Dominion area.

In the Union area, there are a very large number of industries, in Windsor particularly, which are using very large amounts of natural gas. Roughly speaking, the figures are these; it was anticipated at the peak of this last winter, the union load would be about 32,000,000 cubic feet per day. Of that, about 19,000,000 cubic feet would be domestic, and the balance of 13,000,000 would be industrial.

One of the difficulties which created the situation in Windsor was the fact that, due to shortages of other fuel, and the appliances for the use of other fuel, people who had domestic heating appliances turned to gas. It is strange that much of our difficulties there followed the increase in the price of oil, which affected many oil furnaces, and many people cut down on their oil furnaces and turned on the kitchen stoves. That happened in many places, where it was comparatively easy to connect the gas appliances. People would bring down a gas appliance from the attic and put it in the living room, with the result that the load increased from 19,000,000 cubic

feet to 30,000,000 cubic feet per day, and crowded industry out of the picture. That was the primary cause of the difficulty in the area.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I am sure the hon. members would rather have me ask a brief question than make a speech on the bill. Has it ever occurred to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) that he might blaze a new trail, and take his place beside Sir Adam Beck, if he took steps to make gas, both artificial and natural, a public utility, in the Province of Ontario. It seems to me, if it was a public utility, we would be in a far better position to deal with such emergencies as that which arose during the past winter. Has that thought ever occurred to the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost)?

HON. MR. FROST: I am glad to learn the confidence the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) has in public utilities.

MR. MACLEOD: You have, have you not?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. member's (Mr. MacLeod's) reference is prompted by the signal success which hydro has had in dealing with their troubles.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is a single thing to be gained by taking over these gas companies as a public utility. I think we would be increasing our troubles. After all, these people have many, many problems. The gas companies in the last year or two have lost money very, very heavily. Their problem is not an easy one. They might be glad to have us buy them. I do not know. But I would say that turning these companies into a public utility would gain exactly nothing.

Actually speaking, the three principal gas companies, including the United Fuel Co. at Hamilton, have really done a most remarkable job in the face of the most extreme, unusual and unthought-of difficulties. These companies actually were in a position to meet the situation this past winter. There was a possibility of some minor interruptions, but only for a day or two.

However, the situation entirely changed because of the shortage of nutrones and proteins, and other oil derivatives necessary to manufacture artificial gas.

Speaking for myself, Mr. Speaker, I would say there would be absolutely nothing gained by making these a public utility.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) if there has been any research carried on which would indicate the probable loss in natural gas by transferring it from its source to the fields in which it is to be stored? Has any research indicated the probable loss occasioned by that transfer?

HON. MR. FROST: I could hardly answer that question, Mr. Speaker, except to say that people engaged in that business are not going to engage in anything which will result in a loss, if they can avoid it. This gas business is a very complicated and strange affair. As I understand it—and there are perhaps hon. members here from southwestern Ontario who are familiar with the actual operation of the wells—once a well is drilled and is in operation, it is desirable to keep a steady flow of gas from that well. If the open flow is, we will say, 1,500,000 cubic feet per day, the rule seems to be not to exceed 500,000 cubic feet, or about one third the amount. The difference between the open flow and the controlled flow has a great deal to do with the life of the well. There is much to be said about keeping the flow from the well steady throughout the year. I suppose they figure in doing that, they actually gain in the use of natural gas, rather than lose by it.

That is the best answer I can give to the hon. member (Mr. Grummett).

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) concerning one point in relation to this particular matter. Speaking of the control of this natural gas, we have had a very serious situation in the riding I

represent, where so-called “controlled gas” exploded, and it was only due to good fortune that the men involved did not suffer death or serious disability. I give credit to the Department of Mines for having sent a representative down there to look over the situation. However, there still seems to be not the proper control, which is necessary. I am referring now to the village of Crystal Beach. I think the engineers have made a report on this. I do not know how it can be controlled, but there is certainly not the proper control, and I have had complaints about that situation frequently.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, may I say that I know something about the case my hon. friend (Mr. Hanniwell) mentioned in the village of Crystal Beach. I think that situation has existed for some years.

MR. HANNIWELL: I quite agree with you.

HON. MR. FROST: There is a leakage of gas from some source. It may come through a crevice in the rock, or from some other source, which certainly is not known. Every year experts have been down there trying to find the source of this leak, but were unable to do so. I will be glad to supply the hon. member (Mr. Hanniwell) with the necessary tools and gadgets, and other things, and let him go down there and see what luck he has.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. MR. FROST: Order No. 38.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, second reading of bill No. 116, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 116, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) going to speak on the bill?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, there are just a few slight changes in connection with the unsatisfied judgment funds. There is nothing drastic at all, and they may be taken care of in Committee of the Whole.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) what the experience of the Department has been with the legislation passed last year.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, up to the present time there have been only two cases where awards were made. There are several others before the courts at the present time. The Act, as you know, came into effect on July 1st last, and in connection with accidents which have occurred since, calling for judicial decisions and court proceedings, they are only now getting to the stage where the orders are coming forward.

I think the Act has worked most satisfactorily, and is doing a very good job. I think it is doing what we thought it would do, when the bill was introduced. That is why this year we did not add to it, because up to the end of the year, only two payments have been made. If we leave this until next year, we will know approximately the amount of money the Government will be liable to pay, under the Act.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) explain the reason for the change in sub-section 2? I notice that beside the fine and imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days, the vehicle for which the permit was issued, will not be permitted to operate in Ontario.

Do you not think that is going a little too far?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: What?

MR. HABEL: Would that not be going too far? After all, you have the finality there.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: To forfeit the car to the Crown?

MR. HABEL: Yes.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Well, Mr. Speaker, that is not a change; that is reciting last year's Act. What we are changing there is to provide a penalty where a driver's licence is cancelled and he procures a licence in some other way, probably under a false name or by changing his name slightly, or by using another address—and many people do that at the present time. There was no penalty for doing that. As regards forfeiting the car to the Crown under certain conditions, that was in the Act already.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Did the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) get any cars?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, Mr. Speaker, a couple. They would not suit the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) or me.

MR. HABEL: I notice, Mr. Speaker, here in the explanatory note with reference to Section 2, it says:

"In the case of an illegal permit, the penalty is increased by providing for the confiscation of the motor-vehicle."

Therefore, that was not in the Act last year. It was added this year.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Speaker, the amendment makes it an offence to apply for, procure, or have a motor-vehicle permit while prohibited from driving a motor-vehicle registered in his name, and provides for the confiscation of the motor-vehicle improperly registered.

Similarly, it will be an offence for a person to apply for, procure, or have in his possession a driver's licence while a driver's licence issued in his name is under suspension.

MR. OLIVER: The amendment does provide for the confiscation of the car for the first time.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Well, in adding that one offence, which comes under that clause.

MR. OLIVER: Yes.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I think, Mr. Speaker, the House will agree it is quite necessary to prohibit that false registration.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. LESLIE M. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): 39th Order.

SNOW ROADS AND FENCES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order, second reading of Bill No. 117, An Act to amend the Snow Roads and Fences Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 117, An Act to amend the Snow Roads and Fences Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. LESLIE M. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): 40th Order.

AMUSEMENTS TAX

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, second reading of Bill No. 118, An Act to impose a Tax on Amusements to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 118, An Act to impose a Tax on Amusements to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, it is not necessary for me to make any extended reference to this bill, due to the fact there was a very complete statement given yesterday on the introduction of the bill. However, I may assure hon. members of the House that the effect of the two bills was not one which was thought up over night. The provision which was made for public hospitals is one

which is as a result of a study going back for many years. It is now about six months since a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Telfer, of the Department of Health was formed, with representatives on it of the Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Public Works,—Mr. Gladman, the Department's architect, who deals with hospital matters—and a representative of the Department of the Provincial Auditor, and the formula which was arrived at was reached after months of study by those gentlemen.

I can only say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to hon. members of this House, that this matter is one full of complications. The hospitals of Ontario have grown up, as hon. members of this House well know, in a patch-work manner. They have no relationship, or did not have any real relationship to municipal government; they grew up as a result of the interested work of citizens who perhaps lived many years ago.

In my own community, the Ross Memorial Hospital came into existence probably 50 years ago, as a result of the benefaction of one of the builders of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I think, Sir James Ross. That hospital, at the time it was instituted, was equipped without any particular regard for the needs of the community, but as a result of the money which was made available and the plans which were instituted at that time. That is true of many of the hospitals of Ontario, and I may say that it has been most difficult to integrate that picture.

The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has been interested in this matter, and I may say that he has given the matter hours of study over a long period of time, and I can say to hon. members, that the help which he and others have given to at least the present solution, has been of very, very great value.

Since the introduction of this bill yesterday, I have had no adverse comment in connection with the matter. It may be there will be a deluge of adverse comment later, but there certainly is not any indication of it at the present time,

and I am of the opinion that there will not be. I think there will be nothing but commendation for this move because, as I say, it is one that has been arrived at not in a haphazard manner but after very thorough study of the basic difficulties in this situation.

Mr. Speaker, I did notice that somebody said something about indigent payments in one of the papers. Let us consider, for instance indigency in the Toronto General Hospital. The plan provides for the payment of \$3 by the municipality to the Toronto General Hospital which is a class A hospital, and a payment of \$2.35 from the Hospital Aid Fund, which makes \$5.35. If you were to translate into terms of indigency all the payments which are being made from the fund—because, remember, the funds payments are based on all the public-ward beds in the hospital, not just the indigent beds—it would actually mean the Toronto General Hospital would be receiving \$7.70 for every indigent patient in the hospital. That is very much above the indigent cost in that hospital, but I just take that example to show you that these payments in too far exceed the amount of indigent expenses that any hospital is going to be faced with, unless every one of the public ward beds are indigent beds.

Another point I might refer hon. members to—and they may have some questions to ask—is in connection with graded payments by municipalities, that is, \$3 a bed by municipalities in Class A hospitals, \$2.50 in Class B, and \$2.25 in Class C and lower. That is a matter which received a very great deal of consideration. I can say to hon. members of this House that it would not be sound to relieve the municipalities of some payment in connection with indigent admissions. It would not be sound to do that.

Furthermore, there is this to consider, you know the situation here in Toronto where we have several Class A hospitals, let us take the Toronto General Hospital as an example. It may be that an indigent is admitted from the City of Toronto. Under the old scheme, the City of Toronto was

paying \$2.25 and the council of this city in recognition of the problem was really under-rating the deficits of the hospital so that Toronto was paying not only \$2.25 but was also paying the deficits that arose in that particular hospital, which would bring their indigent costs away above \$3, probably \$4. On the other hand, you might have some outlying municipality that would send an indigent to Toronto—and there were lots of cases of that—paying the Toronto General Hospital \$2.35 when, actually, the costs were much higher, and leaving the City of Toronto to make up the deficits in connection with that patient. Nothing could be more unfair than that, and therefore, it seemed to be fair to raise the indigent contribution in that class of hospital to \$3, so that if the patient comes from Toronto or from Markham, or Aurora, or any other place, and it is chargeable to a municipality, the payment shall be \$3. That applies down to the lower two classes, Class B hospitals where the amount would be \$2.50, and Class C hospitals which cover all the balance of hospitals in Ontario, at \$2.25.

There is also this to be considered in connection with the problem: One of the basic difficulties in connection with hospitals is the crowding of hospitals by patients who should not be in that particular class of hospital, if indeed they should be in hospital at all. Not long ago, I was in northern Ontario, having gone there primarily with some of the members of the Treasury Department and some of the officials of the Department of Health, to look into the situation in a particular hospital. It was at the time when we were commencing an intensive study of this problem. We went to a certain hospital and the officials went through the hospital to see just what was taking place there. They went into one ward,—and I will take a typical case—and saw an old lady sitting beside her bed knitting. Upon inquiry, she was found to have been there for about two years. The municipality in that case was one of the municipalities which was not only paying the then going rate of

\$2.25, but was paying the hospital deficits. That old lady was sitting there, and yet that hospital was crowded for accommodation and was asking that extension be built in order to take care of the case load from that area.

Hon. members can see the situation. There was no other place to send her, and actually she was in a hospital which was supplied with a great deal of very modern equipment to be used in connection with serious cases. She should have been elsewhere.

Our grants are devised to take care of that situation. We are encouraging the building and equipping of convalescent hospitals and chronic hospitals which can take care of situations like that without crowding them into the hospitals where a very high degree of efficiency and a great deal of very expensive equipment is maintained to deal with particular classes of cases.

In the City of Toronto, I am inclined to think that the problem will correct itself from this standpoint: we have in Toronto generally the three classes of hospitals. We have a number of Class A hospitals, which are teaching hospitals, to which students from the university have admission for purposes of carrying on their training in the medical profession. I think the solution in Toronto will come by the creation, building and equipping of hospitals which are designed to take care of cases, whether they be indigent or other cases, which are not serious enough to go to one of the Class A hospitals.

The City of Toronto at the present time is considering acquiring the Chorley Park Hospital which was used during wartime by the Department of Veteran's Affairs, and equipping that as a hospital of that nature. I may say the Department, the Hospital Committee, and the Treasury Department have looked into that proposition and are willing and quite anxious, I think, to give the City of Toronto a sufficient grant, under the grants' system, which would enable the acquiring of that particular hospital.

Speaking from memory, I think the grant which would apply for public-

ward beds from that hospital would be \$1.41 a day. That would probably bring their indigent cost down to where \$2.25 would take care of the situation, so that the tendency, I think, will be not only on the part of indigent cost—after all, remember an indigent who is seriously ill deserves just as good treatment as some person who is able to get a private room in a hospital and pay for it—the desire of everybody is to see that anybody who is seriously ill is taken care of, and I think that is basic in this plan.

On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, I think this is also true, that if we are going to meet this hospital problem in an orderly sort of way, we have to make it that people who are able to pay, just because they are able to pay, or just because they are ill, should not be admitted to some of these highly equipped hospitals to the exclusion of other people.

I mentioned a moment ago the case of an old lady in one of the hospitals in northern Ontario, who had occupied a bed which was urgently needed for upwards of two years, and yet she was not a person who was seriously ill. I think it was simply a case that she was getting old and I suppose there was no one to look after her, and she was not in sufficiently poor health, perhaps, to go to one of the homes.

I know of another case, that of a well-to-do man who became ill with a lingering illness. He was able to pay for his room and pay for his board, and he engaged three nurses, at a time when we need nurses, and he occupied the room and the bed and had the three nurses looking after him for upwards of 2 years. It did not matter to him; he could pay \$6 or \$7 a day—probably \$10,000 a year—for that, yet he was taking a bed in a hospital where he should not have been.

That is one of the problems that has to be met in relation to the hospital situation, and I can assure hon. members of this House it is going to take time to cure that situation. While the present system of grants which we have devised are by no means the last

word—because a person would have to have the wisdom of Solomon to cure this situation all at one time—nevertheless, I say that this is a step which is sound in theory and practice, and it meets the various points which have to be met in the situation, and I think it is a step which will help to put our hospitals on a basis on which they can be expanded to meet the needs of this great and growing province.

Mr. Speaker, this Act and this plan, as I intimated yesterday, does not go into effect until the Dominion vacates the field.

I may say that as the 31st of this month is the termination of the Dominion's fiscal year, it would be a natural time for the Dominion to step out of the picture. Perhaps the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), who, perhaps, possesses a lot more influence down there than we, might intimate that it would be very well received in this great old province if the Dominion should decide to vacate that field on the 31st of March. We are anxious to have this bill in a position to proclaim on the 31st of this March—a week from today—so that if the Dominion Powers—that-be should decide to vacate the field, as they have indicated they would—and having indicated that, it would seem good that they should do so as soon as possible—we would be able to enter the field and proceed with the plan which we think is going to improve the situation in Ontario very much.

In that regard, Mr. Speaker, I may say that the Dominion Government in August, 1945, placed before the provinces a plan in regard to health insurance which I have no doubt every hon. member of this House has at one time or another looked over. It must be apparent to all of us that to enter into a scheme of health insurance with the hospital facilities in Canada in the shape they are in would be simply a mockery, that is all. As I said yesterday, in Ontario our hospital facilities are very, very much better than they are in most places in Canada, indeed in some places we have hospital facilities

which are sufficient to take care of the needs of the community even if we had health insurance. On the other hand, we have very large areas of this province where we have not anything of the sort, and it follows if the Dominion Government and the provinces desire to enter into a health insurance scheme, we have to do more than engage in empty words and hold out glittering promises which cannot be performed, to the people. We have to start soundly to improve the situation. I accept the Dominion's offer or proposal in connection with health insurance as being advanced with sincerity, and if such is the case and I have no reason to doubt that they are sincere in the matter, then quite obviously the best way they can help would be to do what they said they would do in connection with amusement tax and vacate the field and let us go ahead with the job.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) when they said they would vacate this field?

HON. MR. FROST: I beg your pardon?

MR. NIXON: What responsible Minister said they intended—

HON. LESLIE M. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Just a Minister.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it was the Minister of Finance. Whether he is responsible I will leave to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon).

MR. NIXON: But, Mr. Speaker, did he say they were going to vacate this field—

HON. MR. DREW: Certainly.

MR. NIXON: —as of the 31st of March?

HON. MR. FROST: That is right, the statement has been made before, but it was made by the hon. Mr. Abbott of the Dominion Government in connection with the Nova Scotia negotiations.

The promise was made to hon. Mr. Macdonald that, as the price of his acceptance of the Dominion offer, the Dominion would vacate the gasoline tax field and they would vacate the amusement and pari-mutuel fields just as soon as possible.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) would tell us whether or not any consideration was given to the question of graduating the tax? I see by the Act that it is a 20 per cent. tax throughout, no matter what the admission fee may be. Was any consideration given to graduating that tax, so that the smaller admission fees would not be taxed?

I am thinking of the case of children going into some of the smaller theatres, where they would not be burdened with this tax, but the proposed tax set out in the bill is a straight 20 per cent. I admit that it is a good way of raising money, and I think that the bill possesses merit, but I believe that admissions for children, particularly children in some of the poorer districts, should be left as they are at the present time, without having a tax added to them.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, the answer to that of course is that the admission price charged graduates the tax in itself. With a 30 cent ticket the tax is 6 cents, whereas with a \$2 ticket, the tax is 40 cents, so that the answer is self-evident, that the 20 per cent. tax depends upon the amount of the admission, which is the governing factor in each case.

Mr. Speaker, in Ontario we have no amusement tax. We had amusement tax up to, I think, 1935 or 1936, somewhere in there, and the amusement tax was then removed.

In all the other provinces, however, they have amusement taxes. The average tax in Quebec runs between 14 per cent. and 15 per cent. That is the provincial tax, and then plus the Dominion Government's 20 per cent. it means that a theatre-goer in Quebec pays approximately 35 per cent., that is taking the

average. That varies, of course. But in many of the provinces it runs on an average of about 10 per cent. so that the theatre-goers there are paying about 30 per cent.

In Ontario we only have the Dominion tax which is a 20 per cent. tax that the theatre-goer pays at the present time, which is the lowest tax in Canada. This bill provides that when the Dominion vacates the field, we step in and impose an amusement tax of 20 per cent.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Was there any consideration given to making smaller admission fees exempt from the tax, that is 50 cents or less?

HON. MR. FROST: No.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): What would the estimated revenue be from the imposition of this tax.

HON. MR. FROST: I would say the amount of revenue required to implement this scheme is \$3,200,000, that, added to the revenue we place in the consolidated revenue fund, amounts to \$5,400,000.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, that this tax does not help our budgetary position at all. We have not imposed the tax for that reason. We are carrying on our present commitments for this year which we will have in the Department of Health estimates of \$3,450,000 covering capital grants. The capital grants are not increased by \$1,150,000. They might be next year. The number of beds installed or added to existing hospitals might be two thousand, in which case if they are all public-ward beds would be \$2,000,000.

The amount of revenue is, of course, a question, but we are entering into this picture with this view, we want to receive \$3,200,000. We hope to receive more than that, but the amount I cannot say. We will have to see how it works out, but we have made this provision that this money goes into this fund and in the ordinary course of

things, as in other Government financing, it does not just end at the end of the year and the amount reverted to the consolidated revenue fund; it is carried on in the fund. I am hopeful it will be a great deal more because I am satisfied and the Government is satisfied the hospital problem in Ontario is one of our major problems and it is going to require such moneys as can be received from this source. I only hope it is double that.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Does the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) know what the Dominion Government received from the province?

HON. MR. FROST: The amounts the Federal Government receives from the provinces are not segregated. They appear in one item and it is difficult to say what they receive from any one province. I can say to the hon. members if there is any surplus, it is going to be needed and I can assure the hon. members it will be wisely used to assist in this great problem. There is always this; if you are after close to \$3,200,000 which I hope we will not be, you will have to have an equalizing amount because if there were variations that might have a definite mental effect upon the grant.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): I would have thought there would be more discussion on this very important bill; I even thought perhaps it would stand over until the hon. members of the House had a chance to study it a little more closely. It was introduced yesterday and we only got the printed bill today. I think the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) will agree that is going pretty fast. There might have been a day in between. I simply want to say I do not think anyone in the House will disagree with any proposal which is calculated to enable the hospitals of the Province of Ontario to carry on their work, and more particularly to build new hospitals. I do not think there is any disagreement on that, but I do say that the burden is being placed upon the shoulders of the wrong people.

The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) has told us on many occasions that the ordinary people of this province have to "fork over" at least \$100,000,000 a year in doctor's bills and other health services while the province itself has been paying out, the provincial budget has included about \$18,000,000 a year for various health services. I think that is about right, \$18,000,000 in the Department of Health estimates.

HON. MR. FROST: That is what it was last year.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, it will be up slightly. I say there is no question whatever as to the need of providing help for hospitals, but I say the Government should have secured this additional revenue by adding another 2 per cent. to the Corporation Profits Tax. Adding another 2 per cent. to the 7 per cent. which you imposed last year, will give you more money than you are going to get from this 20 per cent. and you will be placing the tax on the people who are in the best position to assume that burden.

What this tax actually means is, if a man and his wife attend a show in the City of Toronto only once a week, they are going to have to subsidize his earnings to the tune of \$10 or \$12 a year, it is going to cost a man and his wife in the City of Toronto an extra \$10 or \$12 a year on top of all the taxes that he pays now. I am rather surprised—

MR. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): No, no; he is paying them now.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. member can speak on this when I am through. That is what a man is paying. I thought it was the policy of the Conservative Party to wipe out such taxes. I have read many speeches of Diefenbaker and MacDonald and others arguing against a sales tax of 8 per cent. and I agree this is a tax that ought to be wiped out, and certainly is in addition to other taxes. We learn the Federal Government is going to step out of the field and they are no sooner out than you are going to step in. If they

abandon the 8 per cent. sales tax who knows but this Government might try to solve some of its financial problems by imposing a sales tax in the Province of Ontario. I think the people who pay taxes in the Province of Ontario have reason to be concerned over the way in which the taxes they pay are being used. It is common knowledge in this Legislature that there is no tax agreement between the Government of Ontario and the Government at Ottawa. Had an agreement been concluded in 1945 on the basis of the formula advanced at the August conference, the Province of Ontario would have received, according to an Ottawa despatch of February 13th, the sum of \$77,247,000. Now we are not permitted to anticipate the budget but we are permitted to say that at the last session it was estimated that the Province of Ontario would receive approximately \$38,000,000 from the 7 per cent. corporation profits tax, and the chances are by the time we get around to the budget it will be up around \$40,000,000 or \$42,000,000, but that still leaves an excess of \$38,000,000 unaccounted for, which the taxpayers of Ontario have paid to the Federal Treasury from which we derived no benefit so far as this province is concerned.

As I say, this is a matter which the taxpayer has a right to be concerned about, having to pay taxes to Ottawa, and we would be entitled under what appeared to be a reasonable agreement to a very substantial return of the amount we pay, but in the years 1947 and 1948 we are going to pay out perhaps \$37,000,000 more than we will get back.

Now, I do not quite see the justice of a tax for hospitals which imposes the same burdens on the wealthy financiers as are placed upon the man earning \$25 or \$35 a week. I cannot quite see that at all. It means the president of the Robert Simpson Company is going to make the same contribution so far as this particular tax is concerned as any ordinary working man.

I say one of the reasons why there is a demand for hospital accommodation,

why people are ill to the point where they require hospitalization is because the people are not earning sufficient wages to keep themselves in good health.

The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) told us not so very long ago the loss of production through sickness in this province amounts to \$40,000,000 every year and the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) also told us 10 per cent. of the 1,800,000 gainfully employed persons in this province are sick at a given moment. I think I am quoting him correctly; that is what I got from the press. These people are already paying a pretty heavy share, carrying a pretty heavy load, having to pay doctors' bills and the oculist and the dentist. Now you come along with a tax that is going to make it necessary for the average man and his wife, to say nothing of his family, to hand over another \$10 or \$12 a year by way of amusement tax. I do not think there is anything fair or democratic about it and I think there were other courses open to the Government to follow, and I repeat again you had the opportunity, if you wanted to be fair and just in the matter, to "up" the corporation profits tax by another 2 per cent. and that would give you infinitely more money than you are getting from the amusement tax, because I say if the present rate of taxation is going to continue and the sales tax is going to continue and income tax is going to continue and amusement tax is going to continue, then the people are going to have to cut down on the amount of amusement in which they indulge and I say I am absolutely opposed to this measure and if there is a recorded vote I will cast my vote against it.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I am extremely interested in the contributions made to this debate by both the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett), the Leader of the C.C.F. group of the House, and the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), the Leader of the Communist group in the House. The combined measures now

before the House are measures which place them in a position of extreme embarrassment in this Legislature. The reason for that is obvious. They are in violent competition in the trade union movements as to who shall be the "political-action arm" of organized labour.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): That is worrying you a lot.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: In these circumstances it is extremely difficult for either of them to have anything good to say about this bill.

MR. GRUMMETT: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I said nothing about the bill, I only asked the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) a few questions. Why try and tie me in with the Communists the way you are trying to do?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) completely misunderstood me. I said within the labour-union movement they were competing as to who should be its "political arm," which is hardly tying him in. I hope the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) was speaking on the bill; I thought that is what the debate was about.

MR. GRUMMETT: You are not speaking on the bill.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I say the bill must be extremely embarrassing to the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) and the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) for the reasons I have stated.

It will be very interesting in this House to see after the proclamations from the professionals speeches of the labour union movement that there must be any such tax as this and then the condemnation without reflection of both the bill and the tax measure to support it whether any of the hon. members who wish to be that "political-action arm" can in this House support those measures. That will be of extreme interest to the Government. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod)

suggested he should have more time. May I say the principle of the hospital bill and the tax measure that supports it is extremely simple.

It means simply this—illustrating one class of hospital only—that where a hospital got \$1 to help defray the cost of all public-ward beds, when these measures become effective there will be \$2.35 to defray the cost of these beds. That measure is a benefit not only to indigents but for those people who have to have those expensive services and need some help. I am referring to the ordinary decent citizen who tries to pay his way. With this measure in effect in public-ward beds in a Class A hospital, he will get \$2.35 of assistance. That is paid on his hospital bill before he ever goes in there.

On the other side of the picture, the combined underwriting of that public-ward bed plus the indigent payment by the municipality, will pay very close to the cost of that bed for indigents, which in our large centres run about 50 per cent. of occupancy, I am told.

I cannot think of a service, carrying with it, as it does, hospital assistance to the paying patients, for which those very same citizens throughout this province will pay a tax that almost amounts to an insurance scheme in itself. Not on the necessities of life, not a sales tax, as we have in some provinces, not a corporation tax which, after all, is an indirect sales tax; and the hon. member from Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) knows it. The Government of this country is using corporations the way the Romans used to farm out the taxes, and it is a tax on those services which the corporations render and it is the people who pay. It is not a tax where they choose whether they can pay it or not. It is a tax which overtakes them with absolute certainty.

Let us consider the cheap seats. This tax means, in a small Ontario town, or an uptown community in one of our large centres of population, that a man and his wife will go to the movies at a tax-cost of \$1.50 a year. That is what it amounts to on the cheapest seats.

Before I sit down I would like to add one observation about the general tax of the country. The Dominion Government—the Ministers of that Government have said this field will be vacated—is taxing the people of this country for a huge sum of money, for which they have no legitimate government object at the moment. What that will be will appear when their budget comes down. It will be between \$650,000,000 and \$750,000,000 surplus as a result of the revenue structure which were created in wartime, and retained. For what purpose? What we are asking here,—in accordance with the promises they gave, that in this field, representing a small amount of taxation in relation to the huge surplus collected, for no object of Government that is presently visible,—is that this province and other provinces on provincial and municipal levels of government, be no longer starved in the essential tasks they have to perform for our people, and we fully expect when the budget is brought down, hon. Mr. Abbott will appreciate it is a moral thing to claim this tax, which was originally an accepted provincial field, when today it is so badly needed for essential provincial objects, and today is being collected by Ottawa to serve no essential purposes of government.

MR. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I am extremely sorry to see so little opposition to this bill.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That would be—

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, that would be, and I am not at all affected. I am quite proud that this very small group is opposed to this bill on principle, and says so.

Mr. Speaker, everything the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) said about hospital needs—and he said it very eloquently—is absolutely correct and there is no disagreement about it. It will be belabouring the point to emphasize the need. He might have added—he did not; so I intend to—that the hospitalization problems are

some that seriously affect the municipal governments, but the reason why the hospital boards and municipal governments are so seriously affected by the problems is because this Provincial Government has not assumed its due share of responsibility for hospitalization.

The Government comes along with a bill that is intended to provide the funds for hospital deficits,—and I want to say that this is through reactionary taxation. I consider this oppressive taxation. It is directed against the section of the population that is least able to pay. That is true.

Some hon. members say it is not a new tax; it is merely attempting to continue a tax which is now in force. That may be true, but the fact of the situation is that the working men and their families are suffering. That is true of the majority of farm people and middle-class people, who are overburdened with taxation and are crying for relief from those oppressive types of taxation.

If the Federal Government, as a result of this clamour from the public, should relinquish the amusement tax, then the people will be given no relief because this Government will continue it immediately. It sounds unconvincing to me to say we are not guilty; there is a tax and we will merely continue it. If a rope was tied around a person's neck, you say—"we are not choking him, we will just hold on to the rope that is choking him, that other people put on his neck before." The question is, who shall provide the funds necessary to meet the debts which the hospitals incur, and to help in the construction of additional accommodation? I submit this is not the way to raise the necessary funds.

My colleague, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), has very correctly pointed out what channels are open to the Government to raise more than is required without continuing this undemocratic and reactionary type of taxation which Ottawa has put on. They may find an excuse by saying it was

done because of war costs. If they should be compelled to relinquish it, certainly this is not the way we should finance the whole hospital deficit. The corporation tax would provide more than is required, and the people could be given some relief—relief, I submit, which would be translated immediately into purchasing power. The millions that will be taken out of the pockets of the working man and his family, the farmers, and the middle-class, through this type of taxation, would be immediately transferred into purchases at the grocery store, the milkman, and haberdashery establishments. All this money will be missing from the purchasing capacity of the people, and certainly this is not desirable. It is wrong taxation.

The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has a very novel argument. He says—and I agree with him, and I am glad he made that admission—that the big corporations pass the taxation on the consumer. That is true. "Big business," in this country, when taxed, passes it on to the poor—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is what they do in Russia too.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, I am not Russian, and I am not discussing Russia.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You are pretty close to it.

MR. SALSBERG: What these corporations do is to increase the price on whatever they make or sell.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is what they do in Russia too.

MR. SALSBERG: And their dividend payments increase until we reach the stage we are at, at this moment, when the purchasing power of the mass of people is declining alarmingly, so that milk consumption is reduced, so that food consumption is reduced, but dividend payments last month were higher by almost 50 per cent. as compared with what they were two years ago. The public is "soaked" by monopolists, and the cartel, and the big cor-

porations, who have a stranglehold on production—

HON. MR. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): How about the farmer?

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) says if that is the case, it is almost the law of the land; you cannot change it. The corporations will pass it on. Well, I do not agree with that. I think the corporations should be made to contribute instead of "soaking" the public for it, and legislation to that effect should be introduced. Not this type of legislation to retain a bad tax, but to refuse to tax, on the other hand, where the ability to pay is beyond question at this time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is another point of this legislation I want to make a remark on. The legislation is also full of political content and purposes. Like some other legislation, it has come down to this; it is for the purpose of creating footballs to kick to Ottawa, and have them kick them back.

What is the situation? The hospitals today are in a desperate condition. The municipalities are in the same circumstances. They appeal for help to relieve the property taxpayers from the burden of hospital costs. What does this Government do? Does it come to the assistance of the municipalities which cry for help? No, it does not. It just lets them groan—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: It cuts down their deficits.

MR. SALSBERG: Instead they adopt a bill which enables them to say, "Well, you want assistance; it is entirely up to Ottawa. As soon as they drop the tax, we will pick it up, and then we will help you. Go ahead and get them to drop the tax; we already have the basket ready to catch the money, when it is dropped by the Federal Government."

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Did the mayors and reeves ask for that?

MR. SALSBERG: In other words, legislation which does not bring any immediate relief to the municipalities, or relief to the hospitals, but provides an excuse and an alibi for not doing anything, when and if it is necessary. It is an oppressive tax, to which I do not want to be a party and will vote against it without any hesitation.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: It is a good thing to have you on the other side.

The motion approved on division.

AYES: 60.

NAYS: 4.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 41st Order.

GREATER AID TO PUBLIC HOSPITALS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 41st Order, second reading of Bill No. 119, An Act to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals. Mr. Kelley.

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 119, An Act to provide Greater Aid to Public Hospitals.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 42nd Order.

FARM PRODUCTS GRADES AND SALES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 42nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 120, An Act to amend the Farm Products Grades and Sales Act. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move second reading of Bill No. 120, An Act to amend the Farm Products Grades and Sales Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 1st Order.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, third reading of Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Judicature Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move that Order No. 1, third reading of Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Judicature Act, be discharged, and that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House to consider certain amendments.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 2nd Order.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 2nd Order, third reading of Bill No. 72, An Act to amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, on the 2nd Order, third reading of Bill No. 72, An Act to amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act, I move that the Act be discharged, and the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, so that it may be sent to the Legal Bills Committee for consideration.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 3rd Order.

THE FEMALE REFUGES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, third reading of Bill No. 92, An Act to amend the Female Refuges Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 92, An Act to amend the Female Refuges Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 4th Order.

THE COMMUNITY HALLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, third reading of Bill No. 103, An Act to amend the Community Halls Act. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, I move third reading of Bill No. 103, An Act to amend the Community Halls Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 5th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING PROVISION OF SERVICES BY THE PROVINCE AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR PERSONS OCCUPYING DOMINION CROWN LANDS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, third reading of Bill No. 108, An Act respecting the Provision of Services by the Province and Municipalities to Persons Occupying Dominion Crown Lands. Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 108, An Act respecting the Provision of Services by the Province and Municipalities to Persons Occupying Dominion Crown Lands.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 6th Order.

THE ATHLETICS CONTROL ACT, 1947

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, third reading of Bill No. 113, An Act to amend the Athletics Control Act, 1947. Mr. Frost.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move third reading of Bill No. 113, An Act to amend the Athletics Control Act, 1947.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 30th Order.

FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 97, An Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Mr. Daley.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, respecting this Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, which was held over for amendment.

I now wish to propose the following amendments.

Section 2 (b) shall be changed to read:

"require that during the whole or any part or parts of the year such retail gasoline service stations, gasoline pumps and outlets be closed and remain closed at and during any time or hours between 6 of the clock in the afternoon of any day and 7 of the clock in the forenoon of the next following day and between 6 of the clock in the afternoon of Saturday and 7 of the clock in the forenoon of the next following Monday; and

(c)

"provide for the issuing of permits authorizing the retail gasoline service station, gasoline pump or outlet for which it is issued to be and remain open, notwithstanding the by-law, during the part or parts of the day or days specified in the permit."

Section 2 (as amended) to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 97 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 31st Order.

THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 31st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 105, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act. Mr. Drew.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on this section I would just like to say that the bill makes it very clear how the change-over is to be financed. It is to come from the various reserves and other funds of the system. What I want to point out on this occasion is simply this, that an impression is being created that the change-over will be made without any cost to the consumers. This is being emphasized very frequently by spokesmen for the Government, thus

creating the impression that the change-over, which will cost so much money, is in some form a gift, for which they pay nothing. Mr. Chairman, I think this should be corrected. The cost will come out of funds which otherwise would make possible reduction in rates.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you discussing Section 2?

MR. SALSBERG: I am, Mr. Chairman. The utilization of funds for the change-over will make such reductions impossible. I am not objecting to the bill, but I think it should be pointed out quite clearly that the consumers will pay; that it is not a gift. It is not in the amendment just who will pay, but will they?

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, first of all, only for the purpose of record, I want to say that, as usual, the statement of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is quite inaccurate. Documents have been placed before every hon. member and in this case I think this particular member (Mr. Salsberg) reads what goes in front of him. That is the only compliment I will pay to him, because it excuses that much less the inaccuracy of the statements he makes.

The fact is, as everyone knows who has read those documents, the reserves are used to some extent, but very heavy public finance is involved. In any event, I would like to point out that no one at any time has suggested there is any magical source of money for any operation, and we have made it quite clear it is real hard cash that is going to be spent for this development. It is going to be real money, and money on a big scale. It is not only the \$191,000,000 involved in this; it is considerably more than \$300,000,000 involved in the construction of the power developments that are related to this operation—as I said yesterday, over \$500,000,000 in all.

Never at any time has this Government made any suggestion this money was coming out of thin air. There has

been put before every hon. member a recommendation as to a method of financing which was prepared by people who, I believe, are as highly qualified as any financial experts in the country. Every hon. member has an opportunity there to see exactly how it is proposed that this be done.

There is no mystery. There has been no suggestion of misrepresentation except on the part of the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) who has just spoken.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I think we will all admit, Mr. Speaker, this is very important legislation, and the measure deserves our very considered examination.

I did not have an opportunity, when the bill was down for second reading, to move it be submitted to a Select Committee. I was wondering if the cabinet would consider referring it to a Committee of the House where we could ask these experts to explain in layman's language what is set out in the report?

I know some may understand those reports, but all of us do not. It is difficult for an ordinary layman to understand the technical terms used in the report, and if we had these experts appear before us, just a simple phrase or a simple explanation might let us understand in a much better manner just what is meant. I would urge the Government to give consideration to the appointment of a committee, and let us have these experts come in and give us some information.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, we have done more than that; we have not only had the experts give advice, but it has been put into written form for every hon. member to read, and has been placed on the desk of each hon. member of this Legislature. A more comprehensive compilation of documents it would be difficult to find anywhere in regard to any subject to be dealt with by this Legislature.

I do not claim any expert technical knowledge, but since we have been dealing with this subject and since this report is based on the unanimous advice of the greatest engineering experts on frequency change-over in the world, I feel we are well advised. We are now in Committee of the Whole and possibly if the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) will indicate some of the passages or phrases of which he is in doubt, I might be able to help him.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER
(Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman—

HON. MR. DREW: If the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will permit me—the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) has indicated there are some points in regard to this matter about which he is in doubt. If so, I will be glad to do what I can to explain.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I suggested that I would like to see all hon. members of this House have an opportunity to hear these experts. It is quite all right to lay down on our desk a very large volume such as we have, but it is difficult to find in that volume just what one wants to ascertain. If these men were before us, we could ask them questions that occur to us as we go along, and it would be very much more helpful than to pick up a volume and read it.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I certainly have no desire to limit the opportunity of any hon. member to obtain adequate advice in regard to a step of such importance as this.

I would point out that this matter does not come suddenly before the hon. member (Mr. Grummett). So there would be no doubt about what the Government proposed to do, I took the opportunity of making a very detailed statement over the radio, which was very fully reported in the press throughout the province, before we met. In that statement, the summary of the reports which we have received was put forward.

This matter has also been before the public because on the day before we met in this present session, the representatives of the municipal bodies were meeting in their annual gathering here, and on that occasion a full presentation was made in regard to all the facts, and every aspect of this problem has been very fully before hon. members ever since that time.

At the beginning of the session, a digest of the presentation to the municipal representatives was placed before hon. members, and so everything might be clear, a full copy of the recommendations of Stone and Webster, engineering experts on frequency change-over, of Mr. Harold Hobson, who at the time he was asked to come here was chairman of the Central Electricity Board in Great Britain, and of J. D. Woods and Gordon, the business experts who advised on the organization, and of Clarkson and Company, who advised on the financial details. In addition to that, as I have stated, we received the advice of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, with the support of all their technical experts and we adopted, without variation in any way, those recommendations.

Mr. Speaker, that is the position before us, and I feel sure that if there is any actual doubt in the mind of the hon. member for Cochrane South. (Mr. Grummett) as to any feature of the matter, he knows what his doubt is, and if he will appraise us of it, possibly we can remove his doubt.

MR. OLIVER: I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that inasmuch as the present bill received its second reading last Friday, I did not have an opportunity of discussing some features of it.

So far as the principle of the bill is concerned, I indicated a good many weeks ago that personally I was in favour of the change-over, and that I was only anxious we should have the information made available to all hon. members in order that they might make a proper deduction and a proper finding.

I want to ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) a number of questions relating to this bill, which I think will be of general interest, and in the interest of the public at large.

In the first place, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is well aware, there are certain areas that are now being supplied with 25 cycle power. In those areas there is room for a great deal of expansion, particularly among the farming element. I am thinking of the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McEwing). The County of Wellington is under 25 cycle. Now, it would seem to me there would be a danger that further expansion into the farm buildings in Wellington and other counties in a similar situation, might be curtailed in view of the ultimate turning from 25 to 60 cycle. There is the suggestion it would not be advantageous to put new 25 cycle equipment into these farm buildings in these areas when in the course of a year, or two, or three, that equipment would be changed to 60 cycle.

There is another point which comes up and which needs clarification, and I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) can explain the matter.

If manufacturers of 25 cycle equipment know, as they do know, that from now on Ontario as a whole is going to be on 60 cycle power, and the need will be for 60 cycle equipment, there would be no inducement for those manufacturers to continue the production of 25 cycle equipment which would be necessary to continue the expansion in those areas not fully served at the moment.

I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) grasps the question, and I think it has very wide ramifications.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I hope that I can deal very quickly with both those questions.

First of all, in regard to expansion in rural areas, there will be no delay. On the contrary, there will be a much more rapid expansion possible, because with the standardization of the frequency throughout such areas as are brought in there will be, as I explained

before, a greater flexibility of power delivery, which will facilitate rather than delay the extension of rural lines.

It has already been pointed out that no one need have the slightest hesitation about buying 25 cycle equipment, because they can buy that in complete confidence that, at such time as the frequency change-over takes place, they will, at the appropriate time, receive a new piece of equipment of the same type, condition and make, wound for 60 cycle. As I indicated in my remarks yesterday, it will be all done in a matter of comparatively few hours once the time has come to change any given area.

I can only repeat that under the plans set out in these combined statements which I recognized are very voluminous in their total, it is quite clear everyone can safely go ahead and buy 25 cycle equipment. I would, of course, emphasize the fact that this only applies to equipment which has a motor of some kind. Resistance equipment is not affected, but such equipment as refrigerators, washing machines and everything of that kind which is fitted with a motor, large or small, must be re-wound. Of course, the bulk of the re-winding—when I say “bulk” I mean the largest single item—will be the motors in refrigerators.

I believe that answers the first question.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, that is the first question. There is another part.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, in regard to the second question, I want to say there very definitely will be no reason for the manufacturers to hold off in the production of 25 cycle equipment for this simple reason; very naturally they are anxious to sell equipment, and until there is a change-over, they cannot sell in any area which has not been changed from 25 to 60 cycle, therefore, the reasons for making 25 cycle equipment are precisely the same as they were before, having regard to the varying percentages as changes are made.

In other words, any wise manufacturer will obviously follow from year to year the percentage of change-over which has taken place, and the amount anticipated for the following year, and guide his production accordingly. In the meantime his market is based upon the area which remains 25 cycle.

He is just as interested in making equipment at 25 cycle as at 60 cycle in the meantime, because the change which is made afterwards in the motor will have nothing to do with him. He has manufactured the article. After all, if he makes a refrigerator, he makes the frame and container, and the parts, and the only thing which will be changed later is the motor. The same is true of washing machines or of any equipment of that kind, when the time comes to change the motors, experts of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission will do that re-winding.

For instance, you have a given type of refrigerator. Under the survey they have made, they will have a similar piece of equipment which has been already wound in advance for 60 cycle, and that will be moved in and the other piece taken out and it, in turn, will be re-wound for 60-cycle frequency, to become part of the pool that can be moved into further areas in the future. So it goes on progressively, year by year, until the whole change-over is completed.

I think it is quite definite that every reason exists for a manufacturer making equipment of any kind to continue in regard to 25 cycle just as much as 60 cycle, so long as the potential purchasers in a substantial area can only buy 25-cycle equipment.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, just one question that I would like to ask. I raised it during some earlier remarks in the House, and I think this may be an appropriate time to raise it again.

The point I made when speaking earlier in the House on this question was this, that an important project of this kind, it seemed to me, would fall within the category of some of those

public investment projects that were mentioned specifically in the public investment programme advanced by the Dominion Government in August, 1945.

Now, assuming that an agreement had been reached between the Ontario Government and the Ottawa Government, and assuming that the social security programme of the public investment programme had come into effect, would not the Government of Ontario in those circumstances have felt warranted and justified in asking the Federal Government to bear part of the cost of a project which is bound to contribute very greatly to the industrial development of this nation of ours? I realize, of course, that in the present circumstances, perhaps the Government is not in a very good position to make such a request, but I would point out that I think a year or so ago when the Toronto Transportation Commission was contemplating developmental work in connection with the proposed subway in Toronto, negotiations were carried on between the Toronto Transportation Commission and Ottawa, and there was a possibility that the Federal Government would assume a portion of the cost.

This programme is going to be extended over a period of fifteen years or so, and that being the case, is it not reasonable to assume that with better relations established between the Government of Ontario and the Government at Ottawa, the national jurisdiction might be convinced that this important step in the enrichment and development of Ontario's economy contributing as it would to the enrichment and development of the national economy, justified a contribution toward the cost by the Government at Ottawa?

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, the question just raised brings up a very interesting point in regard to those proposals, which is very often forgotten. It is in relation to this Government or any other government reaching agreement on the basis of those proposals.

The fact was—and still is—the proposals of the Dominion Government

under which they would support certain public developments by a contribution of 20 per cent., had a very important limitation.

It must be remembered we were informed by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) that these proposals must be regarded as an integrated whole, and they must be accepted all together, and not in part. The fact remains, although that was still the position when we adjourned on May 3, 1946, we were dealing with it in that way, later on deals were made with other provinces which violated that very condition. Assuming we had proceeded to deal with a hypothetical proposition that was put forward, if we had agreed to these proposals, they contained clear and explicit reservations that the contributions for public development did not apply to public utilities, consequently, if we had accepted these proposals, there would not have been one cent available to this province, or the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for this purpose.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, I have one or two questions on Section 2. It is quite evident that the financial structure for the change-over is to levy a contribution from all the Hydro-Electric Power Commissions, in this section, which are under 60 cycle power. May I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) if he would tell us what is to be the expected contribution from the eastern sections of the province, and for how many years.

HON. MR. DREW: The answer is "nothing," so it will be for no years.

MR. CHARTRAND: Is there no levy to be made?

HON. MR. DREW: No.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): The reserves will be called upon?

HON. MR. DREW: No, not for a cent.

MR. CHARTRAND: Will there not be any direct or indirect contributions by the eastern sections?

HON. MR. DREW: When you say "indirect," that refers back to an earlier question. To such an extent as the reservations of the Central Commission might have been applied, one can argue they could have been used for another purpose. I do not want any doubt left in the minds of anyone in regard to any point in this matter. In regard to any contribution from any local commission, only a commission not changing from 25 cycle to 60 cycle makes any contribution.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) just clear me up on this point, in view of his closing remarks in reply to my question? The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said that public utilities were specifically excluded from a public project. In view of that, what is the explanation of the fact that the T.T.C. people did get a commitment on paper from Ottawa that they would bear part of the cost for building the subway.

HON. MR. DREW: There is, in fact, no satisfactory explanation whatever. I pointed out that at the time. The fact is, the Dominion Government had no authority to make such an offer to the T.T.C., under the terms of its own proposals. That is the situation.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I want to get this clear, if I can, in respect to reserves, Mr. Chairman. My hon. friend (Mr. Drew) had reference to the reserves of the local commissions, when he was answering my hon. friend from Ottawa (Mr. Chartrand)?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: Is there a segregation of the reserves as between the different districts, such as Georgian Bay, southern Ontario and eastern Ontario? Are they divided as to districts, or does it go into the whole provincial reserve for hydro?

HON. MR. DREW: You are speaking about the reserves of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

as distinguished from the local commissions?

MR. OLIVER: That is right.

HON. MR. DREW: There is one reserve fund for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

MR. OLIVER: And out of that fund will be drawn the capital with which to effect these change-overs?

HON. MR. DREW: Not the capital to effect these change-overs. There will be drawn that part of the capital required for this change-over, as set forth in the book which you have. That is only a very limited part of the money required for the change-over.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, in the reports, I think in the Clarkson, Gordon Section "C," the reserves set up for contingencies and stabilization of rates amounts to the sum of \$87,000,000, and this report suggests that only \$42,000,000 is required. Why was this tremendous sum allowed to pile up? Why was it not used to stabilize rates, as was intended, in the first place?

HON. MR. DREW: Because of a war which ended only a little over two years ago, and the very reasonable anticipation that there might be danger of the destruction of some of the power plants during the war. Fortunately that did not materialize. In the event of any destruction by any damage, by sabotage, or otherwise, happening at any of these great power plants, the amount of reserves which had been created might not have been adequate to repair that damage.

It will be remembered that a single plant at Des Joachim will cost around \$55,000,000, and when finally completed, perhaps even more, so the reserves in excess of \$80,000,000 were in no way excessive reserves, against the possibility of something of that kind happening.

They have been accumulating over a number of years, and were piling up, and, as the hon. member for Cochrane

South (Mr. Grummett) has pointed out, while there are reserves of \$87,000,000, a figure slightly above \$40,000,000 is to be used as part of the money required for the frequency change-over.

May I point out in relation to remarks which have been made, that the remainder very properly continues as a reserve to meet contingencies of a big system of this kind.

MR. OLIVER: Are there areas of what might be called "heavy industries" which are to be left out of this scheme, and not be changed over?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, Mr. Chairman. That is set out in the recommendations. There are certain heavy industries which do not draw their power through the local transformer stations, but receive it direct. In those cases, because of the type of operation, it is anticipated there will be no change from the 25 to 60 cycle. That represents only a small fraction of the amount of power used in the province. It will mean there are certain large industries which are not included in the anticipated change-over. That does not affect the general plan, because the supply of that power does not pass through the ordinary channels of local distribution.

MR. OLIVER: And the estimated costs made allowances for that? When the estimate was arrived at, it was considered that certain areas would not be changed over?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes. The estimates are very carefully calculated, and we assume will remain as they are. I may point out, Mr. Chairman, that all these very, very detailed recommendations have been put forward after the most exhaustive examination of the situations, and from contacts with those affected.

In any case where engineers have suggested that certain parts be continued at 25 cycle, it was only done after consultation with the plants, and an indication from those plants themselves that they would prefer to continue at 25 cycle.

I emphasize, however, that does not change the effect on the general change-over, nor the application of the plan nor a charge to any individual, because of the continuance of the 25-cycle power by a limited number of very heavy industries because it does not affect the consumers at all. It merely means that a limited amount of generators will remain at 25 cycle, particularly in the Niagara area to supply those industries.

Conceivably at some future time they might decide to change over with the advancement in electronics or other electrical development which we cannot foresee at the moment. If that should happen, that change-over would be outside the scope of the present plan.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, if I may rise to make a brief remark. The riding of Niagara Falls is actively concerned in this matter. I think it has about 425,000 horsepower remaining on 25 cycle, chiefly for the large industries, and, if I may, I might assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that is what they want, and, from the report as I read it, that is what they are going to have.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a very elementary question? Assuming a person is living in a 25-cycle area, and the change-over is made, and the motor of his washing machine, for instance, is changed to a 60 cycle, and then he moves out of that changed area into another 25-cycle area; would that change be made back again to 25 cycle? That might happen.

HON. MR. DREW: That conceivably might happen. That is a practical possibility. However, I think it will be recognized the number of cases in which that will occur will be very limited, and as each year passes, the area in which that could happen would be that much less. The fact is under this plan, there are allowances made for such variable factors, and they were fully considered when arriving at these figures. Natur-

ally, these can only be estimates based on the general knowledge, and would be reasonably expected to do that.

They have taken all these things into account. In regard to all these permutations and commutations before any figure was arrived at, every detail was carefully studied. If a man changed back, under those conditions, he would again get 25 cycle, because the provision is clear that no domestic consumer is to be limited in the use of his equipment during the change-over.

Section 2 approved.

On Section 3.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, on Section 3, I believe it is the intention to continue purchasing power from private corporations in Quebec. If that power is on a 25 cycle, and you are changing over, who will bear the cost of changing over the machinery? If the Commission bears that cost, has any arrangement been made with these companies, that they will compensate the Commission for that expense.

HON. MR. DREW: It is set forward, both in the summaries which the hon. members received earlier in the Session, and in the more completed document. The generators which will provide power for the Province of Ontario were originally wound at 25 instead of 60 cycle at the request of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and under this plan the Hydro-Electric Power Commission will bear the expense of re-winding those generators. That was the only way we could get the power.

Sections 3 to 11 inclusive approved.

Upon reporting.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, before the bill is reported, I would like to ask this question: After the present projects are completed in the Province of Ontario—after the completion of the “5-year plan”—to what extent will the Province of Ontario then be dependent upon the Province of Quebec for power, that is,

from private companies? I understand now we purchase about 30 per cent. from the Province of Quebec.

HON. MR. DREW: I do not want to engage in any exchange of dialectics, but the fact is we are not dependent upon the Province of Quebec. We are dependent for a considerable quantity of our power upon companies which are situated in the Province of Quebec, which constructed their plants on the basis of contracts entered into by the Province of Ontario.

The fact is, with the present increase in demand, I believe we will want every horsepower we can obtain from those Quebec companies for many years ahead, and my own hope is that nothing will happen to change in any way the continuity of that supply, because present indications are that business expansion in this province will absorb all new energy which can be created by the construction we are carrying on, for many years to come.

I think most of the hon. members will have read in the press today where the Dominion officials released the figures for construction for the year 1948, and of the total, considerably more than half of all construction in Canada contemplated for 1948, is in the Province of Ontario. That is a measure of the general scale of industrial and business developments which will, in turn, be calling for all increased power we can see ahead of us for some time. I hope the present happy relations between the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario will continue in the years ahead, and, similarly the satisfactory relationships between these companies which are supplying the power under contract will also continue, so there will be no interference at any time with this very important source of power.

MR. MACLEOD: So the only new sources of power which are available in the Province of Ontario today, exclusive of projects already planned, will be on the St. Lawrence, if it comes along?

HON. MR. DREW: Oh, no. There are a number of other new potential sources of power. As the hon. members

will recall, I outlined the developments that are now under way, Des Joachim, Cave Fourneau, Chenaux, Stewartville, Mississagi, Aquassabon, Nipigon and Ear Falls.

In addition to that, there is a very extensive power area east of the Manitoba boundary which has a potential of between 400,000 and 500,000 horsepower, and it is conceivable with the development of new generating devices and new engineering concepts, further power may be developed in the Niagara River at some time in the future. There are still great sources of power for development.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, the report proposes the construction of, I believe, ten generators along the St. Lawrence, and three of those generators are presumed to be ready about 1955. Have you any understanding, or have you entered into any negotiations whatsoever with the State of New York regarding this construction? Have we any assurance this will be put into effect, or may be put into effect?

HON. MR. DREW: Statements have appeared in the press, so I am not disclosing anything new when I say I have had a number of discussions with the present Governor of the State of New York, and since he has publicly made the statement, I am not breaching any confidence when I say that the State of New York has made it quite clear that they are prepared to proceed with the power developments alone, if the plans for combined water-way and power development do not materialize. That is the situation.

Bill No. 105 reported.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: There are a few resolutions on money matters which have been referred to the House by his honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

HON. MR. DREW: I beg to inform the House that his honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolved,

That there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such sums as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize, for the following purposes:

- (a) The administrative expenses of the Research Council of Ontario;
- (b) the establishment and awarding of scholarships to assist in the training of research and scientific workers; and
- (c) contributions to the cost of such group industrial, agricultural and other research projects and activities as are recommended by the Research Council of Ontario and are undertaken by industrial, agricultural or other organizations or groups on a basis on which the contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund does not exceed fifty per centum of the cost of the project or activity.

in accordance with Section 10 of An Act respecting The Research Council of Ontario (Bill No. 114).

Resolved,

(a) That every person who purchases admission to any place of amusement as defined in Bill No. 118, An Act to impose a Tax on Amusements to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals, shall pay to the Treasurer of Ontario for the use of His Majesty in right of Ontario, a tax at the rate of 20 per centum calculated upon the price of admission charged by the owner, and that, in the calculation, every fraction of a cent shall be counted as one cent;

(b) That the taxes paid under the said Bill (No. 118), less the expenses of collection thereof, shall be paid into the Hospital Aid Fund established under Bill No. 119, An Act to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals; and

(c) That the expenses of collecting the taxes imposed by the said Bill (No. 118) shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and that at the

end of each fiscal year the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be reimbursed for the sums so paid out from the taxes imposed by the said Bill (No. 118).

Resolved,

That the moneys paid into the Hospital Aid Fund established under Bill (No. 119), An Act to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals, namely:

- (a) All unexpended moneys appropriated by the Legislature for aid to hospitals; and
- (b) all moneys collected under Bill No. 118, An Act to impose a Tax on Amusements to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals, less the expenses of collecting such moneys.

shall be dispersed as grants to aid public hospitals, and that if the amount at the credit of the Hospital Aid Fund is insufficient to meet the sums required under the said Bill (No. 119), the deficiency shall be made up out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report certain bills without amendment, and one with amendment.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report one bill without amendment, and one bill with amendment, and certain resolutions, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I might say I consulted with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett), and I trust the result of our discussions meets with the favour of the hon. members of the Legislature.

Having regard to the fact that we are adjourning tomorrow over the Easter holiday, and a number of hon. members like to leave around 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I thought it might be desirable to meet at 2 o'clock, so that we can sit through until 5, and adjourn at that time instead of later.

Mr. Speaker, I move the house do now adjourn, and when it adjourns, it stands adjourned until 2 of the clock tomorrow afternoon.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 6.08 of the clock p.m.

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OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Thursday, March 25, 1948

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1948

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the fourth report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Murphy, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills presents the following as its fourth report:

The committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. 18—An Act respecting the city of London.

Bill No. 19—An Act respecting the Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society.

The committee begs to report the following bill, with certain amendments:

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting The Canadian National Exhibition Association.

The committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties, if any, and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 19, An Act respecting the Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society.

Ordered, that the fees less the penalties, if any, and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 19, An Act respecting the Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society.

Report adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.
Introduction of bills.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

STATUTE LABOUR ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Statute Labour Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

SKI TOWS

HON. G. ARTHUR WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Kelley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting Ski Tows, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Porter, that leave be given to introduce

a bill intituled the Labour Relations Act, 1948, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I think in view of the importance of this bill I have just introduced, it would be desirable at this time I make a statement in regard to it.

This bill, which is known as the Labour Relations Act of 1948, will replace the Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, the Labour Relations Board Amendment Act, 1946, and the Labour Relations Board Act, 1947, and has the effect of continuing the Ontario Relations Board. The sections providing for the appointment of, and prescribing the composition and rules governing the operations of the board are similar to the corresponding sections of the 1944 Act, but the board will, under this bill, consist of a chairman, an alternate chairman, and four members.

The bill provides for the enactment of regulations in the same form and to the same effect as in legislation which may be introduced at the current session of the Parliament of Canada, which in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is calculated to cover the same field as Part I of Bill 338 of the 1947 Act of the Parliament of Canada.

The regulations made under this Act may depart in form and effect from the Dominion legislation only to the extent necessary to vest jurisdiction in the appropriate provincial authorities to provide for a system of appeals from the Ontario Board to the Dominion Board and to effect a working agreement between Dominion and Provincial authorities. Provision is made for an agreement between the Minister of Labour for Ontario and the Minister of Labour for Canada.

I want to point out to hon. members that because of an often-expressed desire on the part of organized labour, of management, and to a great extent, of the general public, there should be uniformity in labour legislation. In a

great many respects this is highly desirable.

I would like to take hon. members back to the time when the Federal Government, during the war period, introduced an Act known as P.C. 1003, which was to apply to all war industry wherever it was situated, in any part of the Dominion of Canada. This Government envisaged at that time a great difficulty, could see a great many jurisdictional disputes arising in endeavouring to have an Act apply only to war industry, because there were a great many industries which were partially on war activities and partially on their normal peace-time production. I think it is not difficult for hon. members of this House to realize that to have had that condition prevail at that time would have led to a great deal of difficulty and jurisdictional dispute, which would have led in a great many cases to court action. For that reason this Government decided at that time to incorporate that Act into the statutes of the Province of Ontario, and apply it to all industry.

I think it is appreciated, Mr. Speaker, by hon. members of this Legislature that the operation of that Act throughout those years was extremely satisfactory, considering all the difficulties, because that was the particular time when organization of labour was at its greatest height, and I think the action of this Government in incorporating that Act has done a great deal in the interests of labour, of management and of the people in general.

When the war emergency period was deemed to be over, and the Federal Government withdrew from that field, this Government simply, by an Act, carried those regulations forward and today we are operating under that very system of rules and regulations controlling labour relations, and we will, in spite of the introduction of this Act today, continue to operate under that system.

I want to point out, Mr. Speaker, it has proved of great benefit to industry and to the people of this province that such was the case, because it developed

more than most people realize a spirit of co-operation between the Federal Department of Labour and not only the Provincial Department of Labour of Ontario, but of many of the other provinces as well, and it was a start towards uniformity.

I will say, without fear of contradiction, that in the operation of my department, I have received the very best co-operation from the Department at Ottawa, which is highly desirable. I point out a couple of instances. For instance, we have some dispute which requires conciliation service and which may take place at the head of the lakes or in Kenora. To send a man there would mean that the man's time would be consumed for an entire week or maybe more. Under the method of co-operation we have, what I do in cases of this kind—and the same applies if the Federal Government has some case here in Central Ontario—is to call Ottawa and have them send a man, say, from Winnipeg to Kenora, which he can reach in a few hours and possibly settle the dispute quickly because in a great many of these cases speed is essential. The same procedure has been applied in all cases, with very, very satisfactory results.

I know, Mr. Speaker, the thought exists in some people's minds that this province is simply leaning on the Federal Government to enact legislation and we then take it as is. I would like to point out this is not necessarily so. We will be willing to bend a long way to bring about uniformity, because that is the desirable situation, but we are not compelled actually to accept anything that would, in our opinion, be unsatisfactory for this province.

I can say that I have carefully reviewed the proposed Act covered by Bill No. 338, that is to be introduced at this session of the Parliament of Canada. I have been told by the hon. Minister of Labour for Canada (Mr. Mitchell) it will be introduced without amendment or, if any, very minor amendments. To protect ourselves in that respect, we have section 7, sub-section 1, which authorizes the making of regulations in

the same form and to the same effect as Dominion legislation therein enacted, with only such variations as may, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be necessary for the purposes enacted in clauses A, B and C. Sub-section 2 is a further but much more restricted authority for the making of regulations.

Therefore, when the Parliament of Canada passes Bill No. 338, I assure hon. members of this House, Mr. Speaker, that we will, to the greatest extent, follow its scheme for uniformity. If in the meantime—as the Act has not yet been passed—there are amendments we could not possibly feel would work in this province, we then have authority to enact such legislation as we deem desirable.

The main purpose of this Act which I have introduced, Mr. Speaker, is to endeavour to continue in a spirit of co-operation with the federal authorities in regard to labour-management relationship, and to bring about as far as possible the uniformity which seems to be so desirable.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) a question? Does the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) mind answering a question to clear up a point?

If this bill passes, its effect will be to give the Government, through Order-in-Council, authority to make operative in this province, legislation with which the Legislature itself will have no opportunity to deal.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I would like an answer to my question. It is a reasonable question. I am sorry if the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) is not ready to answer it offhand. If not, he can say so.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has made an explanation that is clear enough for every hon. member to

understand thoroughly, and the question was not asked for the purpose of obtaining information.

MR. MACLEOD: That is ridiculous. It is a perfectly legitimate question, and you know it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will say to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) that the question was asked, and the answer is not forthcoming.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following reports:

Report of the Settlers Loan Commissioner for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1948.

Report of the Minister of Public Welfare, Province of Ontario, for the fiscal year 1946-47.

Third Annual Report of the Liquor Authority Control Board of Ontario. 1st April, 1946, to 31st December, 1946.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police from January 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, may I take this opportunity of advising the hon. members of the House that the informal meetings of hon. members who are interested in the amendments to the Mining Act will continue on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock. These informal meetings have now been held on two occasions, and all hon. members who are interested in the amendments to the Mining Act are invited to attend at the Mines Library, Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to table answers to questions numbers 9, 10, 11, 15, 33, 36, 37 and 45.

Mr. Speaker, again before the orders of the day, I wish to take up with the House a matter of the utmost public importance.

On Sunday, March 14th, the first airborne immigration operation carried out anywhere by any government was completed successfully with the arrival at Malton airport of the 7,000th immigrant who had been flown direct to Ontario under our plan. From the first flight on August 3rd last year up to that important flight a week ago Sunday 80 per cent. of all the airborne immigrants had been carried by Transocean Air Lines, with whom the original arrangements were made. In every respect, their flying operations had been completed satisfactorily and were handled on every occasion with the utmost efficiency. The remaining 20 per cent. of the immigrants have been flown to Canada by Trans-Canada Air Lines, with whom we had been compelled to sign the overall operating contract by the order of the Hon. C. D. Howe.

Because of our satisfactory experience in handling the first 7,000, under the special arrangements we had provided, the Government decided to continue this operation, and already there have been five more flights under our second contract. There is an increasing demand for transportation of this kind in Great Britain, and we had planned to carry on these operations throughout 1948 on a steadily expanding scale.

Now, without satisfactory explanation of any kind, our contract with Trans-Canada Air Lines, under which Transocean Air Lines was also operating, has been summarily cancelled. Upon receipt of this notice, the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), whose department has been in charge of these operations, wrote to Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe as follows. I will read the letters in full because they will give the Legislature a very clear picture of what has taken place and the extraordinary situation which has now developed.

"Dear Mr. Howe:

"The whole question of the TCA contract with this Government has reached a state of confusion which requires a definite settlement without

delay. Yesterday I received a letter apparently intended as a one-month's notice of termination of the existing contract. This was entirely inconsistent with a letter of March 11th—

That is March 11th of this year.

“—from TCA which settled the schedule of flights for April consisting of eighteen flights from April 2nd to April 30th as we had requested. This letter also stated that these flights would be performed by the Transocean Company. TCA have since informed us that Transocean were prevented from performing these flights by reason of the refusal of the Air Transport Board to renew the license of Transocean, in spite of the fact that TCA had requested the board to do so. The reasons for this are obscure. They have been presented to us in various ways.

“The position of this Government is a perfectly simple one. We wish to continue our air immigration plan expeditiously and economically. However, past events and negotiations point to the need for caution in considering any of the pending proposals of TCA. Under our contract with TCA, 186 flights have been undertaken, of which TCA performed 43 and Transocean 143. More than 7,000 immigrants have now been flown from the British Isles at a price that was reasonable within their financial capacity. This, of course, was made possible by the charter agreement under which this Government was liable for a fixed amount per flight. Under such an arrangement it was inevitable that there should be deficits arising from occasional empty seats. Throughout the whole of the Transocean's 143 flights the total deficits incurred amounted to less than \$6,200. For the 43 flights of TCA the deficits amounted to a total of approximately \$30,703.81. This was partly due to the fact that TCA did not use equipment of the capacity called for by the agreement. It was partly due to some division of authority within the TCA organization as the result of which instructions given

by the Canadian office were not followed by the London office of TCA. If it was in part due to some deficiencies in the number of passengers brought forward for some of the flights, our difficulties in this respect were increased by the confusion of instructions mentioned. Finally, in order to settle the matter amicably we offered to settle this deficit for \$12,887, which TCA accepted.”

I might explain, the TCA recognized the inefficiency of their own operations to that extent, and regarded the settlement as satisfactory.

“In addition to these difficulties, a series of other incidents occurred in the TCA operation which caused a variety of inconveniences to our organizations both in London and at this end. These matters were always discussed fully with the TCA officials in Toronto. I believe that they endeavoured to rectify them. Indeed, they have co-operated as fully as they could to make the whole project a success. But, for some reason, their efforts to this end were not always effectual. Through some weakness in the organization as applied to a special operation of this kind, conditions did not materially improve. In December, 1947 it was decided that all flights up to April 1st should be undertaken by Transocean.

“During December and after, we have held several conferences with TCA as to a further contract. In the course of these proceedings two incomprehensible incidents occurred. At the first conference, early in December, TCA informed us that some new charter tariff rates had been established that would set the minimum cost per flight at \$12,400 as opposed to the \$9,000 of the existing agreements. This was found to be incorrect—”

I am quoting the letter, Mr. Speaker, but I pause to interpolate it was a great deal more than “incorrect.” The statement was false and false to the knowledge of the department at Ottawa. When it was found what the facts actu-

ally were, they, of course, abandoned that position.

“—In our exchange of correspondence of the 6th and 11th of December this point was mentioned. Since the flights have continued on the original basis the incorrectness of this statement has been confirmed.

“Secondly, after the settlement of the April flights, as confirmed in the letter from TCA of March 11th, TCA informed us that the Air Transport Board had refused to continue the license to Transocean beyond April 1st because of a show cause order before the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington. It was intimated that, owing to some violation of regulations by Transocean, the Air Transport Board had no alternative but to discontinue the license. This also we found to be incorrect. It is true that some complaint had been made in January before the C.A.B.—”

That is the Civil Aeronautics Board.

“—in Washington with respect to certain technicalities affecting a charter operation of Transocean in the Pacific Ocean and one in Europe. They had no direct bearing upon the operations under our contract, and had no remote relation to any safety factor. This was known to the Air Transport Board in January. The status of the matter is still the same. The C.A.B. have made no decision, and the matter is still pending. The refusal of the Air Transport Board to renew the Transocean license at the request of TCA is made for some other reason. I am at a loss to understand why the board should not accede to the request of TCA—especially since TCA in settling the April schedules for Transocean stated that they were doubtful as to whether TCA would be equipped to take this business at that time.

“I have outlined these points in some detail to indicate how unsatisfactory the whole situation is. We expect the volume of immigrants who

will wish to come out to Canada by air during the next few months will steadily increase from now on. We wish to carry on expeditiously and economically. We know that Transocean can perform to our satisfaction. We know that TCA has not done so. We therefore wish to continue as at present with Transocean for at least six months. Moreover, the terms of our present contract are more favourable than anything yet offered by TCA. We do not desire to switch in the middle of the most active season from a highly satisfactory and efficiency operation. I think you will agree with me that our experience with TCA so far has been very unfortunate. We have been met with unreliability of statements in our negotiations, indifferent performance, and confusion in dealings. Therefore, we are inclined to be somewhat cautious in entering into a new contract to be performed by TCA under these circumstances. We should much prefer to carry on under the present arrangement until we have some definite proof of the ability of TCA to perform. That is our plain position. We seek your co-operation to make this possible.

“I have stated our position and relationship with TCA very frankly, as I have done with their officials on many occasions.

“Finally, I wish to mention that in the course of the immigration activities of this Provincial Government, we have of necessity many dealings with a number of Federal Departments. I wish to express our appreciation for the high degree of co-operation that we have had at all times. The medical staff and other officials of the Immigration Department have enormously facilitated our proceedings at Rainbow Corner, and at Malton. The National Employment Service has proved highly effective in placing immigrants in jobs in record time. On the other hand, I might remind you that since the order requiring the production of chest X-ray plates, British immigrants

passing through the Federal Offices in London, as well as those coming through Ontario House, may obtain X-ray plates made on our machines under the direction of our technicians free of charge. This was done at the request of the federal authorities in London. I merely mention it to indicate the degree of co-operation that has been achieved between certain departments of our two governments in the interests of immigration.

"With all this in view, I trust that you will further co-operate with us by assisting us to carry out our operation in the way that we wish to do it.

"Your sincerely,
(Signed) "DANA PORTER."

To that letter the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) received, on March 22nd, a letter dated March 20th, from Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe. I will read the letter because it completes the story contained in this exchange of correspondence which brings us to the present position, except for two brief telegrams.

"Dear Mr. Porter,

"I have your letter of March 16th, regarding TCA contract with your Government. I regret that the matter of this contract is in a state of confusion, and I sincerely trust that the existing situation, which is wholly irregular under the international civil aviation rules, can be straightened out without delay.

"You will recall the situation when the Transocean matter first came to the attention of this Government. It was to save embarrassment to your Government, as well as to encourage a worthwhile immigration movement, that I persuaded TCA to take Transocean under its wing as its sub-contractor and thus enable a U.S. operation to carry traffic between Canada and the U.K. I had thought that we both understood this to be a temporary arrangement. We have now permitted the arrangement to continue until the entire movement of 7,000 immigrants has been completed.

"You will appreciate that the policy of Trans-Canada Air Lines is to put safety above all else. For that reason, TCA has the best of equipment and the most modern protective devices. It is now in the position of being responsible for an operation that would not be permitted by its own Government to carry passengers across the Atlantic, its operating standards being far below those of any established air line. This, in my opinion, is asking TCA to jeopardize its reputation for safety in a manner that is wholly unjustified under present day conditions.

"In comparing the activities of Transocean Air Lines with those of TCA in reference to the Charter flights flown by both companies in 1947, I would ask you to consider the several conditions which tended to place the Canadian company at a disadvantage.

"During 1947 TCA had at its disposal never more than 6, and for a great proportion of the time, five, North Star aircraft. With these machines it was required to maintain a daily scheduled service and the additional flights which it undertook as its proportion of your total requirement. You will appreciate that this put a severe strain on both the organization and its equipment, which was subject to the frequent minor mechanical troubles inherent to all new types.

"Furthermore, licencing authority and the TCA imposed weight limitations and wide margins of spare fuel which, while limiting the capacity of the North Star well below that of the CD-4 operated by Transocean were required to maintain the highest possible standards of safety until the new aircraft type's performance is entirely known, and it can be worked up to its peak efficiency.

"I am inclined to the opinion that the apparent lack of co-ordination within TCA to which you refer was due primarily to this condition of varying maximum passenger loads between one flight and another, rather than to any failure on the part of the company

to have its London office carry out instructions issued from Canada.

"I fully appreciate the apparent inconsistency represented by a communication from TCA, dated March 11, establishing dates for the performance of Transocean flights, and a further communication reaching you March 15th, announcing that TCA would be responsible for these flights between April 1st and April 15th, and that flights thereafter performed by TCA would be subject to the negotiation of a new agreement. This sudden change resulted from the following circumstances." . . .

May I interpolate, Mr. Speaker? He refers to "sudden change," and it is to that I have referred:

"TCA realized that it could not give the Ontario Government satisfactory charter service and at the same time maintain its daily schedule trans-Atlantic service with the six North Star M I aircraft referred to previously. It had therefore assigned all the required flights to Transocean during the months of December, 1947, January, February and March, 1948, and it had applied to the Air Transport Board for permission to extend the sub-charter arrangement to March 31st last January, fully expecting at that time that by March 31st, it would have received ample deliveries of the new North Star M 2 aircraft to make any further extension of the sub-charter agreement unnecessary.

"Later, it became doubtful whether such deliveries would be in sufficient time to adhere to these plans, and therefore it applied to the Air Transport Board for a further extension through the month of April. The Air Transport Board, however, had withheld such authority, in the hope that the delivery picture might improve, and that TCA could perform the flights, and in so doing would be able to bring to an end a condition entirely at variance with this country's policy under which Sterling indirectly, and Canadian dollars directly, were being paid to a U.S. company.

"On March 12th, it became evident that a sufficient number of the new North Star M 2 aircraft, completely modified and flight-tested, would be delivered to TCA during the last two weeks in March to make unnecessary the use of Transocean aircraft to meet your requirements.

"Knowing that only your April flight requirements would involve a payment in U.S. dollars to a U.S. firm of something over \$180,000 and that this drain on Sterling and Canadian currency could be avoided, the Air Transport Board's action in advising TCA that its sub-contractual arrangements with Transocean would not be extended was, I think you will agree, entirely justified and in accordance with declared Government policy.

"In reference to your remarks regarding the statements made by TCA's representative regarding the Board's reasons for withholding authority for sub-charter contract extension, I think it should be pointed out that the said representative was without definite knowledge as to the actual reason for this action, but did know that Transocean was in some difficulty with the Civil Aeronautics Board, and also knew that the Air Transport Board would not authorize the operation in Canada by any American company which was not in good standing with the air authorities of its own government. On questioning TCA on this point, I am informed that the representative intended to convey to you, and believes that he did say that he did not know the reason for the Air Transport Board's action, but assumed that it might have to do with reported difficulties between the Civil Aeronautics Board and Transocean. Incidentally, entirely apart from the other considerations which I have mentioned, it would be incumbent upon the Air Transport Board to refuse Canadian operating authority to Transocean if its difficulties with the Civil Aeronautics Board are not resolved, whether or not the circumstances resulting in these difficulties

had anything to do with a Canadian operation.

"The question of whether TCA or Transocean flies the services required by your Government under the existing contract is one which I believe to be a matter for TCA's decision providing that company meets its commitments under its contract with the Ontario Government, and it was, I think, always understood that the Transocean subcontract could be expected to come to an end when TCA was in a position to meet your entire requirements, in addition to its other commitments.

"It would therefore seem that the company's action in notifying you of its desire to terminate the present contract with the Ontario Government, at the same time expressing the hope that it might be replaced by a new contract, is not closely related to the question of whether or not Transocean Air Lines participates in these flights.

"As you know, the existing contract calls for a payment of \$9,000 per flight for the flights performed by TCA, and as you say in later discussions involving a revision of that contract, TCA proposed a price of \$12,400 and is now prepared to enter into a contract on the basis of \$11,500.

"These fluctuations, I am told by officials of TCA, represent the effect of gradually lengthening experience with the operation of a new type. The first figure mentioned was based purely on estimated costs, while the second was indicated by the actual results of only a few months' operation of the M I type aircraft, and the third is based on the estimated operating cost of the M 2 aircraft. I cannot find great fault with TCA's apparent vacillations in this regard, as I know that discrepancies between estimates and actual experience result when introducing new aircraft types, on all airlines. Actually, I am rather favourably impressed with the fact that, while its purchases of fuel and material average 75 per cent. higher cost than its American competitors,

TCA is able to quote \$11,500 per flight as compared with Transocean's price of \$10,400 in U.S. funds.

"I have also been informed by TCA that it is prepared to make good the discrepancy in carrying capacity between the North Star in its present form, and the DC-4, by agreeing to fly free of charge, such additional flights as may be necessary to make good the guaranteed lift of 8,000 pounds. It would seem to me that this offer removes any ground for complaint on the score that TCA will render less transportation service per revenue flight than would be the case with Transocean.

"I hope that my somewhat lengthy remarks on this subject will have eliminated much, if not all, of the confusion to which you refer.

"In considering this whole matter I would again ask you to make due allowances for the difficulties experienced by any airline during the period of introduction of new aircraft types, I would also ask that in dealing with the question of negotiating an agreement with TCA to replace the contract terminating on or about April 15th, you take fully into account the national need for deflecting expenditures from United States to Canadian channels wherever that is possible.

"After discussion with TCA management, I feel entirely safe in assuring you that, with the more than adequate fleet which it will have at its disposal, and the enlarged group of already fully trained personnel now available, you will have no cause for regret if you entrust the continuation of your well-established and very commendable immigrant movement to that company."

I hope all hon. members will remember these words by Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, "continue with your well-established and very commendable immigrant movement to that company."

". . . To sum up, this unnecessary drain on Canada's supply of U.S. dollars, the risk to TCA in being responsible for a sub-contractor using

sub-standard equipment and the violation of international rules covering passenger traffic between Canada and the U.K., all combine to make it imperative that this needless diversion of Canada-U.K. traffic to a U.S. carrier must end. I sincerely hope that you will co-operate to the extent of making your arrangements accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) C. D. Howe."

Immediately upon receiving the letter, the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) sent the following telegram to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, dated March 22nd:

"Your letter of March 20th received (STOP) Nothing in this letter indicates any reason why plans settled with TCA for Transocean to fly in April cannot be carried out (STOP) Flights fully arranged for on basis of 40 passenger aircraft (STOP) Any change at this date will cause great inconvenience (STOP) Please advise today by wire whether these April arrangements will be confirmed so that our settled plans will not be disturbed.

Dana Porter."

To that telegram, the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) received the following in reply:

"Regret cannot authorize Transocean to operate from Canada to United Kingdom during April (STOP) You will note from my letter that TCA has agreed to handle your traffic for that month at basis Transocean contract (STOP) TCA assures me that their own aircraft are available for the purpose (STOP) Therefore I see no reason why expenditure of U.S. dollars can be justified."

Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of this Legislature, that is the situation with which we are now confronted.

Under Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe's orders the contract for air immigration has been cancelled, and even the flights arranged

for the month of April by Transocean Air Lines with the approval of the Ottawa authorities have been disregarded and we are left with the uncertain possibility of these flights, for which tickets have been sold, and for which arrangements are complete in every detail, in fact, not being handled by Trans Canada Air Lines.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe has scuttled the first successful plan for airborne immigration in history. He has sought to explain this in as dishonest and hypocritical a letter as was ever written by a supposedly responsible Minister of a Dominion Cabinet. From beginning to end, it is a mass of misrepresentation and outright dishonesty.

Mr. Howe's letter contains three explanations for not continuing with the arrangements which have worked out so well. His objections may be briefly summed up as follows:

First, Canadian dollars must not be used to buy United States funds.

Secondly, he is not prepared to permit sub-standard equipment to be used on flights of this kind.

Thirdly, the operation is in violation of international agreements and cannot continue for that reason.

Each of those explanations are utterly untrue and transparently dishonest, to anyone who knows the facts.

Not one cent of Canadian money—and I want to underline that for those who are disturbed about Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe—has been used to buy U.S. funds in carrying out these flights. That is how dishonest that letter is.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe is perfectly aware that all the money spent for these flights is collected from the immigrants themselves in England under arrangement with the Bank of England, and no Canadian dollars are involved in these transactions. That is why I said I doubted if ever there had been so dishonest and hypocritical a letter written by an hon. Minister of the Dominion Government. That is one of the reasons. The others are just as strong.

To resume, Mr. Speaker; on the contrary, Canada has actually benefited by

an amount in excess of \$15,000. This is not large, perhaps, in the realm of Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, but I say this to show that instead of Canada being out-of-pocket, it is actually benefited to an extent of \$15,000 as a result of payments by Transocean Airways in U.S. funds to Trans-Canada Air Lines for certain services they were called upon to perform.

Let us now, Mr. Speaker, consider the next suggestion, that Transocean Airways are using inferior or dangerous equipment is a shameless slander upon one of the finest-operating air lines to be found anywhere in the world today.

There are hon. members in this Legislature who have crossed the Atlantic in Transocean machines who know there is no line operating anywhere today which gives better service in better-operated machines than does the Transocean Airways.

From beginning to end they have carried out every single detail of this operation with the utmost efficiency and dispatch.

Sometimes I wonder how even Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe thinks he can "get away" with statements like that. Apparently he is in the habit of "getting away" with statements of that kind in Ottawa. You would think he would exercise a little caution, because there is a record which shows how false his statements are. When he speaks of Transocean having "sub-standard equipment," he quite overlooks the fact that there is on file a letter from his company, to Trans-Canada—or from the District Operating Manager of his company—who said they had on two occasions gone to the United States and examined the equipment of Transocean Airways and found it satisfactory in every respect. They have made very careful examination, and said they would not take any chance with faulty equipment.

May I now refer to his third suggestion, that this operation is "in violation of international agreement." That statement is wholly untrue.

We have a letter from Sir William Hildrid, an international authority on these matters, stating that no inter-

national agreement has been violated in the manner suggested. These things are all figments of Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe's imagination, used for the purpose of explaining his attempt to scuttle the efficient operation, which he has tried to block at every step since it was first announced.

I want to recapture some of the things which happened. First of all, this whole operation came under consideration in London in May of last year upon a definite basis. Having first considered the possibilities of air-borne immigration, I flew to London last May and there entered into the first negotiations with representatives of Transocean Air Lines for the flight of 7,000 air immigrants to Canada. I discussed this matter with hon. members of the Government of the United Kingdom, and with officials there who would be interested in this subject. On every hand we received the utmost co-operation and indications of approval of our plan.

I then came back and within 24 hours of my return, the Government met and we decided to proceed with the negotiations of this arrangement. In June, they had reached the point where it was possible for us to announce our arrangements with Transocean Air Lines. Before announcing this, the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), in whose very efficient hands this operation has been from the very beginning, went to Ottawa to see Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, who expressed his complete approval of the plan we had under consideration. With that approval, the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) returned to Toronto, indicated that approval to the Government and to the officials of Transocean Air Lines, and we proceeded to negotiate.

At that point, certain other considerations entered in, and without going into details, I can simply say Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe forced us to sign a contract with Trans-Canada Air Lines but did permit us to carry forward our operations with Transocean Air Lines as originally intended under the sub-contract terms of the basic agreement.

You will remember Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe's insulting and offensive remarks in the House of Commons, utterly unprovoked and utterly uncalled for in any way, when he said I had my fingers burned by getting mixed up in something with which an amateur had no business dealing.

At every point, Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe has tried to block this very successful operation of ours. We have refrained from any comment upon these details up to this point because our one concern has been to make sure that this operation was carried out.

I do want to say this on behalf of Transocean Air Lines, who are not in a position to speak here on this subject.

As every hon. member of this Legislature knows, I have had fairly extensive contacts with commercial air lines in many parts of the world. I have flown in the machines of many air lines and I have crossed the Atlantic a number of times; I have never seen any operation which was more efficiently carried out in every detail than that operated by Transocean Air Lines. I have never seen machines maintained in better condition, and I have never seen finer crews from the pilot right through to the stewardess than those who are operating these fine Transocean machines. There are many hon. members in this Legislature who have been at Malton and seen these flights come in; you must have admired the obvious efficiency and skill with which they brought these great aircraft in and made their first landing on Canadian soil right here on the outskirts of Toronto with these new citizens of our province.

I want to say, that while we are very critical of Trans-Canada Air Lines and its operation, I want to make it quite clear—and I hope the two newspapers, the *Star* and the *Tribune*—will observe when I speak of the “inefficiency of the Trans-Canada Air Lines,” I do not apply “inefficiency” to the pilots or crew or any members of the crew or ground staff who operate the ships. The only problem of “inefficiency” involved in this is the constant interference of Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe himself with this operation at

every stage. If they had their way, these very efficient pilots and crews would really be performing, as they should be performing, with the aircraft they could have, if it were not for Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe's interference.

I want to emphasize once again when we undertook these flights, we made perfectly sure that no question of Canadian dollars was involved because we had obtained an agreement before it started that the fares would be paid for in sterling in the British Isles, which has been done with the consent of the Bank of England and the Government of the United Kingdom.

There is the picture.

As for the offer of Trans-Canada Air Lines to enter into a new contract at a higher price, I can only say that by establishing a higher charter price they are taking away the advantage of an operation of this kind, because it then becomes impossible for us to offer to the prospective immigrants any lower-priced trip. There is absolutely no excuse in the world for Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe demanding Trans-Canada Air Lines asking a higher price because Transocean Air Lines, which is operating strictly on the basis of ordinary commercial operation without a subsidy of any kind, is prepared to continue at the present price which brings these people in at a figure that they can afford to pay.

They will go on and continue this operation indefinitely, with even more machines, if Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe will permit us to continue this operation, as we have so successfully, ever since August 3rd. We should be permitted to go ahead.

I am not only placing these facts before this Legislature, but through this Legislature I am placing these facts before the people of Ontario, and of all Canada, as a whole.

If immigration is desirable then it is particularly desirable this means of immigration should be available. This new and efficient and speedy means of immigration—the only successful plan which has yet been started in Canada—has now been stopped by the Dominion Minister

of Trade and Commerce (Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe). This man, remember, a few months ago, was promising to fly thousands under their own plan long before this; this man a few months ago was promising, in addition, to fly thousands of displaced persons here. Where are they?

Not a single one under any plan of that kind, but he is stopping ours, the only successful one which has been undertaken.

I am placing these facts in detail before this Legislature for the information of the hon. members as to why our plan has been scuttled and so the people of Ontario and of Canada may know only one man stands in the way of the continuance of this movement of the very finest type of immigrant into the Province of Ontario.

This is still a democracy, and I have hopes, by placing these facts before the public, the strong voice of a democratic people may still be sufficiently strong to insist we be permitted to continue this movement of these fine people from the British Isles who are so greatly needed for our expanding activities throughout every part of Ontario for the years ahead.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Another stage in the cold war?

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I will carry it one stage further. I am still before the Orders of the Day.

I have the local *Pravda*, the Toronto *Daily Star*, and across the headlines is:

"Ontario Homes Plan Off. Howe. Forty Million Dollar Housing Plan cancelled by Howe—Blames New Drew Law."

Then it goes on to refer to the law which has been under consideration here, and which has been approved by the Liberal and C.C.F. groups of this Legislature, as I recall it.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Which law?

HON. MR. DREW: Not by the Communists.

MR. SALSBERG: Which law?

HON. MR. DREW: The one in regard to Crown properties,—

MR. SALSBERG: The one which—

HON. MR. DREW: —which you opposed naturally.

MR. SALSBERG: No, the one in which I raised—

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, of course I would attribute just as much accuracy to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) as I would to Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe in a statement of that kind, because the fact is this bill, of course, has no earthly relationship to Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe's plan for housing in this province—none whatever.

This is simply another of the same kind of statements to which I was referring. Mr. Speaker, let me say this slowly so there may be no mistake, this simply demonstrates, in addition to what I have said, that under no circumstances, is there any relationship, except by accident, to truth in anything Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe says.

MR. MACLEOD: Does that mean the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has won the cold war?

HON. MR. DREW: I have won something if the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe are tied together.

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) to refrain from these beautiful remarks, please?

MR. SALSBERG: What is wrong with them?

MR. SPEAKER: You should know.

MR. SALSBERG: I know there is nothing wrong with them.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be enough from you.

MR. SALSBERG: If you are going to begin on "remarks," there are plenty to take outside of these two members.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Cool down, now.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) mind repeating that, please, for the benefit of the House, and hon. members can judge just what sort of remark you sometimes "get away" with.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved; House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 4th Order.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Fire Departments Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

On Section 4.

MR. AURELE CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question of the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell), There has been some suggestion that possibly this Act may be retroactive. Is that the case, that it may be retroactive in its provision?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, what provision does the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) suggest is retroactive?

MR. CHARTRAND: I have not that information before me, but I understand some city solicitor got the impression that it may be retroactive to the first of the year.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) got the impression that who got the impression?

MR. CHARTRAND: He got the impression.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, none of the substantive provisions of the act are retroactive. I believe I explained this point at introduction. When this statute was introduced, it was not thought necessary to introduce sanctions. The sanctions relate back to the substantive operation of the act. The substantive operation of the act itself is not retroactive.

MR. CHARTRAND: Thank you.

Sections 4 to 6 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 111 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 5th Order.

POLICE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 112, An Act to amend the Police Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive approved.

On Section 6.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I want to make the comment to the House that I think this section is a very useful one, but at the same time I want to point out that we discussed the same point when the bill was before us in 1947.

If we refer to Volume 1, No. 19 of the Official Report, Daily Edition of Wednesday, April 2nd, 1947, page 770, we find the following report; I was speaking on Section 27 (e) at that time, subsection 2 of which provides as follows:

"Every agreement made under Section 27 (b) and every decision or award of a majority of the members of the Board of Arbitration under Section 27 (c) shall be binding upon the council of the municipality, the board, where there is a board, and the members of the police force."

And then subsection 2:

"The provision of an agreement, decision or award involving the expenditure of money by the council of the municipality shall not be enforceable until the commencement of the next fiscal period in respect of which the council may include provision for such expenditures in its estimates."

These are the comments which I made at that time:

"I am thinking of where the settlement has taken some considerable time, and after several months of negotiations, a settlement is arrived at just a little bit too late to be included in the estimates for the current year. Then as a result of the negotiations, the increased salaries which the police officers may have won in their negotiations, will not become effective until after the next budget may be set up by the council. I was wondering if you would agree to include an amendment there after the words 'next fiscal period,' in the third line to be deleted and the words 'after negotiations are commenced,' substituted therefor. That is, just as soon as the municipal council and the police officers, or the police committee, have commenced negotiations, the increase would be included in the estimates for the next fiscal year after that time, and not wait until the whole transaction has been settled."

Mr. Chairman, those were my remarks at that time, and they were very strongly opposed by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). I just wanted to point out to the House that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is capable of changing his mind the same as hon. members of the Liberal Party, or hon. members of the C.C.F.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, I am always very happy to change my mind in the light of experience, and if

the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) showed foresight on that occasion, I wish to compliment him.

I still do not feel, however, that the amendment now proposed does exactly what the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) suggested then, and which he now feels has been accomplished. The Act has exactly the same structure, but where the negotiations are not got under way in sufficient time, there is now the application of the sanction.

I may say in all sincerity to the Legislature, that without the sanction, it would not work. If the municipalities had accepted 100 per cent. the spirit of the Act without the sanction, the suggestion of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) would have been unnecessary. To have made the suggestion of last year effective, it would have been necessary to have at that time included the sanctions which I had hoped it would have been possible to avoid, but which experience has demonstrated are necessary.

Section 6 to 12 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 112 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 6th Order.

MUNICIPAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 90, An Act to amend the Municipal Act. Mr. Dunbar.

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive approved.

On Section 9.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, what changes in 9 have been made from the existing laws?

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Chairman, that section provides instead of members of the council being justices of the peace, they just have authority to take an affidavit now.

MR. OLIVER: No, Section 9, at the top of page 4 of the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I thought the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) was going to have that taken out. What happened to that?

MR. OLIVER: Repealed, I hope.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Under Section 9, the sections of the Municipal Act are repealed. "These sections under which certain members of municipal councils are *ex officio* justices of the peace are repealed." Have you not the new number?

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Yes.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The reprint?

MR. GRUMMETT: We did not get the reprint, that is the trouble, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar).

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That would be 8 then, would it not?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: The one having to do with the surplus.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That was withdrawn.

MR. OLIVER: It is not in here.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That was withdrawn by the committee, the one having to do with the surplus.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Do I understand that in the redrafted Act, No. 9 calls for the repeal of Sections 360 and 361; is that right?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) has the correct No. 9, but the original—I understand now when hon. members have the wrong section—No. 9 had reference to the surplus, and there had been left out something regarding moneys which were due the municipality, subsidies and-so-forth and arrears

of taxes. We thought it would be better to consider everything when we have the conferences between the municipalities and the Government, so we withdrew that section.

Sections 9 and 10 approved.

On Section 11.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Making you all amateurs now.

Sections 11 and 12 approved.

On Section 13.

MR. MacLEOD: Is that the section on stray pigeons?

Sections 13 to 20 inclusive approved.

On Section 21.

MR. OLIVER: On Section 21, Mr. Chairman, is there a new scale of license fees set out there?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), it is controlled more. That is where we put in a section last year for peddlers. Some of the municipalities had gone a little, may I say "haywire", on it. One municipality wanted to charge the Fuller Brush Company \$500 to go into the small village or township in order to sell goods. That particular factory is located in Hamilton where they manufacture brushes. It is an Ontario factory and it employs a lot of people not only in manufacturing but in selling, therefore, we wanted some control over this and we put the limit of the licence at \$2. Anything above that has to be with the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Another instance, is if a man is paying a business tax in a municipality. Supposing you have a hardware store in a municipality and you brought in Beatty Washers, and they put on a campaign to sell more washing machines, that is for you; you have your business and you pay your business tax, and there is no charge in that way.

Any person who is already doing business in the municipality and goes out to canvass and put on a campaign—there is no fee in such a case.

MR. OLIVER: It was Section 21 I had reference to, \$10 for a cabin and a maximum of \$100.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I am sorry, Section 21 does cover cabins.

MR. OLIVER: Is that a new set of fees?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, there was considerable trouble experienced there, too. In some of the municipalities they wanted up to \$100 per cabin, a ridiculous price, therefore, the hon. Minister for Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) thought it would be better to put it at \$10 per cabin and \$100 limit on a tourist camp. Of course, that can always be appealed, if it is over \$100.

MR. OLIVER: The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) has over \$100 for a trailer camp.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: A trailer camp, yes.

MR. OLIVER: That might be more than the thing would be worth.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You know it is a very serious matter, this matter of trailer camps where people come in and reside in trailers for a period of years and have children going to school. In that case, the other residents there have to pay the cost of education, therefore, they should pay their share in just the same way. That is the meaning of the section.

Sections 21 to 26 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 90 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 7th Order.

ASSESSMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 99, An Act to amend the Assessment Act. Mr. Dunbar.

Section 1 to 10 inclusive approved.
On Section 11.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, what is the change in Section 11?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, any citizen can appeal to the municipal board, if he wishes to pay \$25. Prior to that, a man had to be assessed at \$5,000 in unorganized districts, or \$10,000 in counties, whereas now if a man is assessed at \$3,000 he may make his appeal. Some people thought it was not fair to put the amount where a man with a smaller property was denied the opportunity of appealing to the municipal board.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): He still has to pay the \$25 though?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Oh, yes.
Sections 11 to 23 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 99 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 8th Order.

RESEARCH COUNCIL OF ONTARIO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order; House in Committee on Bill 114, An Act respecting the Research Council of Ontario. Mr. Michener.

Section 1 approved.
On Section 2.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): How many members would constitute the committee?

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER: Not more than twelve.

Sections 2 to 14 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 114 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 9th Order.

NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 115, An Act to amend the Natural Gas Conservation Act. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.
Bill No. 115 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 11th Order.

SNOW ROADS AND FENCES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 117, An Act to amend the Snow Roads and Fences Act. Mr. Doucett.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.
Bill No. 117 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 12th Order.

AMUSEMENT TAX

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 118, An Act to Impose a Tax on Amusements to Provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals. Mr. Frost.

On Section 1.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? Is it the intention of the Government to extend this tax into fields which are not now taken in, under the present arrangement; to extend the levy into fields other than those, and if so, into what fields?

HON. MR. FROST: To what fields are you referring?

MR. ROBINSON: Any fields, under the new tax.

HON. MR. FROST: You mean under The Dominion Act?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes.

HON. MR. FROST: The Dominion Act is very broad; it taxes everything, but there are provisions which provide exemption which in some cases have been granted.

This Act, obviously, is very broad in its terms, and the intention is this—and we think it is a sound one—that all amusements are taxable for which an admission fee is payable. I think the soundness of this is perfectly obvious.

The people who go to amusements are contributing something as a protection to themselves, if for nothing else; they are contributing to the hospitals.

Last night I was in a place of amusement where there were some 16,000 or 17,000 people, and I can well imagine those people saying "Well, if my 20 per cent. is going to provide security for the people in this building, for myself, and for my family, it is a sound situation." We think it is the finest type of insurance to which they could contribute.

The Act is intentionally and obviously broad in its application, and so it should be. If the hon. member (Mr. Robinson) referred to Sections 9 and 24 (c), it will be observed there are provisions to get away from what might be nuisances in connection with this matter. There are such things as church entertainments, charitable affairs, and things of that sort which obviously will be exempted in the course of time, when we get into the operation and administration of this Act.

I may say to the hon. members of the House, Mr. Chairman, that the Treasury Department is not without experience in this. For many years we had an Amusement Tax Act in the province. We have many officials who were associated with that Act, and know about the features and difficulties which there were in connection with that particular Act. We have our motion picture branch, which in its day, up to 1937, was engaged in that particular work, so we are not without experience, and I may say to the hon. member (Mr. Robinson) that when the Act comes into force we think it will work very smoothly and he and others will be very delighted to make their small contributions towards the security of themselves and their families.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. In the face of this legislation, I was wondering if this was an indication or a forerunner of what the size of our deficit will be in the budget—or the surplus.

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. member (Mr. Taylor) knows perfectly well this has nothing to do with the budget. It has no connection whatever with the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Is that a good point or a bad one?

HON. MR. DREW: At least it will not change the budget.

HON. MR. FROST: No, it does not change the budget.

Section 2 approved.

On Section 3.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, in connection with Section 3: I referred very briefly yesterday to the point about allowing children and others entering theatres, where there is simply a small admission fee, to so enter without being taxed. I think that should receive some consideration from this House. I say again that I believe the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) is perfectly right in bringing down a bill of this nature for the purpose indicated in the bill, but some little consideration should be given to those who feel the pinch of having to pay an additional amount for the admission of children to theatres.

For that purpose, Mr. Chairman, I would like to move this amendment:

"That Bill No. 118, 'An Act to impose a Tax on Amusements to Provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals,' be amended by striking out Section 3 of the bill and substituting therefor the following:

3. (1) Every purchaser shall pay to the Treasurer for the use of his Majesty in right of Ontario a tax at the rate of

(a) 20 per centum where the price of admission is more than 50 cents and less than \$2,

or

(b) 35 per centum where the price is \$2 or more,

calculated upon the price of admission charged by the owner, and, in

the calculation, every fraction of 1 cent shall be counted as 1 cent.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no tax shall be paid upon an admission the price of which is not more than 50 cents."

HON. MR. FROST: The amendment is not acceptable. It is not workable, and it would lead to endless confusion and difficulty and would achieve nothing.

MR. GRUMMETT: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, of the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) in what way would it be unworkable, and where would you find the confusion.

Motion negatived.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, on Section No. 3, had there been a recorded vote on the amendment, I would have found it very difficult to decide how to vote, because I think any attempt to amend what I consider to be very bad legislation, would be like putting a mustard plaster on a wooden leg.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been done.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: I would suggest the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) might read with profit an editorial which appeared in the publication of Dr. McCullagh, of Richmond Hill, this morning in which he argued, through the pen of his editor, the tax mentioned in Section 3 is inordinately high, in the present circumstances.

When the 20 per cent. amusement tax was imposed by the Federal Government, it was imposed under conditions of war, and as the *Globe and Mail* suggests, it was probably intended as much to discourage the spending of money on amusements, as it was to derive revenue.

We are not living under conditions of war today, and there is no reason under the sun why a wartime tax of 20 per cent. should be perpetuated into a period of peace.

It is a little embarrassing to invoke the *Globe and Mail* in support of an argument, especially since the *Globe and Mail* is notorious as the main supporter of this Government, but, nevertheless, the argument contained in the latter part of that editorial and the elaboration of the editorial delivered over the air last night by Mr. John Collingwood Reade, who is certainly persona grata with the Progressive Conservative Party, is bound to carry conviction to a great many people in this province, who will be impressed by the arguments put forward.

I suggest, having had the night to think about it, and having read, as I am sure the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has, the editorial in the *Globe and Mail*, he may, on second thought, feel that perhaps he overreached himself and this tax could be cut in two. That, I think, would be a step forward. It is true it would not give him the amount of money of which he spoke yesterday, but, as I suggested, in the remarks I made yesterday afternoon, if you had been able to come to terms with Ottawa on the matter of taxation, as you are prepared to come to terms with Ottawa on a piece of legislation which has not yet been dealt with by the Federal Government, you would have such a large amount of money on hand you would not have to impose even a 10 per cent. tax. This year you would have had \$38,000,000 to play around with, if you had signed the agreement in 1945.

Now you come along with a piece of legislation which can only be characterized as a "footnote to your own folly." You "missed the boat" in 1945, and now are going to make the wage-earners of this province, a vast majority of whom earn under \$2,000 a year, pay for your mistake.

I suggest to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) since this bill is in committee stage, he might very well profit by the wise counsel and advice of Dr. McCullagh and reduce this amusement tax by 50 per cent. What does he think about it? Would he consider it?

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) should give and perhaps has given very serious consideration to the level of tax that is about to be employed. I think the picture from the Dominion point of view is that we have collected in the Dominion for amusement tax something between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000 in a year.

I understood my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) to say yesterday that he would require something in excess of \$3,000,000 to meet the added commitments which the Government has properly undertaken to further help the hospitals in the Province of Ontario. If we can assume for a moment that the total income from amusement tax in the Dominion is between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000, it is proper, therefore, to assume that Ontario's share would be something like double the amount that my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) needs to meet these financial commitments. Therefore, I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) should give very careful consideration to reducing this amount.

I think the only other argument I want to present now is this; I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) will agree that this 20 per cent. levy may well prove foolish in the days to come in that it does not bring in the revenue that a smaller impost might,—I mean on that basis,—because you can tax anything too much and it might be, in the days to come, we will realize a 20 per cent impost on amusements is more than that industry can stand and still maintain its position in the province and in the economic and entertainment field. I do ask my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) to give very careful consideration to this before we pass it, because even if a 10 per cent. impost did not fully meet the financial commitments that my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) mentioned when he spoke on the bill, it would be an easy matter, indeed, for this Government to save by economies in the various departments of government enough to make up whatever small deficiency there might be. Let us put

it at 10 per cent. this year, let us try it out and see what the revenue is and how far it goes towards meeting the commitments that the Government has in mind.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I might say the law of diminishing returns does apply. The power to tax is the power to kill. We are not anxious to do that and we are determined not to.

I think the record of this Government with the expansion of business and prosperity in Ontario is every indication that this Government is carrying on a very wise policy of taxation.

I might say to my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) there is no indication the 20 per cent. tax is too heavy this year. One only has to go to the theatres and to the hockey matches and other places to find you cannot get seating room. The Dominion tax of 20 per cent. at the present time is going to swell a \$500,000,000 surplus at Ottawa. We will take this 20 per cent. at a time when the people are able to pay and not complaining of paying and are going to places of amusement and we are going to apply it for the good of the sick and people who will be sick in this province of ours.

I should say to my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver); nothing this Legislature does is the last word. This Legislature will be meeting again next year and the years following and these things can be considered in the light of conditions at the time.

Some reference has been made to the Dominion-Provincial offer. I wonder if the hon. members of this House would like to be sitting here on this afternoon, the 25th of March, 1948, and debating whether we were going to impose a poll tax of \$12.00 a head on every person in this Legislature today and the same amount on the head of every working man, woman and child in the Province of Ontario. That is what that would entail.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): I think the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) should be fair. He knows

perfectly well the seven provinces which have signed agreements at Ottawa are not imposing any such poll tax.

HON. MR. FROST: No, because you are protecting them.

MR. MACLEOD: You could have signed the tax agreement without in any way involving yourself in any social security measures.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): You are taxing them now with this bill; I do not know that it will be \$12.00 but it will be high.

MR. OLIVER: I just want to say to my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) he did not enlarge on the argument I made.

I think you will find if you study the figures of the Dominion income from tax on amusements, in all probability you will get almost twice what you have to have in order to meet the commitments. Does my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) think that is necessary?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, our study of the hospital question indicates that we are on the edge of a very, very large problem and if we collect more than \$3,500,000 or \$4,000,000 from this, or if we collect \$7,000,000, which is double, as my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) has inferred, I can assure him the money will be used for just twice as good a programme as we have at the present time, and we have a pretty good one right now, but every cent will go into hospitals.

Sections 3 to 8 inclusive approved.

On Section 9.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): This seems to be getting rather involved. I recall in the old days, a good, economical government repealed the amusement tax entirely. There used to be a great deal of difficulty and confusion about getting rebates or exemptions from the collecting of taxes.

HON. MR. FROST: Might I refer my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) to Section 24, sub-section C?

MR. NIXON: I have already read that, but we are dealing with Section 9.

HON. MR. FROST: "C" is complementary and gets rid of the nuisance problems you have in mind. It does not mean every amusement. It is not necessary in every particular case to make a rebate if you find a certain class is to be exempted, they can be exempted under Section 24 (c) and it is not necessary for them to file returns.

MR. NIXON: That is under the regulation section?

HON. MR. FROST: That is right. Sections 9 and 10 approved.

On Section 11.

MR. OLIVER: Are the penalties comparable to those imposed at the moment?

HON. MR. FROST: Under the Dominion Act?

MR. OLIVER: Yes.

HON. MR. FROST: I really do not know.

Sections 11 to 25 inclusive approved.

On Section 26.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): Before we complete the bill, has the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) any idea how many people we have to employ to enforce control of this tax, and the approximate cost for that purpose?

HON. MR. FROST: I could not say, Mr. Chairman, with this exception; it is obvious to the hon. members that this Act is very simple in its operation and all the nuisance provisions of the old Act of a dozen years or so ago have been abolished. It is an Act on a percentage basis something like the Gasoline Tax Act and it appoints the owners or operators of places of amusement as agents. That is the purpose of the licence. The small licence is merely a registration, that is all, and they then act as agents for the province and the amount is collected without a lot of fuss and difficulty with the people themselves

and without the nuisance features there have been in Acts of this sort.

MR. SALSBERG: You will need a number of inspectors and watchers and collectors and checkers. In other words, would it not be far cheaper to collect that amount or more through the imposition of a corporation income tax, as suggested,—which, of course, would be more undemocratic,—instead of spending a large amount in setting this up?

HON. MR. FROST: It would be a very simple matter and maybe expensive.

MR. MACLEOD: Just a word on Section 27, which says:

"This Act shall come into force on any day to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor by his Proclamation."

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) told us yesterday that this tax would not become operative until the Dominion Government withdrew from the field. It was intimated in the MacKenzie King organ last night that Ottawa is not prepared to give any assurance as to when it will withdraw from the field. The only intimation we have is the rather obscure statement in a letter from the hon. Mr. Abbott to hon. Mr. Angus L. Macdonald.

Once a bill is passed by the Legislature, and becomes law, the Lieutenant-Governor on the advice of the hon. Ministers can bring this legislation into effect. I am not suggesting for a moment that would be done with the present hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in office, but there is always the possibility within the next year or so the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) may be sent to the Senate and we will have a new Provincial Treasurer, and armed with this Act he might say "we have waited long enough for the hon. Mr. Abbott to get out, and we have authority to proceed, we will go ahead with the 20 per cent. amusement tax," and then we would be paying 40 per cent.

Would it not be better if the Act stated specifically it shall not come into force until such time as the Dominion jurisdiction has withdrawn from this field? Would there be **anything unusual** about that and would it not give more assurance to the intended victims of this Act? Is it not a fact once it passes through committee and third reading this Government has power to impose this tax?

HON. MR. FROST: That is right. There is no doubt, if we wanted to proclaim the Act on the 15th of April, there would be two taxes in effect, the Dominion tax and the provincial tax, but the Government has intimated to this House it has no intention of proclaiming the Act until the Dominion vacates the field, and the Dominion have said they would and have given reasons why the hospitals should be bettered and extended and I have no doubt the Dominion will pull out shortly.

I would just like to say that to the House, to clarify the situation, because I noticed one of the papers intimated in all probability no decision would be made on the part of the Dominion until the budget is brought down.

I may say to the hon. members of this House it is not necessary for the Dominion to wait until the budget is brought down. It was not necessary at this time last year. Last year the budget was brought down sometime in the month of June, but prior to that time and as part of the price of the Province of Nova Scotia signing the Dominion-Provincial agreement, the Dominion pulled out of the gasoline tax on the 31st of March, 1947.

Every hon. member of this House knows that is true, and there is no reason in the world why the hon. Mr. Abbott or the Dominion Government should not pull out of the amusement tax field on the 31st of March, 1948. It follows that is correct, and it is true. My hon. friends opposite know this is true and I again ask my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) to exercise every bit of influence he has down there. The problem of our hospitals is acute and difficult and this is an Act which everybody,

including the Opposition, has commended as a proper move to assist. If the Dominion is, as I assume they are, anxious to help in the health situation in this country, this is a very excellent and proper move by which they can help simply by doing what they did last year with the gasoline tax, that is, getting out on the 31st of March.

MR. MACLEOD: They are in power at Ottawa and if they are noted for anything it is stubbornness. They are very stubborn people.

We listened this afternoon for a whole hour to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) denouncing a Minister of that Government who has created all sorts of difficulties for the Province of Ontario and they are going to be in power until 1951. If they do not withdraw from the field, how are you going to cope with the problem of Ontario hospitals without imposing this tax? I think it is fair to assume that the Ottawa Government, the way things stand today, will do everything in its power to block anything that this Government tries to do and vice versa, because that is the way things stand. There is a cold war between the two jurisdictions.

HON. MR. FROST: We appreciate we sometimes do not receive the fullest co-operation from Ottawa although we are extending co-operation continuously. I cannot think any Government at Ottawa would be inhumane enough to take their spite out on the Ontario Government at the expense of the sick people of the Province of Ontario; surely not.

Sections 26 to 28 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 118 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 13th Order.

AID TO PUBLIC HOSPITALS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 119, An Act to provide for greater aid to Public Hospitals. Mr. Kelley.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) how much earmarked funds he has in the treasury now that are not in Consolidated Revenue Fund; are there any at all?

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): I do not think we have any, other than the Athletics Control Fund. I am speaking from memory.

MR. NIXON: There was a provision for years, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) will recall, that all funds from the Highways Department should be put into a separate fund.

HON. MR. FROST: That was passed back in the days when my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) had another political allegiance; when he was a member of the Farmer Government.

MR. NIXON: I know.

HON. MR. FROST: The Highway Improvement Fund was brought into effect, I think, when the first gasoline tax in Ontario was imposed, but that fund still operates.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): They got so badly mixed up that they had to stop it.

HON. MR. FROST: That fund, of course, still operates.

MR. NIXON: But it was never kept separate.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, other governments used to plunder that fund quite extensively by using the money for other purposes. I know my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) will be pleased to know that last year we spent more money on highways than we collected from licences or gasoline taxes, therefore there was nothing accumulated in the fund. Actually, we spent more than we received, so that we cannot be accused of what I used to accuse the government years ago of doing, that is, plundering the fund.

MR. NIXON: But when you bring in your budget, Mr. Treasurer, we will see whether you call it part of the capital accounts, or whether it is considered ordinary—

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) will be quite satisfied, I am sure, when the report is brought down, that we have played fair with the people.

MR. NIXON: The same as every other treasurer did.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, having looked over all the governments in the past which spent the Highway Improvement Fund, including the Government of which my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) was a member, this bill has been drawn in such a way that the same thing cannot happen in connection with this. Every dollar that goes into the Hospital Aid Fund is used for hospitals, and for no other purpose.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, an explanatory note reads: "This bill is designed for the purpose of providing for greater aid to public hospitals."

I submit, Mr. Chairman, the bill does nothing of the sort. If the government feels a little displeased with the little opposition they meet to this bill, I would like to remind them their colleagues in Ottawa have shown far more opposition to measures far less iniquitous than this.

I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, this bill does not provide greater aid for the hospitals, because it does not provide funds to aid the hospitals. The complementary bill provides for the collection of a very severe tax from the common people if and when the Dominion Government withdraw from the field.

In the meantime the problem of the hospitals remains as serious as before this Act was introduced, and will remain as serious, and without assistance, when this Act is adopted. The Act is therefore misleading and reveals only

what I said yesterday in my remarks during second reading, that it is a political football.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) discussing Section 2?

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I am discussing the section.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) seems to be wandering rather far afield.

MR. SALSBERG: It is a political football, and it enables the government to evade responsibility to the hospitals and to the municipalities, and provides them with an instrument to raise a cry against Ottawa for its failure, and at the same time to do nothing to aid the hospitals or the municipalities.

I think it should be clear that this is a bill which does not provide the aid promised and stated in the explanatory note.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): You are bucking the line when you should be intercepting a pass.

MR. SALSBERG: I use very moderate language, sir.

Sections 2 to 6 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 119 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 14th Order.

FARM PRODUCTS GRADES AND SALES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 120, An Act to amend the Farm Products Grades and Sales Act. Mr. Kennedy.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 120 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 15th Order.

JUDICATURE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 15th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Judicature Act. Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) tell us how he proposes to apply this Act so the general public may know at any particular date when a sitting is going to start.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): The sheriff will attend to that.

MR. CHARTRAND: Will there be publications?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Yes. Sections 1 and 2 approved.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I move that the section of the bill presently numbered "3" be renumbered "4", and that a new section "3" be included in the bill, which I will now move as follows:

Sub-sections 3, 10, 11 and 15 of Section 100 of the Judicature Act are repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) The same costs as are payable to counsel and solicitors shall be payable to the Official Guardian, but all costs paid to him shall be entered in the books of account of the Official Guardian or may be paid into court to the credit of an account to be entitled 'Account of the Official Guardian.'

"(10) The Official Guardian may retain solicitors out of Toronto as agents for the purpose of proceedings being carried on out of Toronto and a solicitor so retained shall be entitled to the same costs for the work actually done by him as the Official Guardian would have been entitled to if the work had been done by him, and such costs shall be paid to the Official Guardian and the

agent's fees and disbursements shall be paid by the Official Guardian and shall be deemed a disbursement of the Official Guardian.

"(11) The auditor of the Official Guardian appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall once in every six months transmit to the Provincial Secretary a statement certified by him to be a true statement of the accounts and records of the Official Guardian."

Section 3 approved.

Section 4 approved.

Bill No. 66, as amended, reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 16th Order.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 16th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 72, An Act to amend the Commissioners for taking Affidavits Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, I move that Order 16, referring to Bill No. 72, An Act to amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act, be discharged and that the bill be referred to the Legal Bills Committee.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): For tidying up?

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 31st Order.

CITY OF ST. CATHARINES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines. Mr. Hanniwell.

Sections 1 to 4, schedule sub-sections A, B, C, D, schedules B and C, inclusive approved.

Bill No. 6 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 32nd Order.

CITY OF PORT ARTHUR

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, House in Committee, on Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur. Mr. Robinson.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 13 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 33rd Order.

TOWN OF SIMCOE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 14, An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe. Mr. Martin (Haldimand-Norfolk).

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 14 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 34th Order.

CITY OF KINGSTON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Kingston. Mr. Stewart (Kingston).

Section 1 approved.

Bill No. 15 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 35th Order.

TRUSTEES OF THE HAMILTON ORPHAN ASYLUM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 20, An Act respecting the Trustees of the Hamilton Orphan Asylum. Mr. Knowles.

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 20 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 36th Order.

VILLAGE OF FOREST HILL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.

21, An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill. Mr. Sale.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 21 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 37th Order.

CANADIAN LAKEHEAD EXHIBITION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 24, An Act respecting Canadian Lakehead Exhibition. Mr. Anderson.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 24 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 38th Order.

CITY OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 27, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa. Mr. Chartrand.

Sections 1 to 14 inclusive approved.

On Section 15.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods) : Mr. Chairman, on No. 15, there were some amendments made to this bill in committee. I think that it is worth noting at this stage in the representations made by the official of the City of Ottawa it was pointed out that their original draft followed very largely some legislation passed by this Legislature in 1930 respecting the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway. The members of the committee, however—and particularly the member from Ontario—took the position that it was not in the best interests of the province to have the particular provision they advocated smuggled into a private bill. However, as some hon. members of the House took the trouble to check up on the representations made by Mr. Medcalfe, and found the facts of the case were as he stated.

I do feel that some time during the

Session, or whenever in his wisdom he chooses to speak on the matter, it would be a very good thing if the hon. Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario (Mr. Blackwell) expressed an opinion on attempts that have been made to take damage actions away from juries and to have them tried by a judge.

I spoke to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) about this privately and I hope whenever he sees fit, at some later stage, a statement will be made to this Legislature on this very important question.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General) : Mr. Chairman, the matter involved is one of public policy. In view of the fact that the matter has been raised, without expressing to the Legislature at this moment any dogmatic view about the course which should be followed, the principle is this: There is one other municipal corporation, as distinct from "municipality," under the Municipal Act which has such a provision in its bill. It would seem to me a matter for careful consideration, not only to restrict the extension of such a principle in the private bill before the Legislature and others that come here, but also to review the question whether such provision should be continued in any bill.

For the benefit of hon. members, although I do not wish to express any opinion on it today, it is already under careful consideration and some of the considerations which apply to municipalities, for the sake of argument, might very well be entirely different. It is not a subject on which I think it would be helpful for me to express any ill-considered views, but I would like to indicate to the Legislature those are the broad circumstances, and the matter is receiving consideration.

Sections 15 to 20 and schedule A approved.

Bill No. 27 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise and report certain bills

without amendment and one bill with amendment.

Motion approved.

The House resumes. Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole begs to report several bills without amendment and one bill with amendment, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion adopted.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that when the Legislative Assembly adjourns the present sitting thereof, it do stand adjourned until Wednesday, March 31st, 1948.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 4.50 o'clock p.m.



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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

Motions approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost, that the Provincial Auditor be and is hereby authorized to pay the salaries of the civil service employees and all other necessary payments following the close of the fiscal year on March 31, 1948; and until supply for the fiscal year commencing on April 1, 1948, is voted by this House, such payments to be charged to the proper appropriations following the voting of supply.

Motion approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wish to deal with a matter that has arisen since we adjourned on Thursday afternoon.

After I had spoken prior to Orders of the Day on Thursday, my attention was drawn, just as I was sitting down, to the press report of a statement given by the Rt. Hon. Minister of Reconstruction (Mr. Howe) in regard to the wartime housing projects being carried on by the Dominion Government. The heading in one newspaper on Thursday afternoon is rather explanatory:

"Forty Million Dollar House Plan is Cancelled by Howe,—Blames New Drew Law."

Since then, further action has been taken by the Rt. Hon. Minister concerned (Mr. Howe), which has raised a question in the minds of many people, which I think I should now deal with.

I have received a number of communications from municipalities and individuals in connection, not with this statement, but with instructions which have been given to the Central Mortgage Corporation, which is a Dominion Government agency, to withdraw the call for tenders which have been published, in some cases, and stop work on housing projects actually under way.

I am dealing with this now so those municipalities which are interested may understand what the situation is without my communicating in each case separately with them, and also so the Legislature will know precisely what the situation is and when they may expect further details in regard to the situation which has been created.

The provincial legislation referred to was a bill which would have the effect, if and when it became law, of assuring the municipal councils some measure of adequate payment for the services they are being called upon to render to Crown areas where a large number of homes have been built as part of special war construction such as was described in the explanation of the bill which was given in this Legislature.

As hon. members of this Legislature will recall, in answer to a direct question, I explained this bill would have no application to the houses being constructed under these housing projects referred to. I explained this was a special situation which had arisen because of the construction during the war years of great war projects in places where there had not previously been substantial communities. I referred particularly, as every hon. member will recall, to the developments at Ajax and at Malton, where the construction, in one case of a huge explosive plant and in the other case of the largest plant building heavy bombers in Canada, had called for the building of homes to house the workers in those plants. I indicated this was the type of Crown area covered by the bill, and the other areas affected would be areas of a similar nature. As I have already said, in response to a direct question, I made it perfectly clear this bill would not apply to the housing projects under Central Mortgage Corporation or similar wartime housing.

There is an additional reason why the statement made by the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) on Thursday, and his subsequent action in giving the instructions he has to Central Mortgage Corporation are utterly unexplainable on any reasonable ground.

The bill which was before this Legislature, and which was supported by every hon. member of this Legislature—and may I remind hon. members, not only by hon. members supporting the Government in the ordinary course of events, but by hon. members of the Liberal and C.C.F. groups as well was conditioned upon one extremely impor-

tant consideration which has a direct bearing on this statement by the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe). The bill made it clear it could and would only be invoked, when a municipality reported to the Government, and demonstrated it had been impossible for them to enter into a satisfactory agreement with the Dominion Government in regard to one of the Crown areas.

I hope that point is clear, because that point demonstrates beyond all shadow of doubt that whatever the reasons were which impelled the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) to give the instructions which he has, stopping construction on these wartime houses, the reason was not to be found in anything in the bill before this Legislature. That would be clear to any child of ten, at the very eldest. The bill has made it perfectly clear its purpose is to ensure municipalities an opportunity to find some appropriate revenues to reimburse them for the services they are called upon to perform at such places as Ajax, Malton, and similar areas, but only in similar areas.

The construction of houses under Central Mortgage Corporation can only begin when an agreement satisfactory to the municipalities has already been signed. May I emphasize that point, Mr. Speaker? There is no possibility of construction proceeding under the housing programme affected by the decision of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, unless the municipalities have already set aside the land required and have entered into agreements with the Dominion Government under which the Dominion Government, through its agencies, proceeds to build, under the terms of their legislation. Consequently, since the agreements must exist, and presumably are agreeable to the municipalities this Act before the Ontario Legislature could under no conceivable circumstances apply to the building of houses which are affected by the decision of Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, on Thursday.

Mr. Speaker, that merely demonstrates the utter irresponsibility of the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) in question. It is dangerous enough to give

despotic power to any individual at any time, but it is more than doubly dangerous to give despotic power to a man whose word is worth nothing—absolutely nothing.

On the evidence, it is perfectly clear he is simply seeking an excuse for doing something he has intended to do for some time. It is an open secret. In this particular case he doubtless thought it would be a rather smart trick to place the blame upon the Ontario Legislature, and I say, "Ontario Legislature," because this bill was supported by the Legislature, not just by the members of the party to which I belong.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Not by all the members.

HON. MR. DREW: I think this bill has a certificate of health in that it was opposed by the Communists.

MR. SALSBERG: For good reasons.

HON. MR. DREW: It is quite true it was opposed by the Communists, as I would expect it would be, but it was supported by the hon. members of the Liberal and C.C.F. groups, as well as by those supporting the Government.

This situation is simply reminiscent of another expression on behalf of that same Government, when the very famous statement was made that there would not be, "One five-cent piece for the Province of Ontario." The statement to which I refer today had as its purpose something in no way related to the bill before this Legislature.

The irresponsibility of the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) in question, I think, can best be demonstrated by placing before the hon. members exactly what the relationship of this Government has been with the Government at Ottawa. The people of Ontario, and of the rest of Canada, were told on Thursday last that this Government was simply "looking for a chance to take a round-house swing at the Dominion Government." The statement implied there is no measure of co-operation between the Ontario and the Dominion Governments.

The hon. members may recall, Mr. Speaker, a statement made by the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe), while in Toronto some weeks ago, in which he said there would be 4,000 homes available in Ontario, if Ontario would supply the land which was required.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, did the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) not say "Toronto"?

HON. MR. DREW: In this case I welcome the correction. The statement was there would be 4,000 homes available for the Toronto area.

The truth was that no new statement was contained in those remarks, and the Hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) immediately wrote to the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) to find out what this was all about, and naturally enquired if this statement referred to proposals which had been released as far back as October 10, 1947.

The Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) replied on January 30th of this year, and the opening words of the letter are as follows:

"You are quite correct in your assumption that my remarks in respect to rental housing in the Toronto area had reference to the Dominion proposal of October 10, 1947."

And he went on to discuss this proposal, and indicated their problem was related to the unsuccessful nature of their discussions with the municipalities. The closing paragraph indicates where the matter stood, that is, the whole question of housing under these very provisions of a Dominion Act.

The closing paragraph of the letter to the Hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), dated January 30th, is as follows:

"I would be glad to have your views on this subject, and particularly any suggestions which you may have to offer. I do feel that a large number of rental units for the Toronto area is desirable, and I would appreciate any help which you or your Government might give toward this end."

That was the atmosphere in which discussions were taking place between these governments in regard to housing of that type.

The Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) is well aware that in the Speech from the Throne it was indicated there will be a housing bill introduced in this Legislature by the Government. He was well aware of that. He was also well aware that the particular subject of "housing" will, of course, be in a position for much more effective discussions when the bill has been dealt with by the Legislature.

This Government has not only indicated its willingness to co-operate with the Dominion Government, but it is effectively co-operating with the Dominion Government through many of its departments. There is a very high degree of co-operation with every one of the departments, which is prepared to co-operate, at Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker, I received a very interesting communication in my office at 10.30 yesterday morning. The letter was addressed to me personally, and closes with the following paragraph:

"I should like to express my appreciation for the assistance received from several departments of your Government in providing our economic research branch with the required information.

"Sincerely yours . . ."

and by whom do you think it is signed? "C. D. Howe."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, it is true this letter is dated prior to last Thursday. It was not despatched from Ottawa until Saturday, and was received in my office yesterday morning at 10.30.

On the one hand, you have the public statement by the Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) that they could not do business with us in any way at all; on the other hand, I have a letter on my desk, received yesterday morning, expressing his appreciation of the courtesy received,

not by one department, but by "several departments of your Government," and signed, "Sincerely yours, C. D. Howe."

I cannot imagine anything which better illustrates exactly the problems with which we are faced in dealing with this man on any occasion, than the difference between his correspondence when he is dealing with something of this kind, and his utterly irresponsible statements when he thinks he can create some political capital, by public remarks such as those which he made last Thursday, followed up in this particular case by the actions to which I have referred.

Mr. Speaker, may I point out to the hon. members of the Legislature who supported this bill—which support, as I have said before, was not confined to the hon. members of the party to which I belong—there was an atmosphere in which business in many fields is being done between these governments, highly-satisfactory co-operation, and, further, the fact that the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) told the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) just a few weeks ago that he welcomed our assistance and wished any suggestions we could offer.

When this bill was introduced in this Legislature, which bill he now uses as an excuse for cancelling the housing arrangement, it did not occur to him to communicate by telephone, telegraph, or letter with any hon. member of this Government, suggesting that the passage of this bill by this Legislature might in some way embarrass the Dominion Government in its housing activities. The first we have heard of any possible objection to this bill by the Dominion Government, which has been seeking our co-operation and asking for suggestions from us, was when this statement appeared in the press on Thursday afternoon.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) may have communicated with the Liberals in the House and they did not pass the message on.

HON. MR. DREW: That is always a possibility. I believe there are some communications with them from time to time, but the fact remains, in this particular case the instructions must have gone "haywire," if they were given, because the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and his supporters voted for this bill on a recorded vote in the Legislature, so they apparently agree it has the desired effect, or the Rt. Hon. Minister's (Mr. Howe) instructions had not been given in time, if at all.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I was wondering if the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) had written to the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) advising him the bill could not possibly have regard to the Dominion's housing programme, and ending up "With kindest personal regards, yours sincerely, George Drew."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I attribute to the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) sufficient common sense to know that a bill, which the hon. members of the Liberal group supported, had no such effect as he stated publicly it had. No matter how critical I may be of the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe), I would not place his common sense on so low a plane as to think he did not know about the bill.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): It would not do you any good if you did.

HON. MR. DREW: In regard to the objection by an unidentified hon. member, I may say that it did not occur to me to write to the Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe) in regard to this bill, because with all the co-operation we have extended—and it is easily demonstrated how wide that co-operation has been—we are not in a position where we are going to ask Ottawa what legislation we can pass, now or at any other time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I wanted to place this explanation before the Legislature, because I felt the hon. members who supported the bill would want to know the situation. I know the hon. members of the Liberal and C.C.F. groups would not want to be embarrassed—

MR. HABEL: Do not worry about us. Just think of yourself.

HON. MR. DREW: I wanted the hon. members of this House to know the situation.

However, it will not be necessary for them to ask for explanations much longer, because the Housing Bill will be introduced tomorrow afternoon, with an adequate and complete explanation of its effect, which will be given on first reading, and I feel sure the hon. Liberal and C.C.F. members, as well as the hon. members on the Government side, will be able to indicate their approval of the course we have followed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 1st Order.

THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 1st Order, third reading of Bill No. 97, An Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 97, An Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 2nd Order.

THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The 2nd Order, third reading of Bill No. 105, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act. Mr. Drew.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 105, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

The House divided.

AYES: 72.

NAYS: Nil.

Motion approved on division; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 3rd Order.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, third reading of Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Fire Departments Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Fire Departments Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 4th Order.

POLICE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, third reading of Bill No. 112, An Act to amend the Police Act, 1946. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 112, An Act to amend the Police Act, 1946.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 5th Order.

MUNICIPAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, third reading of Bill No. 90, An Act to amend The Municipal Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 90, An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 6th Order.

ASSESSMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, third reading of Bill No. 99, An Act to amend the Assessment Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 99, An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 7th Order.

RESEARCH COUNCIL OF ONTARIO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, third reading of Bill No. 114, An Act respecting The Research Council of Ontario. Mr. Michener.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 114, An Act respecting The Research Council of Ontario.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 8th Order.

NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, third reading of Bill No. 115, An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 115, An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 9th Order.

SNOW ROADS AND FENCES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order, third reading of Bill No. 117, An Act to amend The Snow Roads and Fences Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 117,

An Act to amend The Snow Roads and Fences Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 10th Order.

TAX ON AMUSEMENTS TO PROVIDE FOR GREATER AID TO PUBLIC HOSPITALS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order, third reading of Bill No. 118, An Act to impose Tax on Amusements to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move that Order No. 10 be discharged, and that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, for purposes of considering certain amendments.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 11th Order.

AID TO PUBLIC HOSPITALS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, third reading of Bill No. 119, An Act to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals. Mr. Kelley.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kelley, I move third reading of Bill No. 119, An Act to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 12th Order.

FARM PRODUCTS GRADES AND SALES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order, third reading of Bill No. 120, An Act to amend The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 120, An Act to amend The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 13th Order.

JUDICATURE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, third reading of Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Judicature Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Judicature Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 14th Order.

CITY OF ST. CATHARINES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, third reading of Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines. Mr. Hanniwell.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 15th Order.

CITY OF PORT ARTHUR

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 15th Order, third reading of Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur. Mr. Robinson.

MR. W. ROBERTSON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Robinson, I move third reading of Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 16th Order.

TOWN OF SIMCOE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 16th Order; third reading of Bill No. 14, An Act Respecting the Town of Simcoe. Mr. Martin.

MR. C. H. MARTIN (Haldimand-Norfolk): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 14, An Act Respecting the Town of Simcoe.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 17th Order.

CITY OF KINGSTON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th Order; third reading of Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Kingston. Mr. Stewart.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 18th Order.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HAMILTON ORPHAN ASYLUM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order, third reading of Bill No. 20, An Act respecting The Trustees of the Hamilton Orphan Asylum. Mr. Knowles.

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, in the absence Mr. Knowles, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 20, An Act respecting The Trustees of the Hamilton Orphan Asylum.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 19th Order.

THE VILLAGE OF FOREST HILL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 19th Order, third reading of Bill No. 21, An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill. Mr. Sale.

MR. H. J. SALE (York South): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 21, An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill.

Motion approved, third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 20th Order.

CANADIAN LAKEHEAD EXHIBITION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th Order, third reading of Bill No. 24, An Act respecting Canadian Lakehead Exhibition. Mr. Anderson.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 24, An Act respecting Canadian Lakehead Exhibition.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 21st Order.

THE CITY OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st Order; third reading of Bill No. 27, An Act respecting The City of Ottawa. Mr. Chartrand.

MR. AURELE CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 27, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee: Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 10th Order.

AN ACT TO IMPOSE A TAX ON
AMUSEMENTS TO PROVIDE FOR
GREATER AID TO PUBLIC
HOSPITALS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 118, An Act to impose a Tax on Amusements to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, I want to refer to Section 3 of the Act. The concluding words of that section are "every fraction of 1 cent shall be counted as 1 cent." That sounds innocent, and, indeed, it is very innocent, but it has the effect in a 25 cent ticket, of sometimes making that ticket 26 cents and a 30 cent ticket 31 cents. A very small alteration gets away from that difficulty, and that nuisance, and I beg to move, Mr. Chairman, that the words "every fraction of 1 cent shall be counted as one cent" in Section 3 be struck out and in place thereof these words be substituted: "every fraction of less than one-half cent shall not be counted, and every fraction of one-half cent or over shall be counted as 1 cent."

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Is that all the light you saw?

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Are not you going to reduce it to 20-10?

Section 3 as amended approved.

On Section 10.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I should like to refer to Section 10, sub-section 2. These are only small matters in administration. It will be noted that returns shall be verified by an affidavit. In many cases the returns by Regulations are perhaps made every week. I mean, the Act provides that they have to be made within 1 month, I think, and be verified by affidavit, but in actual practice many of the theatres and amusement places would be settling this every week and the matter of an affidavit there has come up under The Corporation Tax Act, which is found to be troublesome, and, therefore, we desire

to substitute the word "certificate" for "affidavit."

In the fifth line of the section will be noted "showing receipts and expenditures." Now, in the other case we are not interested in the expenditures and, therefore, we want to strike out the words "and expenditures."

There is another provision in the Act whereby if expenditures are required, they can be obtained under the other provision in this section. In any event, we want to strike those words out, and so, Mr. Chairman, I should like to move that the word "affidavit" in the first line of the sub-section be struck out and the word "certificate" substituted therefor; in the third line the word "swearing" be struck out and the word "certifying" be substituted, and in the fifth line before the word "receipts" be inserted the word "the" and following the word "receipts" the words "and expenditures" be stricken from the section.

Section 10, sub-section 2 as amended approved.

Bill No. 118 as amended, reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise and report 1 bill with amendments.

Motion approved.

The House resumed: Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report 1 bill with amendments, and moves the report be adopted.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 10th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order, third reading of Bill No. 118, An Act to impose a Tax on Amusements to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 118, An Act to im-

pose a Tax on Amusements to Provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I think in view of the remarks that were made a few moments ago there ought to be some opportunity provided for redemption for those members who may have discovered that they made a mistake in voting for this bill on second reading and in its committee stage. Therefore, I move, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that Bill No. 118, An Act to impose a Tax on Amusements to Provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals, be not now read a third time but be read a third time this day 6 months hence.

I hope the Government will be willing to give a recorded vote on this one.

The House divided.

AYES—2.

NAYS—68.

The amendment negatived on division.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I had an amendment which I know will be much more acceptable to the House.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I want to rise on a point of order. Does the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) propose to move an amendment to the bill?

MR. NIXON: Yes.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: If so, it is out of order.

MR. NIXON: The hon. Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. Blackwell) might at least let me put my suggestion before the House.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is the very point. I am quite prepared to assist the hon. member (Mr. Nixon). His proper procedure is to move discharge of the order and the bill referred back into committee.

MR. NIXON: That is what I have—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: If you want to move that amendment the proper way—

MR. NIXON: I have been in this House as long as my hon. friend (Hon. Mr. Blackwell) and I know the procedure.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I am taking your own word for it.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) I think as an actual fact when this motion, which has just been defeated, was lost, Bill No. 118 automatically carried third reading.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give a different ruling, if that is not the case.

MR. NIXON: If that is your ruling, Mr. Speaker, I shall certainly abide by it, but I do submit that third reading of the bill is not yet carried. What was voted against was a resolution for a six-months hoist.

MR. SPEAKER: Did I not say after I announced the motion was lost that Bill No. 118 automatically was carried.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. NIXON: No, Mr. Speaker, I asked for your attention before you said that.

MR. SPEAKER: I said that, but you may have interrupted me—

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, so we may not get into unnecessary argument as to the refinements of the rules, I am quite prepared to concur in the suggestion that the motion before you to set aside the order and return the bill to the Committee of the Whole House, if that is the motion—

MR. NIXON: Yes, that is the motion. I thank the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). In that case, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. McEwing, that Bill No. 118 be not now read the third time, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House with authorization to reduce the rate of taxation from 20 per centum to 10 per centum—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: No, Mr. Speaker. The only motion which can be made is to decide whether to move the bill back into committee. If that motion carries, then the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) would be at liberty to move an amendment.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, before you rule, I would like to make an observation. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has deliberately misled this Legislature.

MR. NIXON: I did not deliberately mislead the Legislature. I said I wanted to refer this bill back to committee, and to move an amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have no further argument on this.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to leave that where it is. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) indicated that he was going to move this order be discharged, and the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House. That is what he said, and that was the basis upon which I gave my concurrence, and upon no other basis.

Then the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) who has sat here so long and claims such knowledge of the proceedings of the Legislature, knowing that the remainder of his motion was one he could not put, went ahead and read the motion which called for a reduction in the percentage of taxation, which was the real purpose of making his motion. This amendment cannot be accepted, within the rules of the House, and I ask you, Mr. Speaker, to rule this motion out of order.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Speaker, I think there can be many precedents given where a motion of this kind carried with it instructions to the Committee of the Whole House. I submit the motion is in order.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I realize that your patience is almost exhausted—

HON. MR. DREW: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I want to clarify one thing. You made the ruling this was not a proper motion for discussion at the moment.

MR. NIXON: No, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) suggested that.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker ruled it was not a proper amendment for consideration, and I arose on the understanding that it referred only to the motion to strike out the order and refer the bill back to the Committee of the Whole House, and I said I would remove any ground for discussion by concurring in the presentation of that motion. Having heard the whole motion, which was not in accordance with the statement to which I concurred, I do now withdraw my concurrence and ask you, Mr. Speaker, to rule as you have done previously.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) when the motion moved by himself, and seconded by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) was defeated, the third reading of Bill No. 118 automatically carried.

As I see it at the present time, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) moves that this bill be not now read a third time, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House. When he mentioned that, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said he was very happy to afford him that privilege. As the matter now stands, on the motion from the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), I am inclined to think there is a direct amendment in the wording, different to that to which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) agreed. I will stand by my ruling that Bill No. 118 carried itself, after the motion was defeated.

MR. MACLEOD: Would you read the amendment put forward by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accepting the amendment.

MR. MACLEOD: May we hear it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not accepting it.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is anything less satisfactory than these debates with regard to the refinements of the rules. I think the hon. members of the Legislature should have opportunity for a full discussion on anything calling for discussion. I concurred in the presentation of the motion which would strike out the order, and the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House. If the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) is prepared to leave the motion there, I am prepared to concur.

MR. NIXON: No, Mr. Speaker, I am certainly not content. I believe the rule, as I understand it, and the precedents, allow such an amendment to carry definite instructions to the Committee of the Whole House as to what they are to do with the section. I am asking for a ruling on that basis, Mr. Speaker. I think it is a very important point on procedure.

MR. MACLEOD: May I refer you to page 61 of the Rules of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: I might say again to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) I made a ruling and I will not allow discussion on my ruling. If the hon. members are not satisfied with the ruling as I made it, they have the privilege of appealing to the House.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, if it is acceptable to the mover of the motion which is before the House, (Mr. Nixon) I think the simplest way to terminate this, and not leave any question as to whether there has been adequate opportunity for discussion, is to allow me, as Leader of the Government, remove the objection and call the motion which has been presented, and we will vote on it.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Speaker, let me point out why that is not acceptable to me. In the discussion in committee I asked the hon. Provincial Treasurer

(Mr. Frost) if he was prepared to reduce the 20 per centum to 10 per centum. He claimed this would not be acceptable and would not provide the amount of money required, and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said "You are committed to the 20 per cent." I am not committed to the 20 per cent., and it is my right to point out in the discussions in this House, which appear on the record, while favouring the principle of the bill to collect so much money for hospitals from amusements, I consider that 20 per cent. is twice too much, and it should be 10 per cent. That is why I included that in my motion.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, as is apparent, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) is using this motion to put observations on the record which he knows are improper, and I propose to deal with the comment he has made.

The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) is using the discussion before the House for one purpose, to get the statement on the record that the percentage should be reduced. Mr. Speaker, a search of the records will show that at no time has the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) made any move to contest the amount contained in this bill. Now he is presenting this motion, which is utterly improper. Once a motion has been presented, it cannot be debated; you either accept the motion, or you take a vote on the motion which has been presented.

MR. NIXON: That is all I want. That is perfectly acceptable to me.

HON. MR. DREW: I suggested putting the motion. Now Mr. Speaker, I beg to move an amendment to this amendment, as follows:

"That the amendment now before the Legislature be amended by striking out the words after 'Committee of the Whole', so that the amendment before the House will read 'That Bill No. 118 shall not now be read a third time, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole.'"

MR. NIXON: I submit, Mr. Speaker, you have already called the vote and this amendment to the amendment is out of order. Under the rules, after Mr. Speaker calls the vote, further amendments are out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think I had completed my calling for the vote.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in order that we may proceed, I am prepared to withdraw my amendment, and take the vote on the motion which has been put, rather than go on into all this endless detail. In order to get a decision on this matter, I will be quite prepared to withdraw the amendment to the amendment, and vote on the motion.

MR. NIXON: I think we are entitled to that.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: We changed your mind for you.

MR. NIXON: I am the only one who has been insistent.

The House divided.

AYES: 16.

NAYS: 54.

The amendment negatived on division.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I want a recorded vote on the motion before the House.

House divided on the motion.

AYES: 68.

NAYS: 2.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly and being seated upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour in the following words:—

May it please Your Honour:

The Legislative Assembly of the province has at its present sittings thereof passed several bills to which, in the name and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Acts that had passed severally as follows:—

The following are the Titles of the Bills to which Your Honour's Assent is prayed:—

Bill No. 1, An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Bill No. 2, An Act respecting Wesley Gardiner Thompson, M.P.P.

Bill No. 3, An Act respecting the Strathroy General Hospital.

Bill No. 4, An Act respecting the Town of New Toronto.

Bill No. 7, An Act to establish the Town of Riverside High School District.

Bill No. 8, An Act respecting the Niagara Falls General Hospital Trust.

Bill No. 9, An Act respecting Alma College.

Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the City of Chatham.

Bill No. 11, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough.

Bill No. 12, An Act respecting the Township of Dover.

Bill No. 17, An Act respecting Knox College.

Bill No. 25, An Act respecting F. D. Burkholder Limited.

Bill No. 34, An Act to repeal the Protection of Birds Act.

Bill No. 35, An Act to amend the Companies Act.

Bill No. 36, An Act to amend the Companies Information Act.

Bill No. 37, An Act to amend the Industrial Farms Act.

Bill No. 39, An Act to amend the Department of Reform Institutions Act, 1946.

Bill No. 44, An Act to amend the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission Act.

Bill No. 45, An Act to amend the Regulations Act, 1944.

Bill No. 46, An Act to amend the Hotel Registration of Guests Act, 1944.

Bill No. 47, An Act to amend the Ticket Speculation Act.

Bill No. 48, the Coroners Act, 1948.

Bill No. 60, An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 1946.

Bill No. 61, An Act to amend the Public Hospitals Act.

Bill No. 62, An Act to amend the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1947.

Bill No. 64, An Act to facilitate the Enforcement of Maintenance Orders.

Bill No. 65, An Act to amend the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

Bill No. 67, An Act to amend the General Sessions Act.

Bill No. 68, An Act to amend the County Courts Act.

Bill No. 69, An Act to amend the Notaries Act.

Bill No. 70, An Act to amend the Dependents' Relief Act.

Bill No. 71, An Act to amend the Conditional Sales Act.

Bill No. 73, An Act to amend the Continuation Schools Act.

Bill No. 74, An Act to amend the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act, 1946.

Bill No. 75, An Act to amend the Boards of Education Act.

Bill No. 76, An Act to amend the High Schools Act.

Bill No. 77, An Act to amend the School Sites Act.

Bill No. 78, An Act to amend the Public Service Act, 1947.

Bill No. 79, An Act to amend the Tourist Camp Regulation Act, 1946.

Bill No. 80, An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act.

Bill No. 81, An Act to amend the Industrial Standards Act.

Bill No. 82, An Act to amend the Teaching Profession Act, 1944.

Bill No. 83, An Act to amend the Department of Education Act.

Bill No. 84, An Act to amend the Public Schools Act.

Bill No. 85, An Act to amend the Vocational Education Act.

Bill No. 86, the Change of Name Act, 1948.

Bill No. 87, An Act to amend the Public Vehicle Act.

Bill No. 88, An Act to amend the Surveys Act.

Bill No. 91, the Vital Statistics Act, 1948.

Bill No. 93, An Act to amend the Agricultural Development Finance Act.

Bill No. 94, An Act to amend the Northern Development Act.

Bill No. 95, An Act to amend the Adoption Act.

Bill No. 96, An Act to amend the Apprenticeship Act.

Bill No. 98, An Act to amend the University Avenue Extension Act, 1928.

Bill No. 100, An Act to amend the Agricultural Associations Act.

Bill No. 101, An Act to amend the Farm Products Containers Act, 1947.

Bill No. 102, An Act to amend the Bees Act.

Bill No. 104, the Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1948.

Bill No. 106, An Act to amend the Training Schools Act, 1939.

Bill No. 92, An Act to amend the Female Refuges Act.

Bill No. 97, An Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Bill No. 103, An Act to amend the Community Halls Act.

Bill No. 105, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

Bill No. 113, An Act to amend the Athletics Control Act, 1947.

Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill No. 14, An Act respecting the Town of Simcoe.

Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Kingston.

Bill No. 20, An Act respecting the Trustees of The Hamilton Orphan Asylum.

Bill No. 21, An Act respecting the Village of Forest Hill.

Bill No. 24, An Act respecting Canadian Lakehead Exhibition.

Bill No. 27, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill No. 66, An Act to amend the Judicature Act.

Bill No. 90, An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

Bill No. 99, An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Fire Departments Act, 1947.

Bill No. 112, An Act to amend the Police Act, 1946.

Bill No. 114, An Act respecting the Research Council of Ontario.

Bill No. 115, An Act to amend the Natural Gas Conservation Act.

Bill No. 117, An Act to amend the Snow Roads and Fences Act.

Bill No. 118, An Act to impose a Tax on Amusements to Provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals.

Bill No. 119, An Act to provide for Greater Aid to Public Hospitals.

Bill No. 120, An Act to amend the Farm Products Grades and Sales Act.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: In His Majesty's name The Honourable the

Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these bills.

His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, was then pleased to retire.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 36th Order.

CITY OF LONDON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th Order, second reading of Bill No. 18, An Act respecting the City of London. Mr. Patrick.

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 18, An Act respecting the City of London.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 37th Order.

THE HAMILTON ST. ANDREW'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order, second reading of Bill No. 19, An Act respecting The Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society. Mr. Elliott.

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 19, An Act respecting The Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 38th Order.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, second reading of Bill No. 30, An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association. Mr. Murphy.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Murphy, I move second reading of Bill No. 30, An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 41st Order.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, second reading of Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I wish to move second reading of Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 42nd Order.

STATUTE LABOUR ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 122, An Act to amend the Statute Labour Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move second reading of Bill No. 122, An Act to amend the Statute Labour Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 43rd Order.

SKI TOWS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 123, An Act respecting Ski Tows. Mr. Welsh.

HON. WILLIAM GRIESINGER (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Welsh, I move second reading of Bill No. 123, An Act respecting Ski Tows.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 40th Order.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 116, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act. Mr. Doucett.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. ROMEO BEGIN (Russell): Mr. Chairman, does the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) not think that for a first offence, the provision there of forfeiting a motor vehicle to His Majesty is rather stiff?

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Chairman, I do not think so under that clause. That is the same provision as contained in the bill last year except that we are putting in the forfeiting clause this year for a man who procures a licence for another car. Previously his car could be forfeited, but now if he procures a licence for another car, or in another name, the same penalty applies, as I explained before.

MR. BEGIN: Does that mean he would forfeit the second car if he had purchased another car?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, he would have his licence cancelled and then if he procures a licence after it is

cancelled, he would forfeit the car. It would not be necessary for him to forfeit the car, if he had a cancellation.

MR. BEGIN: He could have both?

Sections 2 to 4 inclusive approved.

On Section 5.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, under Section 5, sub-section 4, after the word "and" in the fourth line of the first paragraph, and after the word "and" in paragraph 5, I would like to move the following:

"That sub-section 4 of Section 5 be amended by inserting after the word 'and' in the 6th line, the words: 'any amount paid out of the fund in excess of the amount authorized by this section', and by inserting after the word 'and' in the 25th line the words 'any amount paid out of the fund in excess of the amount authorized by this section'."

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): What line is that amendment, Mr. Chairman?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, on page 6 you will see: "provided that where any amount is recovered from any other source," the 4th line of that paragraph, and the same in the proviso in 5 (b).

Section 5 (as amended), 6 to 9 inclusive approved.

On Section 10.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, on Section 10: I move that Section 10 of the bill be amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

"Section 5 to 9 shall apply to motor vehicle accidents occurring in Ontario after the first day of July, 1947, provided that sub-section 3 of Section 5, and Section 6, shall apply only where the trial or assessment of damages, as the case may be, is not concluded before the 1st day of June, 1948."

Mr. Chairman, I move that sub-section 1 of Section 10 of this Act shall come into force on the day upon which it receives the royal assent.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) would explain the import of the amendment; there are so many sub-sections referred to that it is rather difficult to get the full import of the amendment.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, sub-section 2 of Section 10 of the Highway Traffic Act, is the part which was enacted in 1947 and which provides for the setting up of the unsatisfied judgment fund and for payments out of it in the case of unsatisfied judgments as well as judgments against the Registrar of Motor Vehicles arising out of hit-and-run accidents. By the terms of the 1947 Act, and the proclamation passed under it, part 12 (a) applies to motor vehicle accidents occurring after the 1st day of July. Sections 5 to 9 of this bill contain provisions amending part 12 (a). Most of the amendments confer further benefits or extend the rights of persons having occasion to use part 12 (a).

As there are actions and applications for payments out of the fund in various stages, some pending, some yet to commence, but all relating to accidents which have already happened, it is deemed advisable to put them all on the same basis, so long as no person's rights will be adversely affected. Accordingly it provides these amendments will all apply to the same extent as part 12, which was passed last year.

In other words, I would say that people who had actions started would have the benefits of the amendments, or even in the case of actions under way. In other words, all the sections are retroactive.

Sections 10 (as amended), and 11 approved.

Bill No. 116, as amended, reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the committee do now rise and report 1 bill with certain amendments.

Motion approved.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report 1 bill with certain amendments, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved; report adopted.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 22nd Order.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 38, An Act to protect certain Civil Rights. Mr. Grummett.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 38, An Act to protect certain Civil Rights.

Mr. Speaker, this is the same bill which was introduced in 1947 in this Legislature. In re-introducing it, we felt that perhaps the Government would have reconsidered their opposition of last year and be prepared to support it.

In case some hon. members have not studied the bill, I propose to read the explanatory notes:

"The general purpose of this bill is to protect by statute the rights of freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of association, and more specifically to prohibit discrimination against any person by reason of race, nationality or religion in such matters as employment, education, right of access to any place serving the public, etc.

"The rights here protected are generally accepted as common rights of citizens, but have in the past been infringed by such methods as municipal by-laws restricting distribution of literature, etc., and recourse to law has been difficult because of the lack of express statutory declaration of these rights.

"Prohibits discrimination in employment, with proper protection for institutions in which religious teaching is conducted.

"Prohibits discrimination in the right to engage in any occupation.

"Prohibits discrimination in the right to own or lease property. Discriminatory conditions in terms of sale have been found contrary to public interest by the courts, and it is desirable to give this protection the force of statutory law.

"Prohibits discrimination by hotels, restaurants, theatres and other places to which the public is admitted.

"Prohibits discrimination with respect to membership in any professional society, trade union, etc.

"Prohibits discrimination by educational institutions, with proper protection for religious institutions.

"Prohibits publication or display of discriminatory matter.

"Provides penalties for violation of the Act and provides for laying of information on behalf of a class of persons whose rights are affected, as well as an individual.

"Provides for restraint by injunction.

"Binds the Crown.

"Repeals the Racial Discrimination Act, 1944, since its provisions are fully covered in this Act."

Mr. Speaker, arguments have been used against this bill on a number of occasions in that it expresses a pious wish on the part of those who support its principles that in order to do away with discrimination, we have to educate our people. That is correct, we have to educate our people in order to do away with discrimination, but in order to prevent discriminatory acts, it is necessary that we have some form of legislation. We all remember what happened in connection with a young nurse, or a young negro girl who wanted to enter the General and Marine Hospital at Owen Sound, to train as a nurse. She was not permitted to do so. Eventually, after searching around, she did find a hospital which would take her in.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it does not matter what a person's race, colour or religion

is, surely in this country of ours they should have an equal right to all the privileges and advantages of our country, and if our people, and our institutions are not prepared to give those rights freely and justly, then let us put an Act on our statute books which will compel them to do so. We have the precedent of President Truman in the United States asking for certain statutory rights. We know what has happened in the United States. For years and years, the coloured races in the southern part of the United States have suffered under discrimination, so much so that the President of that great country has seen fit to advocate laws being placed on the statute books for the protection of those people.

Here in Ontario we have on many occasions seen acts of discrimination. I remember reading about some coloured boys being excluded from a rink right here in Toronto. If we had on the statute books an Act which would prohibit anyone taking this step against any of our citizens, we will be going a long way to see that an ideal state of a free citizenry would be set up in Ontario. We pride ourselves in Ontario on being one of the leading provinces. Why not then take the lead in introducing an Act of this kind and providing our people with the freedom to which they are entitled.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in rising to make some comments on this bill I have no intention of making the same lengthy speech I made on the very same bill last year and which is transcribed in the Hansard record of the House.

I would wish again, however, to draw attention to what I feel is an extremely objectionable feature of the bill. I said last year I know of no place on earth where people are more tolerant than they are in the Province of Ontario, and one of the most objectionable features of the bill is the inference it carries in so many of its paragraphs that those freedoms of religion, association, etc., are not now fully settled under the law of this province.

The hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) made reference to specific cases of discrimination in this province which he advanced as being examples of objectionable forms of discrimination.

In relation to both of those, Mr. Speaker, the remedy very particularly asserts itself. In the case of the girl of the negro race who wished to train as a nurse she was rejected by one hospital—

MR. GRUMMETT: She was entitled to train in her own home town.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I am not saying what she is entitled to do, but the fact remains that another hospital immediately came forward and offered her admittance.

The other case was one which happened in my own riding, and that was exclusion from a skating rink. The civic council of the City of Toronto promptly made the licences of those places conditional on them being open to the public generally. There was a remedy immediately found there.

Last year I sounded a note of warning that with the advanced views which people in this province have in relation to almost anything, I know that there are great hazards. The test is what sanctions are you going to impose to make the very narrow field of this bill work. As a matter of fact it is quite possible if the very same people, who progress in these matters on a purely voluntary basis are told by statute that they must do thus-and-so, the next thing you know, for that reason alone, they decide they will not do thus-and-so. It is quite conceivable with a person who today might, for the sake of argument, hire a negro maid because she presented herself for employment, the very next day might say if anyone says I have to hire them I will show them "I don't have to." There are thousands of good reasons you cannot bring before a court or commission whereby a person can refuse to do that. Do you want to create issues in this province by a bill which will operate to the prejudice and

injury of the people it is put forward to help?

I would like to close with one observation; I think it is generally recognized, as far as this question of civil liberties is concerned, the only way in which a legislature or a parliament, in their respective fields, could be prevented from dealing with that question would be by writ and constitution, which is quite foreign to the constitution under which either the Dominion Government or this Legislature functions. There was a great deal of misconception over that.

I do not propose to express any opinion whether they were continued on what might be considered a sound basis. The fact of the matter was they were continued under special legislation. Under emergency powers there was delegated to the Executive Council or the Cabinet the power by order-in-council to make regulations, and they made a regulation which was delegated legislation, and if there is some criticism of that legislation it lies not in the acts which were done but in the enactment of the delegated legislation which authorized it, and unless you have a written constitution, the moment the question of the safety of the state comes into issue—as always has happened in the past—there will be Defence of Canada regulations and special legislation, and when these great emergencies arise a parliament will on all such occasions pass that type of emergency legislation and unless there is a written constitution it sweeps away all existing law and has no force and effect.

I might say I for one would be completely opposed to the conception in this country that we should ever end up in any sort of national emergency and there should be some form of written constitution which would prevent parliament from passing emergency legislation, no matter how justified, which would prevent the executive looking after protecting the safety of the state and, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Government I wish to say that the Government will oppose this legislation again this year.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the bill and to express some thoughts of why the bill should be carried. In doing so I want to also repeat what I said a year ago—that while I support all of the clauses of the bill I am particularly interested in one clause, that dealing with fair employment practices. If I had a choice I would at this stage limit legislation to that very important aspect, to that most repugnant type of discrimination which exists. However, I may have an opportunity at this session to speak about that aspect of the discrimination problem. But the bill contains that and other items which I submit is very important and deserve complete support from all.

I am surprised, Mr. Speaker, to find the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) repeating an argument used a year ago which I believe holds no water. He says that the majority of the people of the province are not tainted by discriminatory practices. They don't practice discrimination and therefore no legislation is required because it is required only for a small minority. I agree—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I said no such thing.

MR. SALSBERG: I beg your pardon. I agree with the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that the vast majority of citizens in this province do not practise discrimination and they are fair-minded.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately there are people in this province and elsewhere who are bigoted and are influenced by undemocratic ideas in relationship to other people, to minorities and to groups, and they do practise discrimination. I say if the reasoning of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) was to be applied generally, no legislation would be justified. Of course, the vast majority of the people are honest; they are intelligent in settling their affairs, yet we have legislation to protect the community at large from actions of individuals and small groups. That is true of every type of legislation which

is introduced. It is introduced precisely to protect the majority of the province against the action of small groups who do not observe what is obviously legitimate and correct. I believe that when we deal with the problem contained in this bill we should, therefore, also enact it, because it will protect the people at large against the acts of individuals who poison the atmosphere, and the relationships of people, even though they constitute a small number.

I know, Mr. Speaker, legislation itself does not necessarily cure that evil that exists, but it does establish something very important; it places such evil actions outside of the law. Those practising it know that they are going contrary to the law, and that the law expresses the wish of the overwhelming majority.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) referred to a skating rink, in his constituency where an injustice was righted, in this case, by the action of the City Council in amending its licensing act to apply to all businesses, including that of skating rinks, and specifying that licenses be granted on condition that no discrimination be practised. Mr. Speaker, the fact was that the individual owning a rink known as the "Icelandia" was able to discriminate against negro boys and against Jewish lads, and against other minority groups, as was proven, and that legal action was necessary. The fact is the municipality did act. That argument does not prove the contention of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that no legislation is required. But, Mr. Speaker, there is another feature about this Icelandia which should be mentioned, too, and that is this; that to escape the law, Icelandia became a club—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: They always do, once you pass these laws.

MR. SALSBERG: Icelandia became a club, and as a club it is not covered by the licensing act of the municipality, and they can continue to practise discrimination. I might say, Mr. Speaker,

when this issue was before the public, I attempted to approach the owner of Icelandia, through his legal counsel, and suggested we meet and discuss this action of his, and I said that I was hopeful that as a result of the discussion he would change his ways and would cease to practise discrimination. The owner of that rink refused to meet with anyone, not only with me, but with others, and they advised if legislation was enacted, he would evade it by turning it into a club. That was predicted to me many months before he took that step.

Furthermore, when the intention of the owner of Icelandia was transmitted to me, the person who transmitted it said: "Look at the Granite Club, which is restricted; you cannot do anything against the Granite Club," and I might say that the Granite Club," is restricted under this section, it is committing an offence against the best interests of the citizens at large, and I think it is performing a disservice to its own members.

There was talk in this town about an attempt to give a reception to a world-famous negro singer in that club, but as a result of the restrictions, that reception could not take place, and I might say it would be an excellent lead to the citizens at large if prominent people, particularly those who are in Government, were to set an example by refusing to belong to clubs that discriminate against any person because of race, colour or religion, and to publicly withdraw from such clubs, and demonstrate their disapproval and their disassociation from any such action.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are other examples. Take Section 7 of the bill; it deals with the question of ownership of property, or the renting of property. I might say we had a very good experience in this regard. The decision of Justice MacKay was a great step forward in re-establishing rights which no individual had the right to restrict. But, Mr. Speaker, I am not at all ashamed to tell this House, because I think the shame falls upon those responsible for

it, and not upon me—I am not ashamed to tell this House that I was refused reservations—or rather I was denied the right to rent apartments on the Toronto Island, after I told the owners that I was Jewish, and I experienced that in a number of cases on the Island. The accommodations were satisfactory; the price was satisfactory; I was quite satisfactory until I told a given owner that perhaps he should be advised that I am Jewish, and if that made any difference he might as well know it in advance. When he was told, he said how sorry he was and how much he regretted it, and that he really had no personal objection, but the association on that Island, you know, would rise in protest against him, if he was to do that. That happened in a number of cases. I went out to the Island to prove the existence of such discriminatory practice. I would not live with a person, I would not be in the same house, if I could help it, with a person who would discriminate against any man solely because of his racial religion or national origin. I think it is the right of an individual to select people he likes to live with, on the basis of their behaviour, on their way of life, but not because they happen to be Irish or Scotch, or Jewish or negroes, per se.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: You do not get that way “per se.”

MR. CHAPLIN: That is a political speech.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You do not stop the Irish that way.

MR. SALSBERG: The example mentioned by the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) is, of course, only one of many such occurrences, and that falls into another category which I do not want to deal with now. Because of all these actual relationships which exist, and because of the undeniable fact that the small majority, notwithstanding the fact it is introduced, but knowing the personal views of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), I do not for a moment

suggest that he favours discrimination of any sort in any way, and I am sorry he does not see the need for such legislation in order to establish beyond any doubt or question the public view of such evil practices, which a law would establish. I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that the Government did not introduce this bill, or a bill like it. I have always urged the Government to introduce legislation of this sort as government measures.

In the absence of such action on the part of the Government, I think hon. members should support this bill moved by the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett).

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, while I do not want to prolong the debate on this bill, because the day is far spent and everybody wants to get away at the adjournment hour.

I happen to represent a portion of Toronto where the need for legislation of this general type is felt rather keenly.

I listened with great interest to what the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) had to say when this bill was before us last year, as I always listen to what the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has to say, because as a rule he states a case rather well, but I must say in the brief remarks he made today, I felt that he did himself less than justice as a logician.

The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) begins by telling us that there is no place on earth where people are more tolerant than they are in the Province of Ontario, and I agree with that. This is a wonderful province, and down through the years, the people of Ontario have become much more tolerant. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, only last year we had a demonstration of that in this building, and it was a demonstration of tolerance and mutual respect for another point of view, which all of us welcomed. And because the people are more tolerant, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) suggests that we should not inter-

fere with the steady growth and development in that direction by cluttering up our statute books with laws and restrictions.

Well, it might be argued that in no place are the people more generally considerate of the rights of others than in the Province of Ontario, consequently we shall abandon passing traffic laws, and sanitary laws and other laws which may be necessary to curb offenders, because if we pass such laws people will be encouraged thereby to break them, and instead of removing an evil, you create one. I do not think that makes very good sense, at least it does not to me.

My proposition is this, Mr. Speaker, this country of ours from time to time—twice in the past quarter of a century—makes demand on all of its people regardless of race, creed or colour. In time of danger, in time of national emergency, the State imposes an equal obligation upon all to render service to the State and to take up arms for its survival. I suggest to you, sir, that because we do that in times of national emergency, that we should, by law, establish certain basic rights for all the people of this country which no individual or no group of individuals shall have the right to offend against.

If we can, by voluntary methods, convince our fellow citizens that they should acknowledge the duties that accompany every right, that would be very good indeed, but if we cannot by voluntary method get people to acknowledge the duty that accompanies every right, then it may be necessary for us to enact legislation which will curb that small group in the community who are prepared to do violence to the rights of others.

It seems to me that all the arguments the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) advanced against the principle of the bill—and it is only the principle of the bill that we are dealing with this afternoon—that all of the arguments advanced by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) would have had the

same force had they been advanced against the Anti-Discrimination Act which this Government itself put on the statute books in 1944. If this Government in its wisdom saw fit to put the Anti-Discrimination Act on the statutes of Ontario in order to deal with, perhaps, a small minority who place offensive signs in hotels and beach resorts and so on and so forth, then it seems to me that the logic that caused them to pass legislation should lead them to the point of making secure in law the right of all citizens of the Province of Ontario to have the right of employment regardless of race, creed or colour. There is not much use, Mr. Speaker, removing an offending sign because the people against whom such signs are directed will inevitably steer clear of such places anyway, because their sense of decency would be outraged by the presence of such a sign, but there is not much point in doing that if you give the employer the right to discriminate against a man or woman because of his or her race, creed or colour.

I agree with my colleague (Mr. Salsberg) that had we been introducing a measure of this kind, we would have confined it to the simple question of fair employment practices rather than extending it to the point where it conflicts with perhaps a jurisdiction over which the federal Parliament has control. I do not yet lose hope that this Government, if it decides to fill out its term of office, will see the wisdom of taking that step beyond the Anti-Discrimination Act which will elevate our province in its attitude toward all its citizens to a point where it will earn the respect of all the citizens of Canada, and that other provinces will emulate our example, Mr. Speaker, in any vote that may be taken on the bill, I shall support the principle.

The House divided on the motion.

AYES: 15.

NAYS: 38.

The motion was negatived on division.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods) : Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) a question?

I was wondering if it was the intention of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) at any time during this session to afford hon. members of this House an opportunity to discuss the report of the Committee on the Revision of Rules of the House which was tabled at the last session. Where does this report

stand, and is it the intention of the Government to do anything about it?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : I think, Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that could be properly raised before Orders of the Day at any time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 6.03 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1948.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Murphy, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills presents its 5th Report, as follows:

The committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

Bill No. 28 An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Report approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

HON. DANA H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to assist the Development of Housing Accommodation, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I may say I was prepared today.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Hear, hear.

HON. MR. PORTER: In introducing this bill, I wish to point out that the terms of this bill are very general. It is framed in very general terms so as to give the widest possible authority to the Government to encourage and assist effectively the building of housing accommodation. The bill gives broad powers to provide for the utmost flexibility. It is, therefore, essential that the hon. members of the Legislature should understand what we propose to do under this general authority.

In the first place, we intend to provide for the reduction of down payments on newly built houses under established methods of financing through lending institutions. In most cases, at the present time, the down payment required for the lower priced house is too high. When I say "lower priced house", that is a relative expression in view of the high costs of construction today. In many areas of the province few houses can be built today for a down payment of less than \$1,800. This is seriously restricting the number of people who can afford to buy a house. On the other hand, if the down payment can be provided for, the payment of the balance under the prevailing system of financing house purchases, is much more convenient than it was twenty years ago.

As a matter of fact, twenty years ago when a purchaser bought a house at a cost of \$5,000, he could do so with a down payment of about \$500, but owing to the high interest rates that

prevailed at the time and the system of first and second mortgages that prevailed at that time, the actual cost per month of paying off that balance was more than the cost per month of paying off the balance on an \$8,000 house under present conditions of financing. Therefore, if some provision can be made to bring about a reduction in down payments, so that, for instance, instead of a \$2,000 down payment we can provide for a \$1,000 down payment—that is merely an example which would of course differ in different types of houses and different prices of houses—if that could be accomplished, there is no doubt that a new market would open up in home ownership, because one of the reasons why home building has shown some indication of falling off recently—there are, of course, a number of reasons, but one of them certainly is that the number of people with \$1,800 or \$2,000 cash for the down payment are fewer than they were a little while ago.

The Government will, therefore, offer to guarantee to lending institutions sufficient to bring about reductions in the down payments on lower cost houses. We are ready to extend these guarantees to the limit of 10,000 houses. We estimate that the average amount guaranteed per house may amount to \$1,000. This will amount in all to guarantees totalling \$10,000,000.

I may say that in view of the flexibility of the bill and the general terms of it, we shall be in a position to meet any changing conditions from time to time that arise, but I have indicated those figures to outline the general target as to what we might look forward to over the period that lies ahead.

Secondly, we shall provide for the financing of approved building developments where a new method of construction is applied with the result of substantial reduction in the cost of houses. New methods of construction are emerging in several forms. Some consist of the use of new materials as applied to house construction. Some consist of improved methods of organization which depend upon large scale

operations to effect the desired economies. Therefore, upon the approval of a plan for a building development designed to accomplish a sizable reduction in building costs, we shall underwrite the development to the extent necessary to make possible the required financing. We are prepared to extend guarantees for approved building developments of this kind to the limit of \$2,000,000.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Each or total?

HON. MR. PORTER: Total. After all, I will indicate that on any single project of that kind, it may not require a very large guarantee, it may be only a small portion of the financing to be raised would require any guarantee at all. I also would indicate that once any project of that kind became proven as a sound method of construction, it would no doubt carry on from that point on its own momentum.

Thirdly, we shall participate with municipalities in the financing of re-development where this appears to be a sound policy. We shall thus assist in the re-development of the central areas of municipalities where by reason of obsolescence of buildings and overcrowding, the housing shortage is felt most acutely. Re-development in selected areas upon a new and suitable plan, attacks the problem of congestion at the core. By this means, existing municipal services, public transportation systems, and schools are most fully and economically utilized. People living in the more central areas are generally close to their work.

Re-development on sound lines, in selected places, will increase municipal assessments in the surrounding areas as well as in the development itself. It will contribute towards better conditions of health and amenities of living. It will clear the slums. Rather than impose new continuing and increasing burdens upon the ratepayers, a well planned re-development will steadily assume the proportions of a sound investment from all points of view. It is in the central parts of the larger

municipalities where the greatest number of tenant occupiers live. A re-development can be designed to provide rental accommodation on a larger scale. We are ready to join with municipalities to guarantee to the extent necessary, undertakings for urban re-development. We are ready to do this to the total limit of \$15,000,000.

Fourthly, I wish to point out the following has to do with our relation to the federal low rental housing programme.

I may say at the outset that from the very beginning this Government has placed no obstacle in the way of any federal project or any federal plans which were designed to bring about building of houses either for rent or for sale, or in any other way. As a matter of fact, it is under legislation that has been passed by this House since this Government came into power that many of these projects which have been built under federal auspices have been enabled to proceed. Indeed, as I have reminded this House on previous occasions, in 1944 this Government offered the Federal Government to contribute, with municipalities, one half of the equity in low-rental housing that might be carried out under part 2 of the National Housing Act, and at that time, the offer was rejected. The record of this Government has been consistent to pave the way and to make it possible and to encourage to the very limit the activities of building of houses by the Federal Government where they are much needed.

In view of the fact that in this House a bill was presented, known as the Crown Tenants Act, and in view of the fact that the Federal Government has cancelled its programme for the building of rental houses in Ontario on the ground that that bill embarrassed them, I wish at this point, to read a telegram sent by the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) today to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada:

"I have today made the following statement in regard to housing, which is self-explanatory:

"I introduced the bill described as an Act respecting the provision of services by the province and municipalities to persons occupying dominion Crown lands for the purpose of clarifying the relationship to the municipality in which they are situated in those Crown areas such as Ajax and Malton, which are owned and controlled by the Dominion Government.

"The bill itself, and my explanation when it was introduced, left no doubt that it did not apply to any of the present housing projects of the Dominion Government.

"Nevertheless, this bill has been given as the reason for the Dominion Government's action in notifying Central Mortgage Corporation to stop work on housing projects now under way.

"The Ontario Government has at all times done everything within its power to facilitate the building of houses which are so urgently needed throughout Ontario. It will not permit an unnecessary dispute regarding the interpretation of a bill of this nature to be used as a reason for stopping the construction of urgently needed housing, even though the bill affords no justifiable ground for such action. The Ontario Government has therefore decided that this bill will not become law and has so notified the Dominion Government today.

"As at all times in the past, the Ontario Government will co-operate in every way with the Dominion Government in speeding the construction of new housing accommodation, whether under Dominion legislation or under the progressive new housing legislation introduced in the Ontario Legislature this afternoon."

The telegram is signed by the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew).

As a matter of fact, not only have we been on record from the outset as being willing to participate with the Federal Government in the production of low rental houses, but the fourth part of our programme which we pro-

pose to carry out under the authority of this Act deals with that very situation. We are prepared to participate with municipalities which wish to take advantage of the federal low rental housing plan.

Under these proposals the Federal Government offers to build houses for rent on land supplied and serviced by the municipality. The cost of the land and services to the municipality is not to exceed \$600 per house. I understand that if it does exceed \$600 per house, the excess is absorbed by the Federal Government.

The municipality also receives a payment in lieu of taxes which is frequently less than would be paid if the house were assessed and taxed in the usual way. Many municipalities have indicated they wish to take advantage of this plan. In several places, the financial burden placed upon the municipality has been a deterrent.

Indeed, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, in a letter I received, pointed out that he was encountering some difficulty in arranging for the building of some of these houses in some municipalities, and indicated these difficulties were an obstacle to his proceeding in some cases, and asked me whether we had any suggestion to make or whether we had any way of giving assistance to the Federal Government in making this plan possible. The answer to that is in this fourth part of our programme.

In order to reduce this burden we shall offer to pay one half of the cost of land and services to the limit of \$300 per house to the present limit of 10,000 houses. Thus we are renewing in principle the offer made to the Federal Government in 1944 when we offered to contribute one half of the equity in low rental housing. The cost of this might thus amount to \$3,000,000.

Naturally, the programme is not put forward without the full realization of the risk of loss. It involves total commitments that may amount to \$30,000,000. Yet, to a very large extent these commitments represent advances or guarantees which will be liquidated.

Thus, on the whole, losses should not relatively be unduly heavy. This whole policy is sound and constructive. In considering possible deficits, they should be amortized over a long period. The benefits to be derived from the encouragement and assistance provided for the building of more and better housing accommodation will fully offset any losses that may in the long run have to be borne.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, before the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) takes his seat, will he kindly tell us whether he has received an answer to that telegram, from Ottawa?

HON. MR. PORTER: No, we have not.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, this bill is not introduced. The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) made his remarks, but he has not introduced the bill.

HON. MR. PORTER: Oh, yes, the bill is introduced.

MR. BELANGER: Thank you, I am sorry.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to say in connection with Question No. 56, by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) that the answer to this question requires such a lengthy reply that I would ask the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) to make an order for return.

Mr. Speaker, every now and then a very pleasant time comes to this House. We have with us today one of the oldest hon. members of this House in point of years, and still a young man, who has a birthday. Year by year, I have been sitting here, hearing others say nice things about him on the occasion of his birthday.

I would like to repeat all these nice things which have been said, and add many more to them. I have sat with the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) for 26 years, and it seems the older he gets and the older I get, the more I like him. There seems to be something in the air which makes us less bitter than we were in the old days.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Government, I would like to congratulate the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) on the anniversary of his birth, and to wish he and his wife Godspeed and many happy returns of the day, even if he does come back and ask us rather nasty and embarrassing questions.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, I congratulate him; I personally like to have him in the House—I hope that will not be held against me by any of the hon. members—but I do wish to congratulate the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I thought it behooved me to say a few words. I was going to do it anyway, but was forestalled by the alert young man on the other side of the House (Mr. Kennedy). I appreciate this privilege of speaking, particularly because about two weeks ago I was the recipient of some very congratulatory remarks in this Chamber.

I have known the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) for a very long time. He is, as has been stated, the dean of this House.

It is not difficult to see why the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has such a liking for the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), a liking that will not be downed. It is because the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has invariably been a perfect gentleman in this House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. BELANGER: Never has he had recourse to abuse; never has he resorted to unparliamentary terms, but has always observed the dignity of this House; never has he lowered himself to an ungentlemanly term, but is an outstanding example, as an hon. member and a former Minister of the Crown, of what should direct the actions and words of every hon. member of this House, when he rises to his feet to take part in a debate. He does not depend on abuse; he does not depend upon ungentlemanly terms, but, rather, he depends upon reasoning and argument in order to drive home his point. He is truly an example to every hon. member of this House.

Mr. Speaker, there is one thing of which I would like to remind the House. It may open an old but always living wound in the heart of our hon. friend (Mr. Nixon), but I do want to join to him the name of the dear member of his family who would also be celebrating his birthday today, as is his father. I refer to the son whom he lost overseas, while doing his duty in military aviation, and who gave his life at the very outset of the last war. For that reason, if for no other, it is mete we should join the name of Mrs. Nixon in these congratulatory remarks today, because there is no doubt that her mind too goes back to that boy of hers, barely out of his teens, whom she lost to her country.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, to Mrs. Nixon and to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), on behalf of all the hon. members on this side of the House, as well as other groups, may I be permitted to extend to him our sincere congratulations and our heartfelt compliments on his anniversary, and unfortunately I must also say we extend our renewed sympathy, to which we have given expression before.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. T. R. DENT (Oxford): Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my congratulations to our very good friend, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon).

I remember back in 1909 when I was a sophomore at the Agricultural College, Harry (Mr. Nixon) came in as a freshman, and he has added a great deal to the agricultural development of western Ontario. He has been a good citizen. I would be remiss in my duty if I allowed this opportunity to pass without adding my congratulations personally to our good friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the group I lead in the House, I wish to join with the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), who is leading the Government this afternoon, and with the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) who spoke on behalf of the Liberal Party, in extending to our good friend the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) our sincere congratulations.

We in this House have listened with a good deal of respect to what he has said in this Chamber. He always speaks in a gentlemanly manner, never excited, nor angry, and what he has to say has weight, and we are pleased to listen whenever he enters into a debate in this House. I am sure each and every one of this group extends to our good friend the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) our heartiest congratulations upon his birthday.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I think the kind words which have been addressed to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) should be made unanimous. I rise, not because I want to add anything to the tributes paid to him by those who have preceded me, but merely to indicate to

him that these words of congratulation are fully shared by my colleague and myself.

Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested on more than one occasion during the past years, the time was approaching when the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) might be lifted out of the lovely atmosphere of the Ontario Legislature, and be transported to the drowsier and more languid atmosphere of another chamber in another city.

Having regard to the fact that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has served 29 years in this House, I can see a reason looming on the horizon, why the change from one Chamber to another might have to take place. The reason is because the record of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) is very rapidly approaching that of his political chief at Ottawa, and I am sure that the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) would not want to be outdone in years of service by his hon. friend from Brant County (Mr. Nixon), so there may be a tendency in the coming period of time to hasten his departure elsewhere.

I may say, however, should that occur it would be accompanied by feelings of regret in this House. I am sure that all the hon. members who have sat with him down through the years, and particularly his eldest colleague, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) would very much regret it if he left this Chamber.

In extending congratulations to him on his birthday, on my own behalf and that of my colleague, it is my very sincere hope that come what may in this year 1948, the people of Brant County will return my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) to this House, and all of us may look forward to the day when we shall rise to congratulate him on having served at least 35 or 40 years in this Chamber.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I am completely overwhelmed by the all-too-kind words of felicitation

from the hon. members who have spoken, the acting Leader of the Government (Mr. Kennedy), my good friend from Prescott (Mr. Belanger), the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) and the hon. Leader of the Labour-Progressives (Mr. MacLeod), and also my good old friend from Oxford (Mr. Dent). I was particularly touched by his reference back to 1909 when we were both in Agricultural College.

There is one thing about which I have never had to complain, and that is people forgetting my birthday. Coming on April 1st, this morning at 6 o'clock somebody whom I had not seen for years telephoned me to congratulate me, even a little too early in the morning.

I must apologize for being absent during prayers this afternoon, but on the eve of your stepping in, a very lovely lady called me out to give me a kiss and this rose, so I may be excused for being absent from prayers on this occasion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. NIXON: I was particularly touched by the remarks of my good friend for Peel, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). We came here together in 1919. We have always sat on opposite sides of the House, so I could look across and admire him much more than I could, had we been sitting on the same side. Certainly as between the two of us, as I am sure he will agree, there has never been any bitterness in debate, in attack or defence, and I am sure that will continue to the end of our relationships in this House and outside.

I hope hon. members will not feel this is my "swan song", but there must be some factor of limitations which catches up to a member after he has celebrated 29 years, as a member of this House, and I have no reason to believe that I can forever escape those limitations which seem to take other hon. members away. I can assure my

hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) who referred to some mysterious and very indefinite "higher chamber," that I am very happy indeed to continue sitting in this Legislature as the member for Brant. Somebody has said this is the finest club of gentlemen in the world. I can endorse that wholeheartedly.

Looking back over the somewhat lengthy period of years, I have great pleasure in recalling the warm friendships which have been formed with hon. members on all sides of the House, representing the different parties, and I can meet them today with the greatest of pleasure and the warmest friendship. While at times in the past the debates have been strenuous, they have never been on a basis which would in any way affect those happy relationships.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) said we were mellowing as the years advance. Perhaps that "mellowing" is the factor which finally eliminates a member from the House after a number of years. I sincerely hope it does not catch up to my hon. friend from Peel (Mr. Kennedy) in the too-near future.

Mr. Speaker, I can only say thank you, and thanks to the hon. members of the House who have so kindly felicitated me on the occasion of my birthday today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 1st Order.

THE HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, third reading of bill No. 116, An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act. Mr. Doucett.

MR. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 116, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

The House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 3rd Order.

THE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 121, An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act. Mr. Doucett.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 121 reported.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 4th Order.

THE STATUTE LABOUR ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act. Mr. Doucett.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 122 reported.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 5th Order.

SKI TOWS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 123, An Act respecting Ski Tows. Mr. Welsh.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 123 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST: (Provincial Treasurer): 20th Order.

CITY OF LONDON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 18, An Act respecting the City of London. Mr. Patrick.

Sections 1 to 7 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 18 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 21st Order.

HAMILTON ST. ANDREWS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 19, An Act respecting the Hamilton St. Andrews Benevolent Society. Mr. Elliott.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 19 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 22nd Order.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 30, An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association. Mr. Murphy.

Sections 1 to 15 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 30 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report six bills without amendment.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report six bills

without amendment, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, it was the intention of the Government to proceed with Order No. 6, second reading, and the debate which would follow, on Bill No. 124, the Labour Relations Act, 1948.

The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is ill this afternoon, and I think it is inadvisable to proceed with this very important piece of legislation without the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) being present.

I had also hoped this afternoon to have typed certain amendments to the Mining Act, Bill No. 63, but have been unable to have them completed. These

were arrived at as a result of the meetings of the informal committee of this House, and I am not desirous of proceeding with the bill until the hon. members have full opportunity to study the amendments which are proposed in connection with the bill.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Are we sitting tonight?

HON. MR. FROST: No.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Getting ready for the budget tomorrow, I suppose.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 3.57 of the clock p.m.

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ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Friday, April 2, 1948

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1948.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I wish to clear the air in my own particular case in regard to the announcement I made last week, when I declared on the floor of this House that I have switched my allegiance.

There have been so many press reports, and I have received so many letters from various people throughout the province, with clippings from various papers which seemed to be so conflicting that I believe not only myself but everybody else wants to know just "what is what."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to read one report here, the heading of which is:

"Meinzinger awaits nod from Tories before switching."

Mr. Speaker, I switched the other night; I am not waiting to switch. I made my statement very emphatic and clear, and I know that every hon. member in this House understands what I said that evening.

It goes on to say:

"Joseph Meinzinger wants to join the Government ranks in the Ontario

Legislature, but, to use his own words, he does not want to 'look foolish'."

Well, I might say no one has to look foolish to join the Tory ranks.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MEINZINGER: I continue to quote:

"The unpredictable member from North Waterloo broke with the Liberal Party last week, saying he had 'seen the light'."

Mr. Speaker, at this time, that is very true. I meant every word of and every letter in those five words. I came down here as an independent, I threw my lot in with the Liberals because they showed me a platform which I thought was very good, but since I have been here, while I have been quite a critic of the Conservative Government up until last week, I have not seen anything that would persuade me to stay with the Liberal ranks.

On the other hand, the Conservatives have brought in some very good legislation, matters that I have been advocating for years, and I was very glad to see they have done, and are doing a good job.

I feel it my duty to my constituents to support the Government in the future as long as they bring in legislation of the kind they have. I think they are doing a good job, not only in supporting the workers, whom I have always favoured and shall to my dying moment, but I think they are legislating on behalf of both classes. There-

fore, again I say, I am with the Government in the future.

I quote again:

"Worried as to status, Mr. Meinzinger told reporters he was puzzled as to his status."

I never worry about my status. I know where I stand in the whole matter and I made myself clear, I think, and I hope, Mr. Speaker, there will be no more confusion. I am now, I feel, a supporter of the Government, and it is entirely in the hands of the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Drew) and his Government whether they give me their blessing or not. If they do, it is o.k., and if they do not, it is o.k., but we are not making any overtures to one another.

Mr. Speaker, I have never discussed the matter with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) or the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) prior to my announcement. It came purely out of a sense of duty to my people, not only the people of my constituency, but of the Province of Ontario.

Again, I wish to say that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and his Government are doing a good job, and as long as they are doing a good job they have my support in or out of the House.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Before the Orders of the Day, Mr. Speaker, I have a message from his honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by his own hand.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits the estimates of certain sums required for the services of the province for the year ending 31st of March, 1949, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion approved; the House in Committee of Supply.

BUDGET ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

THE HON. LESLIE M. FROST
Treasurer of the Province of Ontario

IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF
ONTARIO

Friday, April 2, 1948

Mr. Speaker:

In support of the historic resolution that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply, I take the opportunity of again presenting to this House a complete statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1948.

The year just closed is the first fiscal year since the wartime tax suspension agreements were entered into, that the province has operated without a subvention from the Dominion, other than the Confederation subsidy. In the ordinary course of things we might have said that this was the first normal year. Actually, it was far from a normal year. The aftermath of the war and the troubled international situation have projected themselves into the affairs of the province. Prices have risen to an inflationary level. The Dominion Government is maintaining the Canadian dollar at parity with the United States dollar. This has noticeably affected some of our primary industries and particularly gold mining. The Dominion Government has seen fit to impose restriction on imports, embargoes on certain exports and other restrictive controls, with the result that we are far from operating on a normal peacetime basis.

It is disappointing that such should be the case. We had all hoped that it would be otherwise. We, however, should not allow ourselves to be blinded by the difficulties and irritations of the days in which we live. We should not let these things obscure the great days of development and the days of trade, commerce and expansion which lie ahead. Whether we agree or disagree with measures which have been taken

to meet our economic problems, I am quite sure that there is no disagreement on this point, namely, the ability of Canadians to surmount our present difficulties and to grasp our opportunities, the like of which have come to very few people.

Canada, as a whole, has undergone a very remarkable transformation in its comparatively short history. Our first development was as a primary producer. Fur trading and fishing first attracted European enterprise to North America, then came the development of the lumber industry. Agriculture became a great industry indeed and gave Canada a place in the markets of the world. The great importance of our natural products of farm, forest and mine, accustomed us to think of Canada mainly as a primary producer. A change came about early in this century and was hastened by the first world war. Canada has become the second largest manufacturing country in the Empire. We are in third place in export trade among the nations of the world. This is a most impressive record for a country so little removed in time from the pioneering stage as is Canada. The resounding blows of pioneer axes are not too far removed from any of us. We are still one with our pioneer forefathers. We are a very young country with a fine record of achievement and with very brilliant prospects.

Our province is centrally located with respect to the whole of Canada. We are an empire in extent. Ontario extends 1,000 miles from east to west and from south to north. We have a total area of 412,582 square miles, of which 363,282 square miles consist of land and 49,300 square miles of water. Our interest in, and ownership of, the Canadian part of the Great Lakes, Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, are among our richest possessions. Of our land area about 237,000 square miles are in forests still belonging to the people of Ontario. Our mineral development is only in its infancy. Our standards of living and nutrition are much higher than in the old world. There is no comparable area in the new

world where they are higher. We are attracting people from other countries. We are attracting over one-half of all of the immigrants coming to Canada and indeed a substantial population has migrated here from other parts of Canada.

Ontario is the leading industrial province of Canada. Many factors have contributed to this position—abundant natural resources, water power, transportation and strategic location in the North American continent. The rapid development of railways and highways which now span the province provides efficient transportation. On every hand is expansion and development. One has only to look around to see this. Our industry covers a wide range—iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, synthetic rubber, pulp and paper, wood-working, glass fabrics, plastic products, nylon fabrics, agriculture, mining, tourism—the whole constituting a field of endeavour and opportunity challenging our powers of description. We have a greater volume of skilled labour, new craft skills, new techniques and new ideas for industry, than at any time in our history. Our Ontario Research Foundation, as well as the work of Canadian universities, is enabling industry to make great advances in new products for pulpwood, plastics and chemicals.

Taking the manufacturing industry alone and omitting agriculture, forest and mineral products, the net value of Ontario's manufactures is one-half of the total Canadian production. We are responsible for 68 per cent. of Canada's total iron and steel production and almost its entire output of automobiles, agricultural implements and scientific equipment. In 1946, we had over 15,500 manufacturing establishments, large and small, using about 4½ billion dollars in capital, employing over 600,000 workmen, paying a billion dollars in wages and using 2¼ billion dollars in materials, with a gross production of between 4 billion and 5 billion dollars.

So great has been our industrial development that we are paying nearly 50 cents of every tax dollar which goes

into the federal treasury. We are a paying partner in our federal system. I am glad to say that the financial position of our province and of our municipalities, which are part of the provincial system, is strong. It is our obvious job to keep our financial position strong. As a great and expanding province we shall constantly undertake more commitments and added responsibilities.

Our fertile, arable lands are responsible for our leadership and the value of our agricultural products. In 1947 the cash farm income was about 546 million dollars. We produced more agricultural products than any other province, and our farm income is the largest. Last August over 350,000 persons were employed in farming. Our extensive forest industries in 1946 produced \$150,000,000 in wages and work for 100,000 people. Great new well-planned communities are coming into being. Undoubtedly the days to come will see emphasis on iron ores and base metals. The iron and steel industry plays a predominant role in Ontario's economy, and will continue to assume greater proportions as a dynamic factor in the production of new wealth.

While as a province we have no coal resources, this deficiency is offset very considerably by vast water power resources which make possible the development of large amounts of electrical energy.

We are indeed a fortunate people. We have an abundance of natural wealth. We have a very high standard of living. Let not these things spoil us. There is a very definite place for thrift and avoidance of waste, and for real conservation, and this applies particularly to electrical energy. Let us remember that electrical power provides all manner of home conveniences, a better standard of living, work and wages for hundreds of thousands of workmen, and is in large measure the life blood of the nation's economy. In Ontario power is cheap and freely used. We use four times as much power per capita in Ontario as in Great Britain, and twice as much as in the United

States. In the past eight years the average domestic consumption has increased from 175 kilowatt hours monthly to 226 kilowatt hours. This indicates that we are all using more electrical energy for one purpose or another.

It is not difficult for us to conserve electrical energy; it is so easy for us to waste. All of us should remember that electrical energy keeps the wheels of industry going, enables us to maintain a high level of employment, helps us to manufacture the necessary goods for export and is indispensable if we are to retain our present high standard of living. We should not waste this vital resource—electrical energy.

The very great increase in the use of electrical power is, of course, in main attributable to the fact that we are geared to a peak-load of industrial expansion. From the inception of hydro there has been an approximate annual increase of 10 per cent. in demand. In 1937, following the repudiation of the Quebec contracts, the Commission urged the necessity of maintaining large amounts of power reserve, and it urged that it was unsafe to make provision for growth in primary demand for less than 7 per cent. annually. This was accepted. This probable best provision has been outdistanced. With the conclusion of the war and the conversion of war industries in 1945, one would have thought it reasonable that the demand should fall off. Instead, it has hugely increased. From September, 1946, to September, 1947, the demand increased by 460,000 horse-power, or 19.6 per cent. in one year. This enormous increase in electrical power demand is indicated when compared with the fact that 2,680,000 horse-power was our total available supply at that time.

We shall have some difficulties in the long dark winter months for a year or two, the alleviation of which will commence next September. The following is a list of new developments presently being constructed which will correct the situation:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Horse-power Capacity</i>	<i>Estimated Date in Operation</i>
Stewartville.....	Madawaska.....	80,000	Sept., 1948
Des Joachims.....	Ottawa River.....	480,000	½ June, 1950
Chenau.....	Ottawa River.....	158,000	½ June, 1951
Aguasabon.....	Long Lac Diversion.....	53,000	1951
Tunnel Site.....	Mississagi River.....	56,000	Sept., 1948
Pine Portage.....	Nipigon River.....	80,000	1950
Ear Falls.....	Patricia District.....	7,500	1950-1951
			1948
		914,500	

These developments are being proceeded with at an estimated cost of over \$300,000,000. The development of the St. Lawrence River is in prospect, where our share of the additional power to become available will be over a million horse-power. No doubt, future plans will include a more efficient development at Niagara, where a large block of additional power will be generated.

I believe you will all agree that in this period of shortage, now at its most acute point, we should utilize our power resources in a manner calculated to facilitate rather than to impede the industrial development of this province and, in industrial development, I include agriculture, which we must not forget is still our principal single industry. The importance of the Ontario farmer to the national economy is well recognized. In a province such as Ontario, the maintenance of the farmer's position must be, at all times, a matter of chief concern.

Ways and means must be sought continually, to give the farmer the most modern methods of production and marketing. Not less important, the farmer must be provided with opportunities for a home life comparable in convenience and comfort to that enjoyed by the urban dweller. Educational facilities, good roads, snow-plowing in the winter, hydro-electric power are among the prime necessities which we as a province must make available to our rural dwellers. There is no doubt whatever that the extensive use of electricity on the farm, means reduced cost and increased production. To the mixed farming, which is typical in Ontario, hydro is an indispensable requirement.

Among our needs as a growing and expanding province, great, new blocks of power for domestic, industrial and agricultural use is only one. In order

that a great portion of our province shall not be isolated industrially, frequency conversion from 25 cycle to 60 cycle is among our absolute requirements. This will involve large sums of money and the use of our credit, as will also our housing plans, which have already been outlined in some detail in this House. Before turning to our fiscal position and plans for the future, I shall first deal with another matter.

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

From the brief account which I have given, it will be seen that our problems are those of an expanding economy. At this stage, it is important to bring into bold relief the problems with which we have been confronted in the Dominion-Provincial negotiations, and for which, due to the failure of the Dominion Government to reconvene the Conference, no successful solution has yet been found. It will be seen quite readily, that with our industrial expansion we shall have a multiplicity of new problems relating to matters of health, welfare, education, roads, public works and, last, but not least, the preservation of our credit, which is one of our greatest assets. Last year I said:

"Ontario's problem is that of an expanding economy. Its Government and people are bent upon the development and expansion of all branches of industry with resultant full employment and better standards of living for our increasing population. The position taken by Ontario—which view was shared by some of the other provinces—was that, by whatever the arrangement, we must share in the direct and progressive tax fields in such manner as to enable us to participate in them in relation to the

increasing revenues which accompany expansion, which expansion we anticipate and for which we constantly strive. With expansion comes added responsibility involving greater financial commitments. Inflation and rising prices with anything approaching a fixed or rigid subvention, or indeed a subvention which did not reflect the productivity of these direct and progressive tax fields, would make our position most precarious."

In other words, our province was not interested in large minimum payments, but rather in the productivity of the major direct taxes which most truly reflect the fiscal power to meet the days of expansion and development which lie ahead.

It will be remembered that last year this Government, in order to assist the Dominion Government to make sweeping income tax reductions, did not impose a personal income tax, although Ontario might have imposed a tax of 5 per cent. of the Dominion tax, which would have been deducted from the Dominion tax and therefore would not have increased the level of the total personal income tax in this province. The Province of Ontario, however, did impose a 7 per cent. corporations tax. Some of the honourable members of the Opposition expressed great concern because, they pointed out, the province would receive approximately \$20,000,000 less revenue than it would have received had the Government surrendered our

taxing rights and accepted in lieu thereof for this year ending March 31, 1948, the sum of \$74,438,000. The spread was actually not \$20,000,000, taking into consideration the potential of at least a 5 per cent. income tax which would have produced \$15,800,000 without raising the level of our income taxpayers. However, some of the honourable members of this House argued that we should surrender the taxing rights of this province in return for what they considered to be the glittering prize of \$74,438,000. This Government took the position that the price was too great and that in so doing, even if a greater sum were realized from the Dominion, we should be surrendering our financial freedom and that within a short time the Province of Ontario would be unable, because of the lack of financial resources, to carry out the great work which it is hers to do.

In the light of one year's experience, it is now possible to point out to some of the honourable members of this House, and to others outside of this House who cast doubt upon the wisdom of this Government's actions, instead of projected figures, we can now give you actual figures, and I am sure that every member of this House will now commend this Government for its wisdom and foresight in protecting the future of this province.

The following table shows the exact position as of March 31, 1948.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED PAYMENT TO THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT UNDER DOMINION-PROVINCIAL TAX AGREEMENT COMPARED WITH REVENUE FROM TAX AND OTHER SOURCES RETAINED BY THE PROVINCE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1948

<i>Proposed Dominion Rental Payment</i>	<i>Ontario Government's Revenue from Tax and Other Sources Retained</i>
\$	\$
(Adjusted in accordance with population and gross national product per capita).....	Statutory Subsidy.....
74,438,000*	Personal Income Tax..... (Not collected)
	Corporations Tax.....
	Succession Duties.....
	Amount received in mining royalty in excess of what could have been collected under the Dominion proposal without raising the level of taxation.....
	1,337,000
	72,063,000
	Personal income tax at 5% of Dominion tax and deductible therefrom which can be im- posed by Ontario without increasing the tax presently payable by the taxpayer.....
	15,800,000
	87,863,000
74,438,000	

*House of Commons Debates, July 9, 1947, p. 5418.
Hon. D. C. Abbott in January, 1947, was \$73,969,000.

Estimated Rental Payment to Ontario in proposal of

From the foregoing, it is apparent that the Dominion was offering us \$74,438,000 for tax fields worth at present rates \$87,863,000, and from which, without entering the personal income tax field, which is a potential tax the province has in reserve, we collected no less than \$72,063,000. By accepting the Dominion offer, not only would we have been accepting much less than we should have received on any formula, but we would have been selling our financial freedom and the means with which to do the great things this province is to be called upon to do this year and in the future. Overwhelmingly significant, we should have jeopardized our credit upon which we must depend for the great expansion programme which I shall outline presently.

The financial benefits accruing to this province as a result of the non-acceptance of the Dominion's tax proposals must now be understood and fully appreciated by every member of this Assembly. In sharp contrast to our own comfortable situation due to our insistence upon retaining our constitutional taxing powers, is the plight in which one of the agreeing provinces finds itself after one full year of functioning within the framework of the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement. The province I have in mind is British Columbia. That wealthy province has a population of about one million souls—approximately one-quarter the population of Ontario. Its economy, in several respects, resembles the economy of our own province. The production of the four more important industries, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and mining, approximated, in line with its population, about one-quarter of that of Ontario.

The Province of British Columbia is one of the agreeing provinces, having signed the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement in 1946. The policy of that Government was outlined in an address delivered in the British Columbia Legislature on February 17, 1947, by the Honourable John Hart, then Premier of British Columbia. In his

address, Mr. Hart said in part (pages 13 and 14 of the printed copy of his address):

"Thus the agreement measures up to all the requirements I constantly reiterated.

"It avoids double taxation.

"It does not encroach upon our constitutional rights.

"It gives us approximately what we would have received had we re-entered the tax fields affected.

"It provides an expanding revenue to meet our growing requirements.

"It takes into account the need for greater social security and high-level employment."

After such a glowing announcement of what the Dominion-Provincial Agreements were expected to mean to the economy of British Columbia, it will be interesting and enlightening to turn to the budget address of Honourable Herbert Anscomb, Minister of Finance of British Columbia. The address was delivered on March 17, 1948. It contains, on pages 42 and 43, two statements of more than ordinary significance. I quote:—

"Let us now examine the effect of this agreement on our provincial economy. We were told that in 1940 the gross national product amounted to \$6,708,000,000. The taxes we surrendered to the Dominion under the war tax agreement were valued at \$12,048,000, and, of course, were related to our provincial proportion of the said product. We are now advised that the gross national product has risen to, at least, \$13,052,000,000; we know that our population has increased during that period at a greater rate than in most areas of the Dominion; and, we also know that, relatively speaking, a larger amount of industrial development took place during that period. We, therefore, have every reason to assume that, had we retained all our taxing rights, we would have enjoyed an increased yield, from the tax fields

originally surrendered; but while it is not possible to say what our position would have been had we not given up the tax fields referred to, I think it can be assumed we would have collected in our own right a very considerable sum. We have to remember, however, that in completing the agreement we were compelled to impose a 5 per cent. tax on corporations until all the provinces had signed the agreement and we have done that. It looks as if we will continue to do so because indications are that neither Quebec nor Ontario proposes to come in. In effect that means that we collect 5 per cent. from our own industrial and other corporations, handing the money over to the National Government to apply on the \$22,000,000 to \$23,000,000 that they give us."

On page 50, the statement there recorded gives every indication that insofar as the budgetary requirements of the Province of British Columbia are concerned, the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement has not turned out to the entire satisfaction of the province. I quote from Mr. Anscomb's address:—

"Mr. Speaker, I now wish to call attention to the Government's proposal concerning new taxation. The Honourable the Premier, in his speech on policy, has already stressed the need for additional revenue sources to enable the province to carry on the programme of social advancement and social security apparently desired by the majority of our people. As you are aware, by the terms of the Dominion-Provincial Agreement ratified by this House last year, we are unable to enter the fields of corporation, corporation income and personal income taxation and succession duties, with the exception of the 5 per cent. corporation income tax which is offset against the rental fee paid by the Dominion.

"While some measure of increased revenue is available through higher timber royalty charges and from

greater liquor profits, gasoline tax, motor vehicle licence fees, etc., the possible volume is quite inadequate. *There is, therefore no alternative but to consider the only source of revenue capable of yielding sufficient funds, which is still open to us by constitutional right and by the terms of the existing Agreement with the Dominion.*"

The important factor revealed is that the financial results of the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement have proved disappointing and inadequate to meet the needs of British Columbia's expanding economy. Therefore, we underscore Mr. Anscomb's words:

"There is, therefore, no alternative but to consider the only source of revenue capable of yielding sufficient funds."

And that alternative, Mr. Speaker, is that the Province of British Columbia must resort to the introduction and levying of a sales tax, imposing a tax of 3 per cent. on all retail sales, to equal an estimated revenue of \$12,000,000.

Compare this with the position of the Province of Ontario with no sales tax and no personal income tax, free from any financial strait-jacket, but with its full financial freedom to raise without restrictions, revenues from sources best able to pay.

From press reports, the Dominion Government surplus this year may exceed \$800,000,000. Obviously, the course taken by Ontario has helped rather than hindered the Dominion, which has been relieved of the necessity of raising approximately \$74,000,000 to hand over to Ontario by way of a subvention.

The Dominion does not have to face this heavy obligation, and finds itself in a substantial surplus position. There is every reason why the Dominion should now reconvene the Dominion-Provincial Conference when plans might be laid for it to implement its pledges relative to old-age pensions for every one over 70 years of age without

means test, and for other social security measures which have been advanced by both the Dominion and the provinces. The delay in reconvening the Conference can not be justified. Today, the Government of Ontario reiterates its oft-repeated request, that the Dominion Government reconvene the Conference.

Mr. Speaker, with permission of the House, I now table the Interim Statement of Ordinary Revenue for the fiscal year April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948, consisting of 10 months' actual receipts and 2 months' forecast. Our estimated receipts reflect the prosperity of this province and the wisdom of the

Government in retaining our own taxing powers, the buoyance of which is indicated in our total net ordinary revenue, which amounts to \$190,850,000.

I also table the Interim Statement of Ordinary Expenditure for the same fiscal period. I may say that despite the buoyance of our revenues, we adhere generally to the plan of expenditures outlined in the budget of a year ago. We expended about \$1,800,000 more on health and about \$5,000,000 more on highways. Otherwise, our Estimates were generally adhered to, with the result that our net Ordinary Expenditures total \$165,811,000.

INTERIM STATEMENT OF ORDINARY REVENUE

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1947—MARCH 31, 1948

10 MONTHS' ACTUAL—2 MONTHS' FORECAST—12 MONTHS

<i>Department</i>	<i>Gross Ordinary Revenue</i>		<i>Application of Revenue to Expenditure</i>		<i>Net Ordinary Revenue</i>	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Agriculture.....	892,000.00				892,000.00	
Attorney-General.....	1,524,000.00		237,000.00		1,287,000.00	
Education.....	122,000.00				122,000.00	
Health.....	2,248,000.00		21,000.00		2,227,000.00	
Highways:						
Main Office and Branches.....	10,000.00				10,000.00	
Gasoline Tax Branch.....	46,800,000.00				46,800,000.00	
Miscellaneous Permits Branch.....	138,000.00				138,000.00	
Motor Vehicles Branch.....	13,000,000.00				13,000,000.00	
	59,498,000.00				59,948,000.00	
Insurance.....	280,000.00				280,000.00	
Labour.....	207,000.00		7,000.00		200,000.00	
Lands and Forests.....	10,424,000.00				10,424,000.00	
Mines.....	2,538,000.00		7,000.00		2,531,000.00	
Municipal Affairs.....	259,000.00				259,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	659,000.00				659,000.00	
Provincial Treasurer:						
Main Office—Subsidy.....	3,155,000.00				3,155,000.00	
Interest.....	71,000.00				71,000.00	
Liquor Authority Transfer Fees.....	1,300,000.00				1,300,000.00	
Liquor Control Board.....	34,000,000.00				34,000,000.00	
Controller of Revenue Branch:						
Succession Duty.....	17,500,000.00				17,500,000.00	
Corporations Tax.....	50,000,000.00				50,000,000.00	
Race Tracks.....	2,833,000.00				2,833,000.00	
Security Transfer Tax.....	800,000.00				800,000.00	
Land Transfer Tax.....	1,100,000.00				1,100,000.00	
Law Stamps.....	600,000.00				600,000.00	
Motion Picture Censorship and Theatre Inspections Branch.....	225,000.00				225,000.00	
Province of Ontario Savings Office.....	411,000.00		411,000.00			
	111,995,000.00		411,000.00		111,584,000.00	
Public Works.....	41,000.00		3,000.00		38,000.00	
Reform Institutions.....	1,545,000.00		1,146,000.00		399,000.00	
	192,682,000.00		1,832,000.00		190,850,000.00	
Public Debt Interest, Exchange, etc.....	6,671,000.00		6,671,000.00			
	199,353,000.00		8,503,000.00		190,850,000.00	

INTERIM STATEMENT OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1947—MARCH 31, 1948

10 MONTHS' ACTUAL—2 MONTHS' FORECAST—12 MONTHS

Department	Gross Ordinary Expenditure		Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Expenditure	
	\$	c.		\$	c.
Agriculture.....	7,851,000.00			7,851,000.00	
Attorney-General.....	5,144,000.00		237,000.00	4,907,000.00	
Education.....	38,582,000.00			38,582,000.00	
Health.....	20,243,000.00		21,000.00	20,222,000.00	
Highways.....	34,919,000.00			34,919,000.00	
Insurance.....	92,000.00			92,000.00	
Labour.....	686,000.00		7,000.00	679,000.00	
Lands and Forests.....	7,600,000.00			7,600,000.00	
Lieutenant-Governor.....	11,000.00			11,000.00	
Mines.....	724,000.00		7,000.00	717,000.00	
Municipal Affairs.....	3,778,000.00			3,778,000.00	
Planning and Development.....	506,000.00			506,000.00	
Prime Minister.....	41,000.00			41,000.00	
Provincial Auditor.....	160,000.00			160,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	1,376,000.00			1,376,000.00	
Provincial Treasurer.....	2,238,000.00		411,000.00	1,827,000.00	
Public Welfare.....	14,000,000.00			14,000,000.00	
Public Works.....	1,723,000.00		3,000.00	1,720,000.00	
Reform Institutions.....	4,647,000.00		1,146,000.00	3,501,000.00	
Travel and Publicity.....	365,000.00			365,000.00	
Stationery Account.....	20,000.00			20,000.00	
	144,706,000.00		1,832,000.00	142,874,000.00	
Public Debt—Interest, Exchange, etc.....	24,109,000.00		6,671,000.00	17,438,000.00	
Sinking Fund Instalments and Railway Aid Certificates.....	5,499,000.00			5,499,000.00	
	174,314,000.00		8,503,000.00	165,811,000.00	

Since we assumed office we have endeavoured to finance the advances of the future out of the savings achieved by better management. Therefore, in 1945 and 1946 we applied the surplus which we had accumulated in those years against the increased grants to education. This enabled us to absorb into our budgetary plans, increases of nearly \$25,000,000 in grants to education without any increase in taxation, and with continuously balanced budgets. In the year 1946-1947, by careful administration we were able to overtake an estimated deficit for that year of \$21,065,694.35, and instead achieved a surplus. Now we are accumulating against our capital commitments for highways and various public works with the object of keeping our net debt completely in hand. Accordingly, during the past year, we have scrutinized all expenditures in order to apply the surplus of our buoyant revenues to the reduction of net debt, which improves

our general financial position and helps to finance the great capital commitments I shall presently outline.

I now table a summary which shows that after making full provision for sinking funds and maturing railway aid certificates, we have the largest surplus in the history of this province, amounting to \$25,039,000.00. This surplus which we have striven to accumulate with the increased revenues over estimates, will be of inestimable value in carrying out the great undertakings of the province upon which we are embarking.

With the permission of the House, I table an Interim Statement of Gross and Net Capital Receipts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, the total net capital receipts amounting to \$50,447,000.

I also table a statement of Capital Payments, the same amounting to \$42,694,000.

SUMMARY

ORDINARY REVENUE AND ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1947—MARCH 31, 1948

10 MONTHS' ACTUAL—2 MONTHS' FORECAST—12 MONTHS

Net Ordinary Revenue.....	\$190,850,000.00
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure (before providing for Sinking Funds and Maturing Railway Aid Certificates).....	160,312,000.00
urplus (before providing for Sinking Funds and Maturing Railway Aid Certificates).....	30,538,000.00
Less: Provision for Sinking Funds and Maturing Railway Aid Certificates.....	5,499,000.00
Interim Surplus.....	<u>\$25,039,000.00</u>

INTERIM STATEMENT OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1947—MARCH 31, 1948

10 MONTHS' ACTUAL—2 MONTHS' FORECAST—12 MONTHS

Department	Gross Capital Receipts		Application of Receipts to Payments		Net Capital Receipts	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Agriculture.....	3,000.00				3,000.00	
Highways.....	44,000.00				44,000.00	
Labour.....	3,000,000.00				3,000,000.00	
Lands and Forests.....	221,000.00				221,000.00	
Mines.....	75,000.00				75,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	2,178,000.00				2,178,000.00	
Provincial Treasurer:						
Received from Dominion Government—re Tax Suspension Agreement.....	28,964,000.00				28,964,000.00	
Surplus Funds—Supreme Court.....	4,000,000.00				4,000,000.00	
Other.....	11,962,000.00				11,962,000.00	
	44,926,000.00				44,926,000.00	
Public Welfare.....	18,687,000.00		18,687,000.00			
	69,134,000.00		18,687,000.00		50,447,000.00	

INTERIM STATEMENT OF CAPITAL PAYMENTS

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1947—MARCH 31, 1948

10 MONTHS' ACTUAL—2 MONTHS' FORECAST—12 MONTHS

Department	Gross Capital Payments		Application of Receipts to Payments		Net Capital Payments	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Agriculture.....	90,000.00				90,000.00	
Highways.....	27,037,000.00				27,037,000.00	
Labour.....	1,640,000.00				1,640,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	1,185,000.00				1,185,000.00	
Provincial Treasurer.....	8,965,000.00				8,965,000.00	
Public Welfare.....	18,687,000.00		18,687,000.00			
Public Works.....	3,777,000.00				3,777,000.00	
	61,381,000.00		18,687,000.00		42,694,000.00	

PROVINCIAL DEBT

In all of my previous budget presentations, I have referred quite extensively to our net debt position. Last year I stated that it had been the steady aim of this Government to preserve and to improve the credit

standing of the province. Net debt must be paid from taxation. Interest and principal constitute a first charge on our revenues. It is, therefore, with pleasure I announce to you that our net debt reduction for the year ending March 31, 1948, will be the record sum of \$25,003,183.76. The previous all-

time high reduction was that which we made in 1944, amounting to \$12,947,000. We, therefore, in this debt reduction just announced, have doubled the previous all-time high.

Ontario's credit is a very real asset. The use of this credit for financing the cost of capital works to be repaid over the lifetime of such works is legitimate and proper. In this coming year, which will be a year of great expansion and development, we intend to use our credit in the creation of works, self-liquidating in nature. I refer particularly to the great hydro-electric developments which are in project. We aim, however, to keep our net debt strictly under control.

This Government will soon complete its fifth year in office. This is the fifth budget delivered during that period. It is with deep satisfaction that I tell you that every foot of highway we have constructed, every building we have

erected, every hospital grant we have given, every grant we have made for rural hydro extension has been completely paid for. The people of Ontario do not owe one dollar for any capital work which we have performed and, in addition to that, during our period of office we have paid from the debt of the province the huge sum of \$27,357,470.85.

Never in the history of this province has any government, at the end of 5 years in office, been able to say that everything was paid for and that the net debt had been reduced. I know that every member of this House will regard with unqualified approval the statements which I now table.

With the permission of the House, I now table statements of Gross Debt, Net Debt, the Funded Debt and the Indirect Debt, showing a reduction in the gross debt of \$18,651,938.61.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

DETAIL SUMMARY ACCOUNTING FOR ESTIMATED DECREASE IN GROSS DEBT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO END ON MARCH 31, 1948

Gross Debt as at March 31, 1947.....	\$645,221,457.67
Estimated Gross Debt as at March 31, 1948.....	626,569,519.06
Estimated Decrease for the fiscal year to end on March 31, 1948.....	<u>\$ 18,651,938.61</u>

Gross Debt Decreased by:

Provisions charged to Ordinary Expenditure:

Retirement of Railway Aid Certificates.....	\$ 18,251.86
Sinking Fund Instalments.....	5,481,000.00
Surplus on Ordinary Account.....	25,039,000.00
	<u>\$30,538,251.86</u>

Received from Dominion Government re Tax Subvention Agreement and credited to Capital Receipts..... 28,964,000.00

Discount on Debentures—written off..... 545,900.00

Earnings on Sinking Fund Investments..... 1,100.00

Net Repayments on Loans Receivable:

Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	\$1,662,100.00
Agricultural Development Board.....	2,700,000.00
Miscellaneous (Net).....	111,700.00
Guaranteed Debentures (Net).....	141,400.00
	<u>4,615,200.00</u>

Increase in Reserves (Net)..... 10,800.00

\$ 64,675,251.86

Gross Debt Increased by:

Capital Disbursements:

Disbursements on Highways, Public Buildings, Works, etc.....	\$35,029,000.00
Less: Capital Receipts.....	340,000.00
	<u>\$34,689,000.00</u>

Discount on Debentures issued during year (Net)..... 250,400.00

Increase in Income Liabilities..... 10,879.84

Increase in Cash..... 11,073,033.41

46,023,313.25

Estimated Decrease for the fiscal year to end on March 31, 1948..... \$ 18,651,938.61

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
ESTIMATED DECREASE IN THE NET DEBT
AS AT MARCH 31, 1948

As at March 31, 1947:

Gross Debt.....	\$645,221,457.67
Less: Revenue Producing and Realizable Assets.....	152,134,453.43
Net Debt.....	<u>\$493,087,004.24</u>

As at March 31, 1948:

Estimated Gross Debt.....	\$626,569,519.06
Less: Estimated Revenue Producing and Realizable Assets.....	158,485,698.58
Estimated Net Debt.....	<u>\$468,083,820.48</u>
Estimated Decrease in Net Debt.....	<u>\$ 25,003,183.76</u>

THE FUNDED DEBT OF ONTARIO
DETAILED SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED CHANGES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO END ON MARCH 31, 1948

As at March 31, 1947 (after deducting Sinking Funds)..... \$563,263,201.45

Add: Sale of Debentures:

"TI" —4½% due November 1, 1952.....	\$ 3,600,000.00	
"BP" —2¾% due November 15, 1965-69.....	25,000,000.00	
"TFE" —3¼% due January 1, 1962.....	950,000.00	
		<u>29,550,000.00</u>
		\$592,813,201.45

Less: Redemptions:

"AL" —4% due May 15, 1947.....	\$ 661,000.00
"AP" —4½% due May 15, 1947.....	604,000.00
"AS" —4% due June 1, 1947.....	568,000.00
"AV" —4½% due June 1, 1947.....	1,141,719.99
"RAB" —1¼% due July 2, 1947.....	3,000,000.00
"BM" —1% due July 15, 1947.....	500,000.00
"RZ" —2½% due August 1, 1947.....	1,000,000.00
"RAA" —1½% due September 1, 1947.....	2,000,000.00
"RAC" —1½% due September 1, 1947.....	4,000,000.00
"CF" —5% due September 1, 1947.....	700,000.00
"RY" —1¾% due September 15, 1947.....	1,000,000.00
"AK" —4½% due November 1, 1947.....	800,000.00
"BJ" —3% due November 1, 1947.....	15,000,000.00
"RS" —2% due November 1, 1947.....	1,050,000.00
"AH" —4½% due December 1, 1947.....	700,000.00
"RAD" —1¼% due December 15, 1947.....	4,000,000.00
"RAB" —1¼% due January 1, 1948.....	3,000,000.00
"AJ" —4½% due January 15, 1948.....	800,000.00
"AR" —4½% due January 15, 1948.....	525,000.00
"BN" —1% due January 15, 1948.....	1,500,000.00
"RB" —3% due January 15, 1948.....	1,000,000.00

\$43,549,719.99

Railway Aid Certificates..... 18,251.86

Increase in Sinking Fund Investments Current Year..... 5,420,532.81

48,988,504.66

Estimated as at March 31, 1948 (after deducting Sinking Funds)..... \$543,824,696.79

Redemptions and Increase in Sinking Fund..... \$48,988,504.66

Less: New Issues..... 29,550,000.00

Net Decrease..... \$19,438,504.66

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, BONDS, ETC., GUARANTEED BY THE PROVINCE
ESTIMATED AS AT MARCH 31, 1948

Total as per Public Accounts, March 31, 1947..... \$116,462,095.80

Add: New Guarantees or Increases for the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1948:

Co-operative Marketing Loans.....	\$ 10,250.00	
Ontario Food Terminal Board.....	94,578.59	
Power Commission.....	80,000,000.00	
Railways.....	2,000,000.00	
		82,104,828.59
		<u>\$198,566,924.39</u>

Less: Principal Maturities redeemed or to be redeemed during the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1948:

Municipalities.....	\$ 9,131.75	
Park Commissions.....	160,023.04	
Power Commission.....	15,709,000.00	
Railways.....	152,000.00	
Schools.....	122,387.14	
Universities.....	119,272.21	
Ontario Stock Yards Board.....	70,656.89	
		16,342,471.03
		<u>\$182,224,453.36</u>

Less: Sinking Fund Deposits for the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1948..... 785.50

Estimated Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1948..... \$182,223,667.86

SUMMARY

Estimated Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1948.....	\$182,223,667.86
Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1947....	116,462,095.80
Estimated Increase.....	<u><u>\$ 65,761,572.06</u></u>

WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. Speaker,

In view of the fact that the investment and developmental programme formulated by this Government is of such a character as to employ to the greatest extent in our history, the resources of the province, some general observations appear to be in order at this juncture. In placing our programme before you today, let me say that there are deep and fundamental reasons why a programme of expansion should be adopted at this time. Today, there is a new and broader outlook in Ontario. We are opening a new chapter in the economic history of the province. This is no time for faltering. In this post-war period we dare not stand still. Today, the nation that stands still, does so at its peril. There is every reason for confidence in the ability of the province to put into execution and carry to a successful accomplishment

the plans which have been prepared. The foundations for building have been already laid. We have been preparing a firm foundation, as evidenced by consideration of the following accomplishments since this administration became responsible for the direction of affairs in Ontario.

HYDRO EXTENSIONS

When this Government came into power it was faced with a very serious and difficult problem in connection with the extension of rural hydro lines. For some years practically no lines had been built. Commencing in the Fall of 1939, all rural construction, except in a very small way, had been cancelled. In the year 1943 up to October 31st, only 21 miles had been constructed. This only involved 718 new customers, who were mainly connected with war-time housing, and only 1,287 customers had been

taken on existing lines. In the meantime, a very large backlog of applications had accumulated. The agricultural communities in Ontario were very properly complaining that they should be recognized as a war-time industry and receive priorities. One of the first acts of this Government was to take the matter up with the Dominion Government, and to have agriculture recognized as a war-time industry, with the result that, in 1944, in this Government's first year of office, 350 miles of line were constructed, and 8,054 customers were added. Up to October 31, 1947, no less than 3,679 miles of lines had been constructed, with the addition of 58,248 customers. For the coming year, it is planned to construct 3,400 miles of line, with the addition of approximately 30,000 additional customers. In 1944 this Government announced a five-year plan. The five-year plan has been completed in four years. What is planned for the year ending October 31, 1948, is in addition to the five-year plan. This year we have over 100,000 horsepower of new energy coming in, and of this agriculture will get its proper share.

From the standpoint of cost, in the last year of the previous government, only \$100,184 was spent in bonusing rural construction. Since this Government assumed office and up to October 31, 1947, this administration has expended over \$7,500,000 in rural extensions, and this coming year is appropriating for rural extensions the huge sum of \$10,800,000. This sum will be matched by the Commission, with the result that the total construction programme this year will be \$21,600,000.

HIGHWAYS

During the year ending March 31, 1948, we have seen the greatest highway expenditures in the history of Ontario. Heretofore the greatest expenditure of capital and ordinary account in Ontario was for the year 1945-1946, when nearly \$45,000,000 was expended. During this last year we have expended no less

than \$61,900,000. It is imperative to integrate the highway building programme with the demands of the expanding economy of this great province.

Included in the expenditure are over 1,000 miles of paved, concrete, asphalt and mulch road surfaces. Two hundred and fifty miles of old roads have been re-surfaced. Major work has been undertaken on mining roads to Red Lake, Matheson East, and Matachewan area. New roads are projected to Barrie, south of Chapleau, the re-location of many existing roads, the construction of highways for The Hydro-Electric Power Commission at their great developments at Des Joachims, Aguasabon, Cameron Falls, Pine Portage and Tunnel Rapids. Gravel roads have been rendered dust proof. Great as has been the achievement of this department in construction work, one of its most useful accomplishments has been the degree of co-operation established with municipal governments. Municipal road expenditures as approved by the Department of Highways totalled more than \$30,000,000 in 1947. The province actually contributed more than \$15,700,000 by way of municipal road subsidies in the current year. The comparable expenditure in 1942 was but \$3,600,000. This co-operation is shown by the fine snowplowed roads from one end of the province to the other and in the condition and maintenance of municipal highways. Last year, 348 additional municipalities were added to those entitled to participate in provincial road grants, and over \$3,000,000 in subsidies were disbursed among urban municipalities. The municipalities have further been assisted by the establishment of machinery pools with machinery approximating half a million dollars in value, which is available to municipalities at nominal rental. This year the estimates of the Department of Highways are for the sum of \$57,000,000, which covers the maximum amount of work which the department can do with available labour, machinery and material.

DEPARTMENTS OF WELFARE AND HEALTH

Last year, I mentioned the huge expenditures this Government had made up to March 31, 1947 on agriculture, education, health and welfare, totalling to that time over \$231,000,000. The expenditures on the Departments of Welfare and Health have shown further increases last year, and additional large amounts are being included in the estimates for the year 1948-49.

In the Department of Welfare the increase in expenditures is best evidenced by the comparison between the years 1942-43 and the present. For the year 1942-43, total expenditures for the department were approximately \$9,600,000. The estimates for next year are approximately \$17,000,000.

Notwithstanding that present employment figures indicate a condition of peak employment across the Dominion, the necessity for increasing expenditures for welfare services, generally, continues apace. The amount paid to individual mothers' allowances beneficiaries has increased greatly over the payments of 1943. The health services to the children of beneficiaries under this Act are being extended by a provision for dental care to such children, to be applied on the same principle as medical services are now provided.

As a result of the province entering into an agreement with the Dominion to provide a greater monthly pension to old age pensioners and the fact that a person, who has greater outside income than hitherto, may now qualify for pension, the expenditures for old age pensions are rapidly increasing. The number of pensioners in 1943 was 57,692. The cost to the province was a little over \$3,500,000. For the year ending March 31, 1948, the number of old age pensioners is 70,859 and the cost to the province, including medical services and bonus, exceeds \$7,000,000. New pension applications are being received at the rate of approximately 1,800 to 2,000 monthly.

In addition to the increased amount of expenditures required to meet the 25 per cent. which the province pays to old age pensioners, during the past year a bonus up to \$10 per month, based on need, was extended to old age pensioners, with an automatic review of each case. As will be seen, this has involved a huge task of examination of all of the over 70,000 cases administered by the province. Many of these cases have income other than the old age pension. At the present time, 38,111 cases have been reviewed, and additionally any case which has come to the attention of the department, in which hardship was indicated, has been especially reviewed. Within a comparatively short time all cases will have been reconsidered for bonus payments.

The soundness of this approach to the problem should be recognized by the members of this House. Due to recent changes in the regulations, old age pensioners are now allowed to receive certain income in addition to their pensions. It is apparent, therefore, that a flat increase does not meet the situation. There are also large variations in the cost of living in Ontario. It is therefore not only sound that any bonus should be paid on a basis of need taking into consideration all of the facts but it is also a sound approach for another reason. The Dominion Government has stated that it will sponsor pensions for everyone at seventy years of age. It is hardly conceivable that an old age pension can be arrived at which will be equitable in all cases. Much, of course, depends upon the basic payment. If, for instance, the basic payment were \$30 per month, it is apparent that public assistance would have to be given to some pensioners from some source. We believe that it should be from the Dominion Government. Failing that, however, this Government is prepared, within its means, to supplement the basic amount in cases of need. This assistance could be placed on no other basis. The advantage of the work now being done by the Department of Welfare must be apparent to everyone. The

department will in most cases know where assistance should be given and can extend the same without the delays which otherwise would be caused.

In 1943 the number of blind pensioners was 1,502. This has increased to 1,790, and the expenditures have increased from about \$97,000 to over \$227,000.

As a result of the increased cost of living, relief regulations have been expanded to provide for increased grants to unemployable persons eligible for assistance under the Act.

Provision has been made in the estimates for developing rehabilitation services for handicapped persons.

In view of the extended references which have already been made to the Department of Health and The Hospitals Aid Fund which has been created, I shall not elaborate other than to say that when this Government took office five years ago a little over \$13,000,000 was being spent in this very important department. This year the estimates are approximately \$22,000,000.

Grants to sanatoria are heavily increased. The sum of \$3,450,000 is included for general hospital, capital and maintenance grants which will be placed in The Hospitals Aid Fund. It will be noted that the amount to be raised by the hospital tax is in no way included in this budget as the funds are to be set apart for hospital purposes only and will form no part of the revenue of the province as such.

DEPARTMENTS OF MINES AND LANDS AND FORESTS

I shall make brief references to these two great developmental departments.

In 1943, the estimates provided for the expenditure of \$3,300,000 for the Departments of Lands and Forests and Game and Fisheries. This year the estimates are approximately \$8,200,000. We are expending this year \$2.50 for every \$1 spent in 1943.

We have doubled the number of transport and semi-transport type aircraft, as well as the hangar facilities. Air bases have been increased for field operations. We have provided an increase in nursery stock production of 30,000,000 trees annually, being three times that of the 1943 schedule. A Forest Ranger School is in operation. The Division of Research has been greatly expanded. Determined efforts have been made to bring to the attention of the people of the province the relationship between their forest resources and the general prosperity of the province.

In mining, there is a good possibility that in 1948 the dollar value of Ontario's mining production will top the all-time record of \$269,000,000 established in 1941. Higher prices for base metals and industrial minerals are stimulating record outputs. Mine labour is steadily increasing in both quantity and efficiency.

Iron ores are playing an increasingly important part in the mining picture. Great developments are in being or in prospect at Michipicoten, Steep Rock Lake and the Goulais River Range. Industrial minerals, which abound in this province, are attracting attention and their development is freeing the country from its dependence on outside sources for such materials. I am happy to say that the trend in gold output is towards greater improvement. Mill capacity is being stepped up in most of the producing mines. Before the end of this year, Ontario will count on several new producers.

The Department of Mines is steadily increasing its services and facilities. Let us not forget that Ontario's mineral reserves are not the least of the great resources which guarantee the future of our province and our country.

In summary I may say, during the lifetime of this Government to date we have spent on our developmental and social Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Welfare no less than \$313,400,000, particulars of which are in the following schedule:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURES OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS

FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1944 TO 1948

Fiscal year ended:	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Education</i>
March 31, 1944.....	\$6,296,059.58	\$15,604,864.85
March 31, 1945.....	6,054,807.25	24,740,221.60
March 31, 1946.....	6,459,257.18	30,779,279.96
March 31, 1947.....	6,778,469.90	32,043,769.98
*March 31, 1948.....	7,851,000.00	38,582,000.00
	<u>\$33,439,593.91</u>	<u>\$141,750,136.39</u>

Fiscal year ended:	<i>Health</i>	<i>Welfare</i>
March 31, 1944.....	\$13,344,512.54	\$11,530,186.12
March 31, 1945.....	11,668,940.00	12,810,259.11
March 31, 1946.....	12,677,921.17	12,908,364.14
March 31, 1947.....	15,582,994.23	13,465,363.47
*March 31, 1948.....	20,222,000.00	14,000,000.00
	<u>\$73,496,367.94</u>	<u>\$64,714,172.84</u>

Fiscal year ended:	<i>Total</i>
March 31, 1944.....	\$46,775,623.09
March 31, 1945.....	55,274,227.96
March 31, 1946.....	62,824,822.45
March 31, 1947.....	67,870,597.58
*March 31, 1948.....	80,655,000.00
	<u>\$313,400,271.08</u>

*Estimated—based upon actual expenditures April 11, 1947, to January 31, 1948, and estimated expenditures for February and March, 1948.

In addition, we have expended on capital expenditures on our highways \$55,486,239 and as I have indicated before every cent of these expenditures has been paid and we do not owe a single dollar on them.

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL, REFORM INSTITUTIONS AND TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

Time does not permit me to elaborate upon the magnificent job being done by the Attorney-General in a large and difficult department. The improvement in crime suppression agencies alone would justify extended reference, as would the work of reformation of the Department of Reform Institutions among old and young offenders. The development

work of the Department of Travel and Publicity also deserves mention. These and other departments will be dealt with by their respective ministers in the debate which will follow and I shall not further refer to them here.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND LABOUR

The Department of the Provincial Secretary is now a great secretarial department which is doing immensely valuable work in co-ordination and administration. Under this department comes the important work of the Research Council.

The Department of Labour ranks small in the amount of its estimates, but very large in the service it is rendering.

RELIEF OF THE BURDEN OF TAXATION ON REAL ESTATE

The removal of unfair taxation on real estate is a matter in which this Government is very greatly concerned. In my Budget Speech of 1944, I made extended reference to real estate taxation and the cost of education. In that first year in which this Government was in power preliminary steps were taken to remedy the situation. Since that time in succeeding years many advances have been made towards a solution of the problem. This year a Provincial-Municipal Conference is being held to examine into the present situation. This, therefore, is an appropriate time to make some reference to the same. The main source of income of our municipalities is from taxation on real estate. In the past the result has been that the costs of many services were either charged against real estate or else were either not performed at all or were improperly performed. One of the basic reasons for the assumption by the province of 50 per cent. of school taxes was in order to transfer some of the municipal burden to broader taxing fields. In 1943 the total school grants made by the province to the School Boards was \$8,351,824. In 1947 the amount was \$28,872,000. For the coming year the total amount of school grants paid by the Government to the School Boards of Ontario will be the sum of \$33,200,000, an increase of \$4,328,000 over last year. It is quite apparent that if we revert to the system of grants which we had in the province in 1943 and retain the same type of services as obtains today, the additional burden on the real estate owner in Ontario would be, this year, the sum of \$24,843,176. In 1943 the total grants to municipal roads was \$3,589,480. In the year 1948-49 the amount will be \$15,990,000. In these two items alone it will be seen that if the old grants still obtained and the municipalities and School Boards were to maintain the same type of services as today the additional cost to them would be a total of \$37,248,696.

Since the conclusion of the war, our municipalities have been faced with rising costs because of increased prices for material and services of all kinds and also due to the fact that a backlog of work accumulated during the war years as of sheer necessity had to be done at the present time. The result is that municipal expenditures, presently, have not decreased. It is quite probable that a peak in municipal expenditures has been reached and that from now on they will tend to recede. In the meantime, the costs of other services which might have become an increasing charge on municipalities have been contributed to by this Government and this has tended to keep these charges down. For instance, grants have been increased to public libraries. Reference has been made to hospitals, which are municipal in their origin. The grants to public ward beds have tended in these days of rising costs to alleviate the almost intolerable burden which would have been thrown on the municipalities if this course had not been taken. It is hoped that the steps which are now being taken will stop the upward trend of hospital costs and that the curve from now on will be downward. It can therefore be said that, in these days of tremendously mounting costs for services of all kinds, the upward trend of municipal costs is at a point of stabilization and from now on we may look to municipal tax reductions.

After a lapse of four years it is now possible to reduce to figures, the actual assistance to our municipalities because of the assumption by the Government of costs which have heretofore been largely municipal. These figures can be given for every municipality in Ontario but the following are some very interesting examples of representative municipalities. These figures are based upon the assumption that present day services were being performed and costs incurred with the system and percentage of grants which applied in 1943 when this Government came into power.

GRANTS PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO TO SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES

IN THE YEAR 1942, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1943

	<i>Toronto</i>	<i>Brantford</i>	<i>Orillia</i>	<i>Kingston</i>	<i>Amabel Township Bruce County</i>
Department of Education:					
Legislative Grants Public, Separate, Secondary and Vocational Schools.....	\$545,965	\$39,197	\$8,912	\$41,735	\$6,313
Public Libraries.....	2,519	209	204	209	85
Department of Health:					
Poliomyelitis patients in Municipal Hospitals	1,771	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Health Unit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal Disease.....	.....	.....	no record	.....	.....
School Dental Services.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....
Department of Municipal Affairs:					
One Mill Subsidy.....	876,934	27,132	4,949	20,079	942
Total Grants.....	<u>\$1,427,189</u>	<u>\$66,538</u>	<u>\$14,302</u>	<u>\$62,023</u>	<u>\$7,340</u>
Assessment-dollars.....	876,933,941	27,132,075	4,949,726	20,079,029	941,810
Grants in Terms of Mills.....	1.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	7.8

IN THE YEAR 1947, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1948

Department of Education:					
Legislative Grants Public, Separate, Secondary and Vocational Schools.....	\$3,480,467	\$179,343	\$64,429	\$169,553	\$18,323
Public Libraries.....	37,500	2,146	805	3,355	277
Department of Health:					
Poliomyelitis patients in Municipal Hospitals	23,535	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Health Unit.....	.....	9,743	.....	.....	958
Venereal Disease.....	.....	.....	952	.....	.....
School Dental Services.....	.....	.....	245	.....	22
Department of Highways:					
Grants re Gas Tax.....	896,679	30,096	9,626	22,753	.....
Department of Municipal Affairs:					
One Mill Subsidy.....	896,679	30,096	5,515	22,753	993
Total Grants.....	<u>\$5,334,860</u>	<u>\$251,424</u>	<u>\$81,572</u>	<u>\$218,414</u>	<u>\$20,573</u>
Assessment-dollars.....	896,678,589	30,096,180	5,604,281	22,753,280	993,074
Grants in Terms of Mills.....	5.9	8.4	14.6	9.6	20.7
<i>Increase in Grants:</i>					
Amount.....	\$3,907,671	\$184,886	\$67,270	\$156,391	\$13,233
In Terms of Mills.....	4.3	5.9	11.7	6.5	12.9

The above figures do not include such items as hospital grants, which were doubled for 1943. Library grants also greatly increased, and other assistance. It is plain from the foregoing that, without regard to these additional items, in the case of the City of Toronto, if the same services were being performed as now with the old system of grants, the tax rate would be 4.3 mills higher and there would be increases in the tax rates of municipalities comparable to Brantford, Orillia, Kings-

ton and Amabel Township along the lines of the figures which I have just given.

As regards our mining municipalities, all of the above assistance has been extended and more. The income of these municipalities is closely related to the profits of mining companies. There has been a very great variation in recent years. The revenue of these municipalities has been stabilized at an amount approximately double that of the statutory rate, with a minimum guarantee

for a period of five years at this high level. This year in the estimates is the sum of \$180,000 for this stabilizing subsidy.

ONE MILL SUBSIDY TO MUNICIPALITIES

I have to announce that it is the intention of the Government to continue to pay the usual one mill subsidy to every municipality in the province; such subsidy to be based on the general assessment. I have therefore placed in the estimates under Vote No. 121 of the Department of Municipal Affairs, the sum required, being estimated as \$3,325,000.

These signal accomplishments are the results of good government succeeding through the exercise of a wise economy. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, "the exercise of a wise economy". For in the performance of what I have just recited, the credit of the province has been kept at the highest rating. There is good reason for this satisfactory state of affairs. As I have already said, not only have we done all of the things which I have recited but we have reduced our debt by over \$27,000,000.

This impressive betterment in the financial position of the province is without parallel in our financial history. This, you will agree, warrants the statement: "We have builded upon a firm financial foundation." Not only have we preserved and enhanced the public credit of the province, we have improved private credit; for public credit and private credit are inter-related, the one depending upon the other. In making full use of our productive resources, material as well as human, we are mindful of the problems of public finance which we are handling. I shall discuss the problems briefly.

Our great plans for the expansion of Ontario involve the use of our credit. One has only to read the past budget speeches to see that we have arrived at a point which we have anticipated

and planned for. As a province, we intend to pay as much of our own provincial capital commitments for roads, public buildings, rural hydro extensions and other matters as we can from ordinary revenues. We have kept our net debt strictly in hand. We show a large reduction over our period in office. This policy we intend to follow, with the effect that our provincial guarantee becomes yearly more valuable. Our plans, however, call for raising very large sums of money through hydro and subsidiaries, partly of course on the soundness of the schemes themselves, but subject to our valuable provincial guarantee. We also must take care of our own provincial refundings because, although we do not incur any new debt, we have an old debt maturing annually. The developmental projects now in progress will cover a period of approximately fifteen years, until 1963, but will bear most heavily upon us in the next four years, up to the end of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission's year on October 31, 1952. During this period we shall need approximately \$210,000,000 for our own refundings, and about \$350,000,000 of new money for developmental projects, of which approximately \$275,000,000 will be for hydro, the balance for housing, Ontario Northland Railway and other subsidiaries. These huge plans are faced with confidence. They are an anticipated part of our post-war plans, which we have been working on since 1943.

I point out that our refundings would have been for us to take care of in any event. With the Government's financial position very strong, and with the economy of the province expanding and becoming wealthier yearly, this presents no insurmountable difficulties. The balance of the money required for the next 4 years, of approximately \$350,000,000, is for great self-liquidating projects which should not cost the taxpayers of the province, as such, a single dollar. In other words, we are using our credit in the form of guaranties to enable subsidiary bodies

to borrow the money which will be repaid from the income of the works which are created. Our present capacity to pay will be continually increasing, because of the sound investment and developmental programme which I have outlined, for the greater the productivity of industry the higher will be the level of prosperity and well-being of the whole community. The Government is determined to exert every effort to afford encouragement to industry in the building of a prosperous future for our people and, to the attainment of this goal, the Government hopes and intends to give courageous and continuing leadership. We shall keep our credit clean and bright. On the successful carrying out of our programme rests the future of our province. On the practicability and the soundness of the plans we have formulated, we stake the political future of this Government.

I shall now turn briefly to some tax reductions and measures of a remedial character. First, an amendment to The Corporations Tax Act will be introduced:

1. The rate of tax on insurance premiums of every kind, life, fire, casualty, etc., will be reduced to 2 per cent., the rate applicable in other provinces.
2. An amendment to The Corporations Tax Act will give, as an incentive to companies engaged in exploration and production of natural resources, particularly natural gas, petroleum and precious and semi-precious minerals, a special deduction from taxable income equal to the amounts expended by such companies for exploration, drilling and mining which they undertake in Ontario.
3. The Mining Tax Act will be amended allowing as an exemption any tax up to \$250 payable as a royalty on production of natural gas. The effect of this amendment will be to exempt entirely most

of the small producers, and it will encourage them to further efforts in the exploration and development of natural gas wells.

NO NEW TAXATION

For the coming fiscal year I know that the House will receive with satisfaction the announcement that there will be no new taxation. The comments which I made last year with relation to personal income tax are good for this coming year as well. The words which I said last year I reaffirm now, "In these days of high living costs, where in many cases there is still a great gap between the take-home pay of wage-earners and the amount of real income necessary to raise a family, educate the children and ensure a decent standard of living, income taxes which begin at such a point in a man's income as to trench upon the necessities of life, must be abolished. There should be a sweeping reduction in personal income tax rates."

As was said last year, we propose to offer no impediment to drastic income tax reductions by the Dominion Government; rather, we intend to co-operate and assist the Dominion authorities in bringing about much needed tax relief. Therefore, I shall, during the present session, introduce a bill authorizing the suspension of The Income Tax Act of Ontario for the fiscal year 1948-49.

BUDGET FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1948-1949:

With your permission, I now place on the records of the House the Budget forecast of Ordinary Revenue, Ordinary Expenditure, Capital Receipts, Capital Payments and Summary for the fiscal year April 1, 1948, to March 31, 1949, and forecast of surplus of ordinary account of \$262,979.

BUDGET FORECAST OF ORDINARY REVENUE

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1948—MARCH 31, 1949

<i>Department</i>	<i>Gross Ordinary Revenue</i>		<i>Application of Revenue to Expenditure</i>		<i>Net Ordinary Revenue</i>	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Agriculture.....	1,043,000.00				1,043,000.00	
Attorney-General.....	1,403,000.00		257,800.00		1,145,200.00	
Education.....	110,000.00				110,000.00	
Health.....	2,011,000.00		23,200.00		1,987,800.00	
Highways:						
Main Office and Branch.....	10,000.00				10,000.00	
Gasoline Tax Branch.....	45,500,000.00				45,500,000.00	
Miscellaneous Permits Branch.....	110,000.00				110,000.00	
Motor Vehicles Branch.....	13,500,000.00				13,500,000.00	
	59,120,000.00				59,120,000.00	
Insurance.....	251,000.00				251,000.00	
Labour.....	179,000.00		9,000.00		170,000.00	
Lands and Forests.....	10,887,000.00				10,887,000.00	
Mines.....	2,408,000.00		8,000.00		2,400,000.00	
Municipal Affairs.....	200,000.00				200,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	610,000.00				610,000.00	
Provincial Treasurer:						
Main Office—Subsidy.....	3,155,000.00				3,155,000.00	
Interest.....	71,200.00				71,200.00	
Liquor Authority Transfer Fees.....	600,000.00				600,000.00	
Liquor Control Board.....	26,000,000.00				26,000,000.00	
Controller of Revenue:						
Succession Duty.....	15,000,000.00				15,000,000.00	
Corporation Tax.....	50,000,000.00				50,000,000.00	
Race Tracks.....	2,200,000.00				2,200,000.00	
Security Transfer Tax.....	750,000.00				750,000.00	
Land Transfer Tax.....	700,000.00				700,000.00	
Law Stamps.....	450,000.00				450,000.00	
Motion Picture Censorship and Theatre Inspection Branch.....	198,000.00				198,000.00	
Province of Ontario Savings Office.....	425,300.00		425,300.00			
Office of Athletics Commissioner.....	14,000.00		14,000.00			
	99,563,500.00		439,300.00		99,124,200.00	
Public Works.....	41,000.00		3,000.00		38,000.00	
Reform Institutions.....	1,897,000.00		1,281,300.00		615,700.00	
Miscellaneous.....	75,000.00				75,000.00	
Public Debt, Interest, Exchange, etc.....	5,410,200.00		5,410,200.00			
	185,208,700.00		7,431,800.00		177,776,900.00	

BUDGET FORECAST OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1948—MARCH 31, 1949

<i>Department</i>	<i>Gross Ordinary Expenditure</i>		<i>Application of Revenue to Expenditure</i>		<i>Net Ordinary Expenditure</i>	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Agriculture.....	7,850,920.00				7,850,920.00	
Attorney-General.....	6,250,490.00		257,800.00		5,992,690.00	
Education.....	44,221,000.00				44,221,000.00	
Health.....	21,924,800.00		23,200.00		21,901,600.00	
Highways.....	31,000,000.00				31,000,000.00	
Insurance.....	96,700.00				96,700.00	
Labour.....	868,992.00		9,000.00		859,992.00	
Lands and Forests.....	8,200,000.00				8,200,000.00	
Lieutenant-Governor.....	14,000.00				14,000.00	
Mines.....	757,700.00		8,000.00		749,700.00	
Municipal Affairs.....	3,980,000.00				3,980,000.00	
Planning and Development.....	606,845.00				606,845.00	
Prime Minister.....	45,355.00				45,355.00	
Provincial Auditor.....	183,000.00				183,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	1,525,700.00				1,525,700.00	
Provincial Treasurer.....	2,324,850.00		439,300.00		1,885,550.00	
Public Welfare.....	16,934,519.00				16,934,519.00	
Public Works.....	2,500,000.00		3,000.00		2,497,000.00	
Reform Institutions.....	5,699,900.00		1,281,300.00		4,418,600.00	
Travel and Publicity.....	475,950.00				475,950.00	
Miscellaneous.....	75,000.00				75,000.00	
Public Debt—Interest, Exchange, etc.....	23,847,400.00		5,410,200.00		18,437,200.00	
Sinking Fund Instalments and Railway Aid Certificates.....	5,562,600.00				5,562,600.00	
	<u>184,945,721.00</u>		<u>7,431,800.00</u>		<u>177,513,921.00</u>	

BUDGET FORECAST OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1948—MARCH 31, 1949

<i>Department</i>	<i>Gross Capital Receipts</i>		<i>Application of Receipts to Payments</i>		<i>Net Capital Receipts</i>	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Agriculture.....	2,000.00				2,000.00	
Highways.....	5,000.00				5,000.00	
Labour.....	4,000,000.00				4,000,000.00	
Lands and Forests.....	250,000.00				250,000.00	
Mines.....	50,000.00				50,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	2,438,750.00				2,438,750.00	
Provincial Treasurer.....	26,260,600.00				26,260,600.00	
Public Welfare.....	21,249,120.00		21,249,120.00			
Miscellaneous.....	75,000.00				75,000.00	
	<u>54,330,470.00</u>		<u>21,249,120.00</u>		<u>33,081,350.00</u>	

BUDGET FORECAST OF CAPITAL PAYMENTS

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1948—MARCH 31, 1949

<i>Department</i>	<i>Gross Capital Payments</i>		<i>Application of Receipts to Payments</i>		<i>Net Capital Payments</i>	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Agriculture.....	250,000.00				250,000.00	
Highways.....	26,000,000.00				26,000,000.00	
Labour.....	4,000,000.00				4,000,000.00	
Provincial Secretary.....	1,300,000.00				1,300,000.00	
Provincial Treasurer.....	12,258,500.00				12,258,500.00	
Public Welfare.....	21,249,120.00		21,249,120.00			
Public Works.....	7,250,000.00				7,250,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	75,000.00				75,000.00	
	<u>72,382,620.00</u>		<u>21,249,120.00</u>		<u>51,133,500.00</u>	

SUMMARY

BUDGET FORECAST

APRIL 1, 1948—MARCH 31, 1949

Net Ordinary Revenue.....	\$177,776,900.00
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure (before providing for Sinking Funds and Maturing Railway Aid Certificates).....	171,951,321.00
Surplus (before providing for Sinking Funds and Railway Aid Certificates).....	\$5,825,579.00
Less: Provision for Sinking Funds and Railway Aid Certificates.....	5,562,600.00
Surplus Forecast.....	<u>\$ 262,979.00</u>

Up to this point, Mr. Speaker, my remarks have been directed to providing a comprehensive account of the Government's stewardship, together with an outline of future policies formulated by this administration. My remarks, concerned as they have been with the problems of provincial finance, were, quite naturally, expressed in terms of money. I should like, Mr. Speaker, for a few minutes to direct the thoughts of honourable members to a mental picture of what our investment and developmental programme holds in store for the people of Ontario. Let us look upon the human side of the scene.

Instead of dollars let us visualize our expenditures as investments in human betterment. The security is ample—the certain rewards will be mass gains for all our people. Look upon the expenditures for highways as efforts to create new arteries of communication permitting the convenient movement of our people and channelling the fruits of their labours from remoter parts of the

province to the market places and points of distribution easily accessible to consumers; avenues of travel to encourage the inflow of tourists and visitors from the United States as well as from the other eight provinces of Canada attracted by our hospitable towns, countryside and places rich in historic interest and scenic beauty. Our Hydro-Electric plans for expansion are designed to ensure an adequate supply of power to overtake and satisfy the ever-increasing requirements due to the stepped-up tempo of our economic growth. The labour saving devices made available through a supply of electrical power will go a long way towards bettering farm life. The formulation and initiation of a programme calculated to carry us safely through uncertain and changing economic circumstances will make for better farms, better equipped farm buildings; more homes; improved housing conditions; modern schools; additional and adequate hospital accommodation. All of

these may be counted as the hoped-for results of our investment and developmental plans.

From the very first day on which this Government took office, the policy of the administration has been and today is, one based on a high resolve to improve the living conditions, the standards of life, of every man, woman and child in the province. The programme of improvement and development formulated by this administration, the details of which I have given you but a glimpse, is designed to carry the blessings of good government to every home—mansion or cottage—in this province. No one can dispute the truth of this statement. Few will quarrel with our objectives. Some may differ with the ways and means with which

we plan to accomplish the goals which I have today attempted to set before you. Once these plans have been approved by this Legislature, I invite and urge each and every citizen of this great Province of Ontario to give wholehearted support to make the fiscal year 1948-49 one of signal achievement.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 4.50 of the clock p.m.

ERRATUM

<i>Page</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Correction</i>
319	1	7	7 from bottom	Substitute "failed" for "they led"
319	2	7	10	Substitute "whole" for "old"
319	2	7	last	Substitute "dominion" for "municipal"
321	1	1	4	Substitute "left out" for "laughed"
321	1	1	9	Delete "non" from "non-political"
322	2	1	3	Substitute "many" for "my"
325	2		4 from bottom	Substitute "feudal" for "few high"
327	1		5	Substitute "crisis" for "price"
328	1	2	last	Substitute "Peace" for last word "people"

Vol. II, No. 21



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Monday, April 5, 1948

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

MINING TAX ACT

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

MILK CONTROL ACT

MR. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Milk Control Act of 1948, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, is it the intention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) to say something about this bill?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, I prefer to do that on second reading. It is a very simple bill.

MR. MacLEOD: Thank you.

FUEL SUPPLY ACT

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Fuel Supply Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) would give us a short explanation of this bill?

HON. MR. FROST: The Mining Tax Act?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, the one the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) just introduced.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, the amendments to The Mining Tax Act are those which were outlined in the budget of Friday. The principal amendment is in relation to the tax on natural gas. At the present time there is a small tax on natural gas, and the effect of the amendment is to remove any tax up to \$250, which takes all the little drillers and producers out of the picture.

ASSESSMENT ACT

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Assessment Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Public Lands Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

FORESTRY ACT

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Forestry Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

INSURANCE ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend The Insurance Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

INCOME TAX SUSPENSION ACT

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled The Income Tax Suspension Act (Ontario) 1948, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) would explain why this legislation is necessary?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, in 1937 or thereabouts, there was introduced into, and passed in this Legisla-

ture, the Income Tax Act—I am not just sure of the actual name; but in any event, by the Wartime Suspension Agreement Act, which was passed, I believe, in the Spring of 1942, the operation of that statute was suspended.

The agreement came to an end on March 31, 1947, and automatically that Act would have been revised again but for the Act of last year, which suspended the operation for last year, and the effect of this present Act is to further suspend that Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before Orders of the Day, I beg leave to present to the House the report of the Department of Public Works, Ontario, for the 12 months ending March 31, 1947.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 1st Order.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, third reading of Bill No. 121, An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move third reading of Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 2nd Order.

STATUTE LABOUR ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 2nd Order, third reading of Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act. Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 3rd Order.

ACT RESPECTING SKI-TOWS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, third reading of Bill No. 123, An Act respecting Ski-Tows. Mr. Welsh.

HON. G. ARTHUR WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 123, An Act respecting Ski-Tows.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 4th Order.

CITY OF LONDON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, third reading of Bill No. 18, An Act respecting the City of London. Mr. Patrick.

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex, North): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 18, An Act respecting the City of London.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 5th Order.

HAMILTON ST. ANDREW'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, third reading of Bill No. 19, An Act respecting The Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society. Mr. Elliott.

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton, East): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 19, An Act respecting The Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 6th Order.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, third reading of Bill No. 30, An Act respecting The Canadian National Exhibition Association. Mr. Murphy.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 30, An Act respecting The Canadian National Exhibition Association.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 22nd Order.

THE MINING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Mining Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, before we proceed with the committee stage of this bill, I might give a little explanation to hon. members of this House.

This bill was introduced two or three weeks ago. In part, it contains some very routine amendments to the Mining Act. However, Section 160 contained in this very voluminous amendment, is a complete revision of the mining rules, and Section 160 contains no less than 413 sub-sections. It is a very, very lengthy, and a very important section.

Mr. Chairman, as a result of the requests which were made on second reading of this bill some weeks ago, an informal committee was set up, consisting of all hon. members of this House who were interested. The committee met in the Mines library, and we held three or four sessions, and the whole subject was gone over with experts of the Mining Department.

I must say to hon. members of this House, there are many of these sections contained herein which are highly technical, and I would not profess—and I do not think any hon. member of this House would profess—to be an expert and to have other than just a general knowledge and understanding of these sub-sections.

However, I will say we had the advantage of having Mr. Rickaby, the Deputy-Minister of Mines, who is a highly-trained official, also Mr. Tower, the Chief Mines Inspector, and Mr. Sinclair, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Mines, who was, in his day, the Chief Mines Inspector. These gentlemen have had great experience in the whole field of mining operations.

In addition, we had some hon. members of this House among them the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin), who has worked as a practical miner

in some of the mines in the north country, as a hoistman.

We have had a number of letters in the course of the last two or three weeks, from labour unions relative to one feature or another in connection with this Act, and I would say, Mr. Chairman, that the Act was gone into with all the thoroughness that could be given to it by a body of laymen, and I think that we have given all the proposed amendments very thorough consideration.

We had at that time a memorandum prepared setting out all the amendments to Section 160, which is the real “\$64-section,” and in that we have marked the sections which particularly applied to the Paymaster Mine disaster, and each one of those sections was considered separately.

Perhaps I should say to the hon. members of the House,—repeating what I said on second reading of this bill—this Act is the result of very careful consideration which has been given over a period of some months, in fact, some years, in connection with the whole matter of mines’ regulations.

First of all, we had the advantage of the ordinary revisions of the Act which take place every six or seven years; we had the advantage of the Paymaster Mines Committee, under the chairmanship of Dean Young and some leading scientists, who considered the whole matter of the Paymaster Mine disaster, which, as the hon. members of the House will recall, resulted from the breaking of a rope in that mine some two years ago.

We sent out several hundred copies of this Act to every mine and every mine manager, and I think there were some 200 copies sent out to labour unions, some six or seven months ago, and consideration has been given, I think, to every representation which has been made.

Some of the representations were received after the local committee ceased to sit. Local committees were formed in

every mining camp in Ontario; finally they were consolidated into one committee in Toronto, and they considered the whole matter.

The bill introduced in the House has been considered by hon. members interested in this particular Act.

Mr. Chairman, we have to look at this Act from this standpoint; after all, we are laymen; there are many things in this Act which would involve a very great deal of study to understand the technicalities and technical points thoroughly. I think our position is to make sure the Department of Mines has exercised its very best judgment in getting together and taking the advice of the very best technical advisers available. I can assure the hon. members of the House I am satisfied this has been done, and I hope the members of the informal committee who attended its meetings are also satisfied that those who work in the mines of Ontario, in occupations which sometimes are hazardous, are receiving the benefit of the very best protection which can be given to them. I want the hon. members of the House and the members of that committee to feel such is the case.

Mr. Chairman, there is no disposition to hurry the passage of this bill. If there are sections which require further explanation, or points upon which hon. members are not completely satisfied, it is quite easy for us to let this section stand over for further consideration.

However, I think we have reached a position where, unless there are some exceptional cases, we can come to an agreement on the whole situation.

As a result of meetings had, there have been a number of amended bills distributed. I think those who attended the committee meetings have copies of the amended bills, together with a memorandum setting out the changes. For the benefit of the hon. members I will say there have been some changes made, some not particularly extensive, but, nevertheless, all are important in their own way.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Chairman, before we proceed I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) if he will agree to what was suggested at the special meetings; that was to consider the bill not so much by sub-sections, but page by page. That is, the chairman will read out the sections, but in these unofficial meetings we felt it might be better to consider the bill page by page, which would expedite the handling of it. If we consider all of the sub-sections, it might take us considerable time in this committee, but page by page, it gives the hon. members an opportunity to bring up any point they may think of interest on any section on a particular page.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I stated during the informal meetings of the committee, that next year we would set up a mining committee in the House, the same as the committee on agriculture or the committee on education. We will have a mining committee which can be convened to consider these very important and very highly-technical sections, in the event of anything arising. Personally I think that would be a great advance, if we had something of that sort, and the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) has authorized me to say that such a committee will be set up.

In regard to the other point raised by the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett): Section 160 is an enormous section; it covers, I suppose—

MR. GRUMMETT: 90 pages.

HON. MR. FROST: —80 pages. It has a very large number of sub-sections.

In the ordinary course, Section 160 would be called, and it would mean that the whole sub-section would come up for discussion at one time, which would be an absurdity.

The committee discussed this matter and decided when we reached Section 160, the Chairman could call "page 17, page 18, page 19," and so on, which would obviate the necessity of calling

each individual sub-section. If any hon. member is interested in any sub-section which appears on any page, it may be dealt with as it arises.

On Section 1.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would it not be better, Mr. Chairman, to take them in order, one, two, three, four, five and so on, until we reach the large section? I think we had better do that, because one runs into another.

HON. MR. FROST: I think under the rules we have to. The chairman has to call the sections in order, but in relation to Section 160, it contains so many sub-sections, we thought it would be better to call the page. However, sections 1 to 13 may be called.

Sections 1 to 13 inclusive approved.

HON. MR. FROST: Now, Mr. Chairman, will you call the pages?

On page 6.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, on page 6 under "Hours of Labour Underground"—perhaps I am incorrect, but I had a feeling that was going to be deleted, Mr. Chairman, and given over to the jurisdiction of the Department of Labour.

HON. MR. FROST: The entire Section 153, running down to the centre of page 8, was a matter which was debated in committee. I have some amendments to suggest, but I am quite prepared to agree to having this section stand over if the hon. members prefer it. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is not here today, and I would like to have him here for any debate in connection with this.

The situation in connection with Section 153 is this: This section was passed a great many years ago, before there was any 8-hour legislation in Ontario, and I must admit I am doubtful of the necessity of this section. It seems to me it should fall under the general labour laws of the province, and there is no longer any necessity for it.

Does the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) move the deletion of this section?

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I would be guided by what has been said here by the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost), and wait until the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is in his place.

HON. MR. FROST: I have certain amendments to suggest in connection with this.

On page 7 you will notice sub-section "a" at the top of the page. I suggest an amendment to strike out all of the words of this section after "holiday."

Amendment approved.

HON. MR. FROST: In sub-section 2 (b) to strike out all the words of that sub-section, after "hours," and to strike out all the words after the word "shaft."

Amendments approved.

On page 8, that which would be sub-section 4, to be struck out entirely. That, in effect, leaves the section as it was before these revisions were attempted, and this would also strike out the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in those "great emergencies," to which reference is made in sub-section 4, but which have never occurred, and which appear to us to be superfluous.

We could amend the section to that extent, leaving it exactly as it was, with the exception of sub-section 4, and the matter could be allowed to stand, if any hon. member prefers that.

We are anxious to do nothing to interfere with the protection to the working man, and if you think it would be better to allow this section to stand just as it was before these revisions were attempted, I am prepared to do that.

In the alternative, if some of the hon. members would prefer to have the section repealed entirely, I would be prepared to take advice from the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) on that point.

I am now in the hands of the hon. members.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I think this is a very important section. I have received several communications from different union organizations in my riding. My riding is one of those vitally affected by mining operations, and I have received several communications in which the union organizations protest the incorporation of the 8-hour day extending from the time the men arrive at their place of work. In other words, their desire is the old "collar-to-collar" arrangement. The union representatives urge that nothing be put into the Act which provides for a man's time to start it should be from the time he arrives at his place of employment, that is, at the minehead or the shaft head, and not at the time he might arrive at the face of the workings, where he may be employed. It may take him a half an hour or three-quarters of an hour to reach the working face.

I am not exactly sure which would be the better procedure, but I am rather of the opinion if we left this section out altogether it would be more satisfactory to the working men.

This Act was drafted many years ago, prior to the time of certain regulations laid down by the Department of Labour. The Act at that time had to have certain regulations incorporated in it which would protect the health and working ability of the men.

At that time there was no such thing as an 8-hour day, and-so-forth. That was why these regulations were put in, more or less as health and safety measures.

Other Acts have taken over that job, and to incorporate this section in the Act, would cause the working men in the mining areas to feel we are giving an opportunity to the mine operators to say, "Well, here it is in the Act; you will have to commence your working period from the time you reach the working face."

The majority of contracts—practically all of them in my area—have a "collar-

to-collar" provision. It is the fear of some of the union representatives that to carry this provision over into the new Act will destroy what they have already won, and for that reason, Mr. Chairman, I would prefer to hear what the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has to say, and also the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), and perhaps we can argue this question at a later date.

HON. MR. FROST: Let us withhold the section then. It is on the bottom of page 6, on page 7, and at the top of page 8.

MR. GRUMMETT: All of the portion sub-titled "Hours of Labour Underground."

HON. MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, although the section is going to be held over, I would like to get some clarification from the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) as to why he made these particular amendments. I would have thought if he was going to leave them in the Act, those are the very sections which ought to remain. What is the logic of making the amendments proposed?

HON. MR. FROST: In the first place, when the original amendments were introduced, to bring this section into line with the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, it, as you know, allowed some latitude in the 8-hour provision. I think the Act now is interpreted that you must not exceed 48 hours in a week, but various industries are not held too strictly to the hours which are worked, provided they do not exceed 120 hours in a year, overtime.

This was introduced as a safety measure, and I think it was the feeling of the committee that 8 hours was the safety limit which a man could work underground, and there should be no lee-way from that. If we are going to keep to that, we have to revert back to Section 2 as originally proposed, and

not allow a man to work 48 hours underground, working 10 hours on certain days.

However, let it stand over, and we can see what will be done.

Pages 6 and 7 (as amended) approved.

Page 8 (except the first three paragraphs) to 16 inclusive approved.

On page 17.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, in regard to that page, I would like to propose an amendment in addition to paragraph "C" of Section 5. This was originally proposed by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin).

I move that a new section "C" be added, to read:

"Suitable metal containers for the temporary disposal of inflammable refuse such as scrap paper, oily waste, rags and other similar materials, shall be provided at all shaft stations, underground shops, lunch rooms and buildings or enclosures necessary for the housing of machinery or equipment or stores, and such containers shall be regularly emptied and the material so accumulated brought to the surface and disposed of in a suitable manner."

Page 17 (as amended) approved.

On page 18.

HON. MR. FROST: I see a minor change is proposed, in connection with sub-section 16 and 17. They should be transposed, so that 17 becomes 16 and 16 becomes 17.

Page 18 (as amended) and 19 approved.

On page 20.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, on sub-section 24; we had some discussion at the committee meeting about the exits for storage rooms for explosives. I think it was suggested that the storage rooms for explosives be arranged so there would be two exits.

HON. MR. FROST: We did discuss that, but the practical features of it were

almost impossible. In some cases, as the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) knows, an explosive storage house may not be any more than sort of a vault, not larger than the table in the chamber, therefore, a second door was not practicable at all.

On the other hand, if the place where explosives are stored is much larger, it might be practicable to have the doors, but to put that into the Act might lead to confusion, and therefore, as the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) will recall, we dropped it.

I think the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) mentioned that at the time, but we felt it would not be practicable to do it.

Pages 20 to 31 inclusive approved.

On page 32.

MR. CARLIN: Mr. Chairman, page 32, sub-section 83. I know it is going to be rather difficult to find what is "dangerous zone," but I am just wondering if some thought should not be given to that.

HON. MR. FROST: Where is that?

MR. CARLIN: Page 32, sub-section 83. It states here "Dangerous places would be in connection with the igniting of fuses, and after the blasting." There are many other dangerous places underground which could be easily designated as "dangerous places."

HON. HAROLD SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): On sub-section 83?

MR. CARLIN: No, it is above 83. It is sub-section 80, on page 32. It refers to the fact that no one man work alone when setting off a blast. There are other places underground which are equally as dangerous as blasting sites, and I wonder if we could not designate those places.

I know it would be rather difficult. That was agreed upon in the committee, but there are certain dangerous places underground. In proof of that, we had an accident in Kirkland Lake Gold, to

which I think I drew the attention of the House, where a man was seriously injured while working alone, and was only by accident discovered in the chute.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I recognize and appreciate the point my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) has raised, but the situation is that in committee it was suggested that perhaps it could be made a rule underground that men should always travel in pairs, at least, that is, there would be two men present at all times.

When we began to discuss it from a practical standpoint it was completely out of the picture; it was impossible. There was a discussion on different operations which are carried on underground, which are quite safe and quite proper for one man to perform alone. I remember the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Sinclair, giving several instances of that.

The problem gets down designing a place which is more dangerous than the ordinary place. In the Act they have attempted to do that. In blasting operations, for instance, according to sub-section 2, the men must be together. There cannot be any deviation from that, but there are lots of places where deviation is not only permissible, but is common sense and reasonable.

We in committee considered that matter very fully, and I would say at the moment it is beyond human ingenuity to provide more protection than we have in this one. I would say to the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) that as study has been given to this, let the matter stand, and if there are places where any member can devise and describe situations where two men should be together, if you advise the department, they will give it consideration. There is, as you know, a regulation section in this section itself which permits the Chief Mines Inspector to make regulations, and we will certainly give consideration to any suggestion which may be made not only by any hon. member of this House, but anybody else who could suggest anything in that

relation which would give more protection than we have at the present time.

Pages 33 to 45, inclusive, approved.
On page 46.

HON. MR. FROST: Sub-section 153, top of page 46, I move that the present section be sub-section (a).

Then sub-section (b):

"Except in case of emergency, no one shall speak to the hoistman while the hoist is in motion, and a sign to this effect, plainly visible to anyone approaching the hoist controls, shall be kept posted at all times."

Page 46, with amendments, approved.
Page 47.

HON. MR. FROST: Section 162; I move the word "level" be changed to the word "lever."

Page 47 approved as amended.

Pages 48 to 65, inclusive, approved.
Page 66.

HON. MR. FROST: I move in sub-section 270 (c), the word "when" in front of the "number of broken wires" be deleted.

Page 66, approved as amended.

Pages 68 to 78, inclusive, approved.
Page 79.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, sub-section 319 (a); in the fifth line of the figures there, I move the figure "30, 301" be struck out and "30,001" substituted. It is an obvious misprint.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT: Mr. Minister, were you not intending to give a heading just before section 308, entitled "Transformer?"

HON. MR. FROST: That will go in automatically.

Page 79, approved as amended.

Pages 80 to 92, inclusive, approved.
Page 93.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, sub-section 395 (b); I move at the commencement of the paragraph the following words be added: "All control

devices designed to afford short-circuit."

Page 93, approved as amended.

Pages 94 to 103, inclusive, approved.

Sections 14 to 19, inclusive, approved.

On Section 20:

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I am not rising to speak on Section 20, but I would like to say a word or two before the bill is finally disposed of. I realize we are going to come back to it again, and that we are going to get expert opinions from the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). After the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) finishes, it is not always easy to get a word in, so possibly the time to speak is now.

I would just like to say, as one of the members who sat in that committee, it was a very gratifying experience, and I want to very warmly commend the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) for giving such hon. members of this House as were interested, the opportunity of sitting down with the technical experts and discussing this very comprehensive Mining Act.

I would like also to commend the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) for the suggestion he put forward in the committee, and repeated in this House, that a permanent committee on mining will be added to the standing committees of this Legislature, but I think it would be most unfortunate if the Mining Committee operated in the same way as the Labour Committee of this Legislature operates—a committee which is set up every year, but which has not met once in two years. That really is a scandalous state of affairs. I hope, now that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has given his assent to the establishment of this Mining Committee, the miners' unions and the operators will be made aware of the fact that this committee exists and that the leaders of the miners' unions and the mine operators will feel free to come before that committee when

the House is in session and make proposals for improving The Mining Act.

I am satisfied, and I am sure all other members of the committee are satisfied, that it is the desire of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) and the technical experts in his department to give the Province of Ontario the best mining act in the Dominion. I am quite satisfied of that. But, after all, the men who work underground learn from their own experience of things that can be done to strengthen and improve the safety measures and devices that operate underground, and if, as I suggest, the unions which took the trouble to make representations to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) are informed that this committee has come into being, and they may at each session appear to make their representations for improvement in the Act, I feel that will be a great step forward.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I want to say again, in my opinion, the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) has done a real service in making it possible for hon. members to sit in with him and his experts, and in coming forward with a suggestion which I feel sure will contribute greatly to strengthening The Mining Act in future years on the basis of experience.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Chairman, I just wish to say a few words on the question of the manner in which this Act was dealt with. I feel that it is our duty to express our thanks to the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) for giving us an opportunity to meet with his experts in an informal way and go over the bill. In my opinion, that is the best and most proper method to consider all legislation. We ought to have the advice of all of those who know what the measure is about, and in this instance, we were given that opportunity and I wish to extend to the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) my personal thanks and the thanks of those of my group who were in attendance at these informal meetings. I also wish to extend to the officials of the department, that

is, the experts who sat in with us on every occasion and were quite ready and willing to give us the very best advice. They assisted us a great deal in understanding this complex problem.

This is a very important bill, and having had the opportunity of discussing it with the experts in the presence of the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost), I feel that the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) is due a little thanks for the way he has presented this bill, had it considered, and brought it forward for consideration by the whole House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, first of all, it is very good of my hon. friends to express the appreciation they have. I can assure them they should not extend any appreciation to me, it is to my officials that any good words should go, because I must admit that although I have been over these sections before, the committee was very instructive to me also.

I would say to my hon. friend for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) that it is the right, I believe, under the Rules of the House, that any hon. member of this House may call together any members' committees—I think that is the case, however, I may have to stand corrected on that, because I am not sure.

However, I would assure hon. members opposite that as far as the Department of Mines is concerned, my officials and everybody are most anxious, that hon. members should feel that the door is wide open there.

After all, it is a great department which deals with actual operation of mines, and if the individual miner could feel that he has a department which is there for his protection and that he has every opportunity of going to that department and making suggestions and having them considered, is I think a very desirable state of affairs, and I can only say that the door is always open there and if any hon. member, or

any member of the public or any person interested in mining, has anything to suggest, let us have it at any time, and we will give it consideration.

Sections 20 and 21 approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I beg to inform the House that the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions, and recommends them to the consideration of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolved,

That there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such amounts as may be required under sections 5 and 6 of Bill No. 125, An Act to assist the Development of Housing Accommodation.

Resolution approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the committee do now rise and report progress on one bill, and a certain resolution adopted by the House.

Motion approved.

The House resumes, Mr. Murphy in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole begs to report progress on Bill No. 63, and a special resolution, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

The House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Vote 1, page 7, Department of Agriculture.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, and Honourable Members of the House: Before going on to a consideration of the details of the estimates which have been presented to this House for the Department of Agriculture, I would like to speak, at not too great length, on the activities and plans of this department, and on the position in which the farmers of Ontario find themselves today and their prospects for the future. May I repeat what I have said in this House on previous occasions when I have had the privilege of submitting the estimates of my department, that it is a real joy to me to have the opportunity of serving the farmers of this province, and to develop plans and policies which are aimed at improving the conditions under which they are carrying on their most important task of food production. Wherever I go throughout the province, meeting groups of farmers and talking to them as individuals, I take pride in the fact that, regardless of politics, they express the highest appreciation of what this Government has done and is doing to improve the standards of Ontario agriculture, and make it a more profitable calling for those who are engaged in it.

First of all, however, I wish to place on the records of this House an expression of the great loss which agriculture in this province has sustained in recent months in the untimely passing of two of its most valued civil servants in the Department of Agriculture, Ray Green, who was agricultural representative for the County of Oxford for a period of 34 years, and Louis E. O'Neill, Commissioner of Livestock for the Province of Ontario, and an outstanding member of the staff of the department for 30 years.

The value of the contribution which Ray Green made to the agriculture of Oxford County, and to the province as a whole, can never be measured in dollars and cents. The results of his work have been widely felt, far beyond the

boundaries of the county he served, into all parts of the province. I question very much if there has been any man in the agricultural representative service who has done more to promote farm prosperity than Ray Green did during his lifetime of self-sacrificing work. His passing left a great gap in our service, and those of us who were privileged to be associated with him in his work feel a great sense of personal loss.

Louis O'Neill was also a man who gave his whole life to the Province of Ontario in a very real sense, for he was hard at work in his office up to the very day of his death. He was known all over Canada, and throughout the United States, as an outstanding authority on all matters pertaining to livestock. In many directions, he initiated and carried out policies of livestock improvement which have been responsible to a large extent for the excellent position in which our livestock industry finds itself today. Louis O'Neill never spared himself in his labours on behalf of our farmers, and he enjoyed a popularity given to few men in the public service to enjoy, and he deserved it. To say that he is sadly missed in the department is a great understatement, and his loss will long be felt in the circles in which he was for many years a prominent figure. The Province of Ontario as a whole is the poorer for the passing of these two splendid civil servants to whom I have the privilege of paying tribute today.

I want to tell this House that there are no more hard-working men in the civil service than those of my department. They work long hours and without sparing themselves. I have mentioned these two have passed away. At the present time, three others of the staff, two of them agricultural representatives and the other a director of one of the branches are off duty with illness which I think can be attributed to their hard work. And across this House I see a man who is another example of how the men on the staff sacrifice their health by devotion to their

duty. I refer to the member for Elgin, who was one of our hardest working agricultural representatives and suffered a long illness. I went to see him twice when he was in hospital, and did not think he would live long, but we are glad to see him back, well restored to health and strength.

In the Department of Agriculture we have been keeping on with the thought which we originated in 1943—that of interfering with the farmers as little as possible. We believe Ontario farmers are more capable of carrying on their own business than anyone else, and that the less interference there is from Government, the better it is for the farmers and the better it is for government.

One of the most hopeful features in our agriculture of today is the development of Junior Farmer activities throughout the whole province. A few months ago, Miss Margaret Watson, of Kleinburg, a farm girl, wrote and composed the music for a new Junior Farmer Song. That song starts off with the words "The Junior Farmers Everywhere are Marching Right Along" and in that sentence she caught the spirit of the whole Junior Farmer movement. In its educational programme of conferences, short courses, informative talks and addresses, as well as practical demonstrations, the Junior Farmer movement is making a great contribution to the development of better trained, more skilful and more scientific farmers for the future. I can remember how we used to say that Ontario's agricultural wealth came from the top six inches of the soil. That is not good enough today. In these days of scientific farming, we need the top six inches of the soil, plus the top six inches of the man—we need to mix brains with our soil to get the best results out of it. So in the Junior Farmer movement we are cultivating the top six inches of the men who will be the farmers of the future. These young people in our Junior Farmer organization are bringing to light qualities and capabilities we never knew they possessed, through

their participation in its programme. They are showing great qualities of leadership, and, what is even more important, a willingness and a desire to accept the responsibilities that are placed on their shoulders and discharge them conscientiously and efficiently. With such a group of young farm people looking ahead to the future, we have every reason to look forward with hope and optimism to what lies in store for our agriculture.

Another of the bright spots we can see in our agricultural life in Ontario is the splendid work which is being done by the Women's Institutes of Ontario. Last June at the Ontario Agricultural College, 12,000 members of the Institutes gathered for the celebration of their 50th Anniversary, and never have I seen a more impressive or inspiring gathering. These women are doing great things for the betterment of rural living in Ontario. As a tribute to Mrs. Hoodless, the founder of the Institutes, they have established a Memorial Scholarship Fund, with which to provide scholarships for girls from farm homes to have the training given at the Institute. I want to thank, publicly in this House, the members of the Women's Institutes for the great work they are doing and will continue to do.

As Minister of Agriculture, I have been greatly encouraged by the hopeful and optimistic outlook of our farmers and those who are leaders in the agricultural industry. Much of this is due to the close working partnership which has been established between the research scientists in our agricultural institutions and the farmers on the land. The spirit of co-operation which has been developed in connection with research work for the benefit of agriculture has been most encouraging. For instance, not long ago a committee from the potato growers of Ontario came to see me and asked for a programme of research into potato scab, with a view to bringing it under control. They were not only anxious to have this programme started, but were willing to put

some of their own money into the project to help it along. That problem, which has cost the potato growers of the province a lot of money, has been turned over to the Ontario Agricultural College, and the research project to deal with it is now under way.

I would like to mention one other research project. We have been greatly concerned at the great decline in the growing of clover, alfalfa and alsike seeds in this province. This used to be an important part of our farming operations, but in recent years we have not been getting the yields we used to have, and the growing of these seed crops has declined very badly. We felt there was a reason for that, and that something had gone out of our soils to cause the failure in production of clover, alfalfa and alsike seeds. So our research men at Guelph have undertaken a project to find out the reason, and see what can be done to remedy the situation, to put back into the soil those things which have disappeared and which are essential for the production of high yields of forage crop seeds.

It will be noted that dairy products provide the greatest single source of farm income. Thus it is natural that the department should devote a great deal of attention to the dairying branch of our industry. Speaking in general terms, it is the objective of the department to assist farmers to increase their returns from dairying by helping them to lower their costs of production through the encouragement of better breeding and better feeding methods. The work of the department in this connection is directed along several lines.

In the forefront of the department's programme for livestock is the expansion of artificial insemination units to all parts of the province. As I stated in this House a year ago, artificial insemination has now passed beyond the experimental stage, and is recognized as the quickest and most economical method of improving the quality and the production of our dairy herds. It is the aim of the department to have

units established at strategic points throughout the province, so that the service may be made available to all dairymen who are interested in improving their herds by this type of breeding programme.

Last session, an Act to Control Artificial Insemination was passed by the Legislature. Since then, three units have been licensed. One at Maple, in York County, provides service for the owners of Holstein cattle in York, Peel, Halton, Ontario and Simcoe Counties. This unit had a banner year in 1947, providing service for just under 7,000 cows. In all probability, Ayrshire and Jersey bulls will be added in 1948, in order to broaden the scope of the unit, and the directors anticipate that 20,000 cows will be serviced by it this year.

A centre for Eastern Ontario was established at Kemptville and began operations on July 1, 1947. This centre is providing service to local units in all counties east of Frontenac. Ten local units were serviced in 1947, and three additional units have affiliated this year.

The third licensed unit is situated in the County of Essex and started operations in January. It is organized in such a way that service can be extended to neighbouring counties, and it is probable that farmers in Kent County will receive service from Essex this year.

Two other centres for artificial insemination are at present in process of organization. One will have headquarters in the Belleville area, and will service the district between Kemptville and Maple. The other centre will have headquarters near Hamilton, and will provide service for six counties in and around the Niagara Peninsula. All of the units are using a high type of pure-bred bulls, of proven milk production strains, and are operating at a service fee of \$5.00, with service for either grade or pure-bred cattle at the same rate. They are also prepared to provide service for a number of breeds if the demand justifies such action.

The effect of this programme of encouragement of artificial insemination

cannot be over-estimated. It is going to be very effective in lowering the costs of milk production by increasing the production per cow and per herd for those who take advantage of it. It is particularly gratifying that the dairy farmers of the province have taken hold of it with enthusiasm, and are co-operating whole-heartedly in its development, because they have faith in the future of their industry and faith in what the department is doing to help them.

It is a matter for great satisfaction to me, personally, and as a member of the Government, that we can approach a consideration of agriculture in Ontario with optimism and great hope for the future. One thing that has always amazed me is the power of our agriculture to overcome difficulties and troubles, to rise above the handicaps of adverse weather conditions and continue, year in and year out, its important job of producing food for our own people and for many other countries of the world. Last year was a bad year for weather. Heavy rains at the time of seeding interfered with our crop production and left the farmers short of feed grains for their livestock. In spite of that, gross farm income in the province was never before as high as it was in 1947. For last year, the gross farm income of Ontario farmers reached the record total of \$546,300,000, as compared with \$472,000,000 in 1946 and \$453,000,000 in 1945. This must be regarded as a highly gratifying result in view of the fact that crop conditions were as bad as they were, and is due entirely to the great diversity of our agriculture, which makes it possible for one branch of agriculture to make up for poor results in some other branch.

It is significant, in showing Ontario's place in the agriculture of the whole Dominion, that of the entire farm income of close to \$2,000,000,000 for the whole of Canada, Ontario contributed 28 per cent., and exceeded the second province in the list, Saskatchewan, by a margin of \$110,000,000. So that not

only was this record of farm income the highest ever reached by the farmers of Ontario, but it was the highest of any province in the Dominion.

There is a definite reason for this predominance enjoyed by Ontario in agriculture. It is the direct result of our diversity in farming, and of the fact that the foundation of our agriculture is livestock and livestock products. Out of the total farm income of \$546,000,000, no less than \$393,000,000, or 72 per cent. of the total, is derived from livestock and their products. I never like wearying this House with too many figures, but I think it is worth while to place on the record some details of what our livestock industry has meant to our farmers in the way of cash income. The breakdown of the income from our livestock industry is as follows:

Dairy Products	....\$123,276,000
Hogs	..... 106,933,000
Cattle and Calves	.... 80,088,000
Sheep and Lambs	.... 2,788,000
Poultry	..... 32,194,000
Eggs	..... 45,436,000
Horses	..... 1,965,000
Total	<u>\$393,432,000</u>

By concentrating on livestock production as the major branch of their farming activities, the farmers of this province made a great contribution to a higher standard of living for the people of our own province, as well as in other countries of the world. It has been proven by medical science that the peoples of the world who consume the greatest quantities of meat, milk and eggs enjoy the highest standard of living and have the longest expectancy of life. One can see this in the conditions which prevail in countries where the people depend on rice or other cereals as their main diet. Our people in Ontario are fortunate in that their needs for food are met by an agriculture which directs so much of its activity to the production of livestock and livestock products.

Our dairymen in Ontario have been suffering heavy losses every year on

account of Bang's Disease and mastitis. Ever since I became Minister of Agriculture in 1943 I have been concerned about these losses, because they had a serious effect in increasing costs of production. In recent years, it has been definitely established that calfhooed vaccination, if properly conducted, was effective as a method of establishing immunity to Bang's Disease and bringing it under control. We gave Dr. MacNabb and his associates at the Ontario Veterinary College the signal to go ahead with research into this disease, and to establish a province-wide programme of calfhooed vaccination. This programme is being taken up eagerly by farmers in all parts of the province. In most cases, calfhooed vaccination is being organized on a township basis, with every farmer in the township having his calves vaccinated. Officers of the department are active everywhere in organizing this work, and the vaccine is being supplied free of charge by the Ontario Veterinary College. We are satisfied that by a general adoption by all of our farmers of calfhooed vaccination under the department's policy, this disease will be reduced so that it will no longer be a constant menace and threat to dairying, but will become only a minor nuisance until it is completely eradicated. And our farmers who are conscious of what we are doing are looking forward hopefully to the day when they need no longer worry about Bang's Disease.

Mastitis does not lend itself to control on an area basis as does Bang's Disease, but our research men at the Ontario Veterinary College have made great progress in coping with this disease. Working in close co-operation with veterinarians throughout the province, they have developed at the College at Guelph a new method of treatment which is giving very encouraging results.

It is also gratifying to be able to report that T.B. testing of cattle is now being revived, and has been instituted in a number of counties under the restricted area plan. Oxford, Perth and Hastings, three counties in which dairy

cattle predominate, are being tested at the present time. We are glad to see this work again under way, and it is our hope that it be extended as rapidly as possible, in order that the cattle owners of the whole province may soon share in the benefits enjoyed by those who live in the counties that have been tested.

All of this work with animal diseases is already producing results, and will produce even greater results as it is developed, and will have a highly satisfactory result in increasing the returns of the farmers of Ontario from their herds of cattle.

Our plans for 1948 call for the initiation of a Cow Testing Project. While we know that artificial insemination of cattle can be used for rapid improvement of dairy herds, the actual results of that policy can only be determined by a definite plan of testing the production ability of the original animals and their daughters. If the daughters are not an improvement on their dams, both in type and production, artificial insemination programmes are not doing what they were intended to do. The most effective way of eliminating the possibility of failure in that respect is through the introduction of a practical plan of cow testing, and I am pleased to announce to the House that some comprehensive plan of this nature will be introduced during the present year. Hogs constitute the second largest source of farm income in Ontario. In 1947, Ontario farmers marketed over 2,000,000 hogs, or about 44 per cent. of the total for the Dominion. This province is the stabilizing influence in Canada's hog industry, and is the principal link in maintaining the British market for Canadian hogs. If that position is to be maintained in the future, we must have stability in production and high quality in the product, and it is vital to our future in agriculture that it should be maintained.

Last year, the department initiated a policy on hog production, to demonstrate production methods of bringing down costs and keeping up quality at

the same time. Under this policy, 55 co-operating farmers, selected by the County Hog Producers' Associations, are keeping official records of their hog operations, under close supervision of the officials of the department. These men have been selected because they were considered representative hog producers in their respective areas. They have been permitted to follow their own methods of feeding.

The official results of the first year of their operations will not be available until July 1, but casual observations of the inspectors lead to the conclusion that there is a wide difference in costs of production, and that certain methods are better than others. For instance, a summary of six months' operations shows that the average cost of the feed—present prices—needed to maintain a sow for one year is around \$85. If the sow raises seventeen pigs, the cost of producing each pig up to time of weaning is \$5. If on the other hand a sow raises only ten pigs, the share of her cost charged against each pig is \$8.50. So the co-operator who is successful in raising the larger number of pigs starts feeding operations at an advantage of \$3.50 per pig by having raised them to that stage. Returns for the first six months show that 43 per cent. of the hogs graded "A", 39 per cent. graded "B1" and 18 per cent. were in lower grades. That is a better average than the rest of the Dominion can show, but we are going, by using the results of this project as widely as possible, to raise that percentage of Grade "A" hogs.

These and all other significant factors brought out by this hog production project will be widely publicized, and made available to all our farmers, in the hope of bringing about a general adoption of the methods which are proven most successful in promoting greater profits from hog production. Once these methods and factors have been established, we are confident that there will be greater stability in our production, a substantial improvement in quality and a lower cost of production which

should ensure us a steady overseas market for our surplus hogs at satisfactory prices.

The department is assisting farmers in improving the quality of their hogs through the medium of a new Boar Rental Policy established last year. Under this policy, good boars are made available to clubs organized in any part of the province, on a nominal rental basis. To ensure that top quality animals are placed in these clubs, purchases are confined to boars of Advanced Registry Stock, that is, stock that has been tested and found satisfactory on the basis of performance from standpoint of the number of pigs produced, rate of gains and quality of carcass. By this policy, there will be a general improvement in the quality of our breeding stock, and in the pigs which have to be fed to produce the top grades of bacon for shipment overseas.

In 1947, Ontario's surplus beef was exported to Great Britain, as has been the case since 1942. There has been a tendency to treat the British market as one of convenience, in other words, as a place for selling any beef that is not required at home. As a result of this trend, Ontario consumers have enjoyed the best quality beef produced in this country. In the years ahead, however, quality will be a big factor in determining export markets, because buyers will be in a position to pick and choose, and Canadians may be forced to consume more of the lower quality product at home. So the objective of the department with relation to beef cattle is to improve quality so as to reduce the proportion of low quality animals being sent to market. As a means of improving the quality of our beef cattle in Ontario, the department last year instituted a "Bull Premium Policy" to encourage the use of the best type beef breed sires throughout the province. Under this policy, generous financial assistance is available to organized clubs purchasing approved bulls of the beef breeds, and I am happy to say that several clubs in the province have

already taken advantage of that policy, and are using a very fine type of beef bull in their breeding operations.

There is one more factor of great importance to our livestock produce—Ontario's dairy cattle are still in great demand in other parts of the world as foundation breeding stock. Last year, over 30,000 head of dairy breeding stock were shipped from this province to the United States. Several large shipments were also made to South America. All of these sales augment our supply of badly needed American dollars. These outside buyers like our dairy cattle because they are healthy and are productive. It is our intention to keep them that way, through vigorous promotion of the policies which are now in effect, or which may be introduced from time to time, in order that our producers can continue to enjoy the benefits of these markets. As long as Ontario's farmers maintain good livestock, they will have a ready market for their animals, regardless of whether prices are high or low, and there is a bright outlook ahead for all of those who are doing a good job as livestock producers.

Dairy cows require large quantities of roughage to give maximum milk production. Because of this, it has been shown that milk production costs can be reduced to the greatest extent by increasing the production of high quality roughage in the form of luxuriant pastures for summer feeding, and to provide well-cured, good quality hay for feeding during the winter months. It has been the policy of the department to promote the production of such pastures. Hay and pasture crops in Ontario occupy nearly one half of the cleared farm land in the province, and they provide the most economical source of feed for our livestock. In the last three years, a great work has been done in pasture improvement.

The long-term pasture project of the department, working in co-operation with the Ontario Crop Improvement Association was undertaken in 1944. Its objective was to direct attention to

every phase of pasture improvement, including seeding, management, seed mixtures, comparative yields from different types of pastures and costs. In this pasture project, carried through over the years from 1944 to 1947, improved pasture plots for demonstration purposes were established in each township in old Ontario, nearly 400 of them. They have proven very clearly that high quality pastures will increase milk production and lower the costs of producing it. In the year 1946, some 32 dairy farm co-operators in the pasture project kept definite records. These showed that the average milk production per acre on improved pastures was 3,820 pounds, while on the check plot of ordinary pastures it was 2,759 pounds, an increase of a little more than half a ton of milk per acre by using improved pastures.

That is a great thing for the farmers of Ontario. It has made them more pasture-conscious than ever before, because they now see that they can make more money for themselves by having improved, long-term pastures, and they are going right ahead putting down these pastures, once again, because they have faith in the future of their industry, and believe that it will repay them rich dividends in the years to come.

Some interesting things were learned from this pasture project. It was noticed that in some cases the increase on returns was much greater than in others. It was believed that soil and pasture management was important in securing the best results. So last year we arranged to take a number of samples from these pastures, picked at random throughout the province, and analyse them. This was done, and samples were taken on some 30 farms in different sections of the province. All of these plots were seeded in the same year, with the same seed mixture used and the same amount of fertilizer applied. I want to place on the record the results of the analyses made, because they provide very significant information:

<i>Farm No.</i>	<i>Moisture</i>	<i>Total Protein</i>	<i>Calcium</i>	<i>Phosphorus</i>	<i>% of Clover</i>
1	10.40	19.01	0.89	0.39	40
2	10.35	20.68	1.20	0.30	45
3	10.08	14.93	0.87	0.36	40
4	10.75	23.25	0.83	0.47	62
5	9.94	17.43	0.70	0.51	25
6	9.85	12.78	0.55	0.35	30
7	10.10	20.84	0.89	0.48	30
8	10.87	20.68	0.55	0.42	35
9	10.38	17.43	0.42	0.40	25
10	9.64	19.64	0.83	0.40	55
11	10.52	17.95	1.07	0.36	55
12	11.11	12.97	0.60	0.34	30
13	10.41	19.42	0.92	0.41	20
14	9.20	12.00	0.68	0.48	35
15	9.57	11.12	0.54	0.27	1
16	10.24	15.97	0.32	0.53	15
17	10.40	10.36	0.54	0.40	10
18	10.44	22.30	0.68	0.44	25
19	10.27	16.79	0.74	0.29	25
20	10.71	18.45	0.78	0.27	25
21	11.58	21.94	0.48	0.48	40
22	10.82	25.46	0.71	0.47	55
23	11.63	27.43	0.70	0.50	50
24	10.52	16.87	0.72	0.46	30
25	9.40	10.10	0.35	0.29	0
26	9.84	15.63	0.77	0.35	45
27	9.45	15.56	0.65	0.30	0
28	10.27	11.77	0.64	0.32	40
29	12.08	19.82	0.51	0.44	35
30	10.48	15.44	0.51	0.54	10

The significant thing about this analysis was the wide variation in protein, calcium and phosphorus in the samples, in spite of the fact that they were planted at the same time, the same seed mixtures and the same amount of the same fertilizers used. Protein content varied all the way from 10.1 per cent. to 27.43 per cent. Calcium varied from 0.32 per cent. to 1.20 per cent. and phosphorus from 0.27 per cent. to 0.54 per cent. This showed the importance of soil fertility in the feeding value of pastures. Every farmer in this House knows that the feeding value of pasture depends on its content of protein, calcium and phosphorus. So when we received the results of this test, we decided to do something about it through the Soils Department of the O.A.C. at Guelph. The men in that department are now going ahead with a research project to find out what is lacking in the soils which produced the low content of protein, calcium and phosphorus, so as to tell the farmers what to do to remedy this condition. This will, we believe, provide one more

means whereby our farmers can lower their costs of production and make more money for themselves.

A new pasture project is being undertaken this year. The purpose of this is to demonstrate to our farmers that production on many unworked fields can be increased, and to study methods of improving unworked, permanent pastures. So far, the pasture work we have carried out has proven conclusively three things:

1. The importance of quantity and quality in pastures, per acre.
2. How to have better pastures throughout the entire growing season.
3. That cost of production of meat and milk can be definitely lowered by the use of good pasture.

I want to pay tribute to the Ontario Crop Improvement Association for its wonderful co-operation and assistance in these projects. This association is doing a great work for improvement of all types of field crops, and has won a reputation for itself which has gone far beyond the boundaries of Ontario and

Canada. For instance, just the other day we received in the department, from the Royal Agricultural College of Sweden, a request for copies of all papers and addresses given at the recent annual convention of the association. That shows the importance which is attached to its work by the agricultural authorities of other countries.

During the last year, we have come to recognize the serious situation in our position with reference to supplies of feed grain for the livestock producers of Ontario. Our livestock men have become far too dependent on shipments of Western feed grain, and that became very apparent last fall when ceilings were taken off feed grain at a time when there was a short supply. The farmers themselves have decided to remedy that situation. Through the Ontario Crop Improvement Association and its branches in every county and district, they have set an objective of 200,000,000 bushels of feed grain to be grown in Ontario in 1948. This is 50,000,000 bushels more than the 10-year average of grain grown in Ontario, and about the annual amount of Western feed grain shipped into Ontario. Our farmers believe they can reach this objective, and given favourable weather conditions, I am confident they will. They have taken hold of this challenge earnestly and seriously, because they see in increased production of feed grains on their own farms—which is the cheapest kind of grain they can use for their livestock, a definite means of lowering their costs of production and increasing their own returns.

The marketing of farm products has always been a matter of great concern to me. It has always been my idea that we should do all we can to see that our products are marketed in the best possible condition, so as to secure the best possible price. When I was Minister of Agriculture before, I started a system of cold storage plants, with one object in view, that of improving the marketing of our farm products. We started the use of grading machines, with the same object of better marketing. In 1930, when we shipped apples

to England, if there was a good market, and the apples arrived in good shape, the growers received a fair price. If they arrived on a falling market, and in poor shape, they did not receive enough to pay the freight. By 1934, all that had been changed. Through the use of grading machines and cold storage, the buyer in England knew that if he bought a barrel of apples of a certain grade, he would receive exactly what he paid for, with so many apples of a certain size in every barrel. The farmer was able to bargain for the sale of his apples. Cables would come from Andy Fulton, our representative in England, to the men in Ontario, so that the grower would know how much he would be paid for his apples at the cold storage plant. We had also marketing representatives at Winnipeg, Montreal and in the Maritimes at certain times of the year. These men were placed there, not only to sell farm products, but to report back to us on the condition in which the products arrived, and make suggestions as to the needs of these markets.

In 1935, that splendid system of marketing arrangements which we had made disappeared completely when there was a change of government.

Now all our exports are controlled by Ottawa. We can ship nothing from Ontario to Great Britain or the United States without an export permit from Ottawa. I have asked whether we might have an export permit to ship 5,000,000 pounds of bacon and 5,000,000 pounds of cheese to the United States as an experiment, so that if these controls come off, we might have information as to the difficulties to be overcome to get into that market.

We are extremely busy making plans and preparations for the time when controls on export will be taken off, so that the farmers, with government assistance until they have become self-sustaining, can send men, as we did in 1930, to open markets in Britain, the United States, the Western Provinces and Montreal and the Maritimes, and to any other place where there is a market for our farm products. Today

we are shipping 4,000 cars of turnips a year to the United States from Western Ontario. I am convinced that quality could be multiplied many times over if we had proper marketing agencies in the country to the south.

Probably the greatest need of our farmers in marketing has been the need for proper food terminal market facilities. These are now coming. The land has been purchased, graded and tile drained, and the plans are drawn for a terminal market that will be second to none on the North American continent. This will cheapen food for every consumer in the province, and will help the farmer who every now and then has to dump his products in the fields. Let me illustrate. In 1946, in Essex County alone, 1,000 tons of cabbage and 24,000 dozen heads of lettuce were plowed under because it was not worth while to harvest them at the prices being paid. This year we cannot buy them at any price. Last year, tons and tons of parsnips were left to rot in the fields at this time, and today they are selling at \$6 a bushel, which is far too dear to the consumer. If the farmer knows that through the food terminal he will get a fair price, he will grow crops sufficient to meet all our needs, and the consumers will be assured of ample food supplies at fair prices.

Another thing that is important is that farmers should have some definite information on costs of production. There is no such thing as the absolute cost of anything grown in Ontario. In one part, wheat may be grown at a cost of \$1 a bushel, and in another part it might cost \$1.50 a bushel. That is true of every product. But we can arrive at what would be a fair cost of production for the good farmer for that part of the province in which he lives. This may help to improve the methods of the lower category farmers when they find out how the better farmers can reduce their costs. So we are planning to establish a Costs Branch in the Department of Agriculture, to work out these costs of production for various products in the different sections of the province, and I know that this will be

welcomed by the farmers of this province.

I like the way they fixed prices in England during the war. They did it on a cost of production basis. For instance, when the war began, they found that the cost of producing eggs was 4 shillings and sixpence, or about \$1.08 per dozen. So the government agreed to pay the farmers 4 shillings and sixpence a dozen for all the eggs produced. I like that method much better than the system of having ceiling prices on foods as we have done in this country.

The situation throughout the world today is such that for a long time to come our farmers will have an assured market for all they can produce. The world is more short of food than at any previous time in modern history, and that shortage is going to continue. The population of the world is growing more rapidly than its capacity to produce food to feed the people of all nations. Medical science has made tremendous progress in saving lives; engineering science has brought under control the disastrous floods which used to take thousands of lives, and, on top of that, higher standards of nutrition are being demanded by people who were formerly always on a starvation level. With that world picture before them, the farmers of Ontario have every reason to be hopeful and optimistic that so long as they do a good job of production, there will be markets for all they can produce.

The Ontario farmer, and particularly the Junior Farmer, has faith in the future. He knows that in the soil he has a great replaceable natural resource that will go on producing high quality food for his fellow-countrymen and for all countries of the world that need it, so long as he takes care of that soil and safeguards its fertility. He believes in this province as a good place in which to live. He believes in his vocation as a way of life as well as a business. So the Ontario farmer is going forward, making a great contribution to the welfare of his own community, his province and his country, and playing his part in producing the

food that is so urgently needed in many parts of the world, and which is essential before we can have any guarantee of lasting peace and world security.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, before you call the first item in the estimates of my hon. friend, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), I want to say we, in a general way, agree very largely with the remarks he has made this afternoon. I should say, however,—in case there are some here or outside who have not fallen under the spell of my hon. friend from Peel (Mr. Kennedy)—that he drew a picture this afternoon which seemed to depict the basic industry of agriculture enjoying at last a measure of prosperity. You would almost think to hear my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) tell it that he was the author of that prosperity, that he had a major part in determining just what measure of prosperity he was going to give to the farmers of this province. Of course, nothing could be farther from the facts, as my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) well knows.

The farmers of this province are enjoying prosperity to a degree today, not because of the policies of my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) and his administration, but rather, in spite of them.

When we consider it from that angle, we must take my hon. friend's (Mr. Kennedy) statements at their face value. I want to say seriously—not that I have not been serious up to now—I do place particular emphasis upon 2 subjects which my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) brought up. One of them is research. I agree entirely with what my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) has said, that there is a great field of achievement open for agriculture in furthering the research abilities of this province.

Research which can helpfully affect agriculture is two-fold. One branch of that research is to help eradicate diseases, to help and develop new species of certain products, help to “knock the

scabs off potatoes,” as my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) says.

The other angle of research which can apply to agriculture is that field of research which lends itself to the use of agricultural products for other than food for the human body. I think we are swiftly coming to the day when certain basic agricultural commodities may be utilized, through the avenues of research, in an industrial way very much more than they are today. If we can achieve that place, Mr. Chairman, where research has lent itself to the use of agricultural products in industrial uses, we have taken a great step forward, as my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) knows, because there are times when the surpluses of agricultural products in this province and in this country creates a worrisome condition, and if we had a situation where industrial uses could take care of part of those surpluses, which we have had in the past, and which we will have again, then we will have gone a long way toward stabilizing, over a period of time, the basic industry of agriculture.

The other point I want to make before we go into the estimates, Mr. Chairman, is that I believe as a province we have to lay much more stress upon the feasibility of cold-storage plants in this Province of Ontario. I think we have just come to the place in Ontario now where we realize the possibilities which are entwined and wound up in the cold-storage question and what it can do for the basic industry of agriculture. I think we have only been fooling with the problem of cold storage up until now, and I think this Government, if it is not expecting too much, should give even a greater lead towards the establishment and the enlarging of the field of cold storage in Ontario until we get to the place where we can say, and mean it, that we have enough cold storage to take care of our needs.

Mr. Chairman, as we go through these estimates, this afternoon, we will unquestionably have certain things we want to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). We will not

do that in any spirit of animosity, but in order that we may get information which will help us complete the agricultural picture and make ourselves acquainted with its possible future.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I want to assure the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) that I am not rising to hold him up, but there are one or two words I would like to say which may come more appropriately at this juncture than on some particular vote.

I listened with great interest and close attention to the very eloquent remarks of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), and he always leaves one with the feeling that life outside the cities, as "Andy" Clark puts it, is "a little short of Paradise."

I received as other hon. members did, a bound volume on my desk last year called "The Ontario Conspectus," which I believe was issued under the authority of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). Then somebody took it out of my office, and what I am going to say in a moment may explain why someone thought it was better not to read it.

There are some figures in that Conspectus which make abundantly clear that the farmers of Ontario, who have contributed so much to the development and the enrichment of this great province, have certainly not received their just share of its mounting treasury, and I would like to draw the attention of the House to a few figures gleaned from the Conspectus issued by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). What do we find?

We find that over 50,000 Ontario farmers in 1947—or whenever these figures were compiled—have no automobiles—50,000 farmers in Ontario, with no automobiles; that over 160,000 Ontario farmers have no motor trucks—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: How many farmers did you say?

MR. MACLEOD: 160,000 Ontario farmers have no motor trucks according to the—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is all the farmers in the province of Ontario, and there are a lot of motor trucks in Ontario.

MR. MACLEOD: I beg your pardon?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is the number of farmers in the province of Ontario, and I can assure the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) that many of them have motor trucks.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, all I have to go by is what I read in the Conspectus.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You must have read the wrong column.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, if the Government's statisticians have published wrong figures, do not blame me for that. I am only judging by what I read in the Conspectus. One thing I read is that 140,000 Ontario farmers have no tractor. There are less than 9,000 threshing machines in Ontario to serve 178,000 farmers—and I would suggest that there are 178,000 farmers in Ontario—less than 9,000 threshing machines.

90 per cent. of Ontario farmers have no milking machines. Of course, those figures are a bit deceptive, because a fruit farmer would hardly need a milking machine, but I am only taking the figures as they appear in the book.

30 per cent. of the farmers have no binders, and 30 per cent. have no cream separators.

In regard to the farm home; the Conspectus reports, over 110,000 farm homes in Ontario have not yet received the benefits of electric light and power which the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) described so beautifully this afternoon—110,000 farm homes.

Then we go on and we find that 145,000 farm homes in Ontario have no means of refrigeration. 160,000

farm homes have no vacuum cleaner. Over 60,000 farm homes have no radio set.

Now, listen to this: Over 125,000 farm homes have no running water in the homes, and no equipment for pumping water.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, that is why we have \$21,000,000 in the estimates for hydro, to help that situation out.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): You mean to hurry it up.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) is notorious for putting things in the estimates that are never spent.

HON. MR. FROST: We put on 60,000 rural customers in the last four years.

MR. OLIVER: And 100,000 waiting.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): They will not wait long.

MR. MACLEOD: Now gentlemen, do not get into an argument, just listen to me. Hearken to my words, and may the Lord give you understanding in all things. I commend that to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy).

Listen to this: Over 85,000 farm homes have no telephone. In this great industrial age, over 85,000 farm homes in Ontario have no telephone. About 130,000 farm homes are still heated by stoves and have no furnaces. Over 160,000 farm homes are still using outside toilets, and have no inside toilet facilities. I would think in a province like Ontario, the farmers ought to be able to do as well as they do in Kansas City.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: What about Hallowe'en? They would not have fun at Hallowe'en if they did not have those.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, they ought to be able to do as well as they do in Kansas City, "where they can walk to privies in the rain and never wet their feet." You cannot do that in Ontario.

Over 160,000 farm homes have no bathtub or shower equipment. And so the story goes.

I suggest to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) and all the representatives of rural Ontario who sit in this Legislature, that you keep far too quiet about the just grievances of the farmers of the province of Ontario. You sometimes complain that people who represent urban ridings in this House are constantly beefing about the grievances of industrial workers. I say to you, that on the basis of what I have abstracted from the Conspectus, there are an awful lot of things for representatives from rural Ontario to talk about, and instead of extolling the glories of the Ontario countryside and translating the production into figures, you should be concerning yourselves about bringing some of the amenities of modern life to the Ontario countryside.

HON. MR. FROST: That is what we are doing.

MR. MACLEOD: That is one of the reasons why there is a shortage of farm labour today. The farmer's son and the farmer's daughter are not prepared to put up with some of the primitive conditions which prevail in rural Ontario today. I did not see anything in the budget introduced a few days ago by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) which is going to correct any of these things very much.

HON. MR. FROST: How about the \$21,000,000 for hydro—40,000 new customers?

MR. MACLEOD: That is true.

HON. MR. FROST: More customers next year than the last five years.

MR. OLIVER: You get so excited.

MR. MACLEOD: It shows very clearly that you are on the defensive.

HON. MR. FROST: Offensive, you mean?

MR. MACLEOD: No, defensive.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, no.

MR. MACLEOD: Now, I do not wish the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) any hard luck—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I am not going to have any either.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) told us last year that he was going to be back this year. Well, of course there was no election in the meantime, so he is here. It looks as though there is going to be an election in the not far-distant future. I wish the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) the best of luck, but "not too much luck" as Rt. Hon. Mr. Lapointe once said to a political opponent.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to you and the hon. members of this House that the figures that I have cited are a very sad commentary on the state of affairs in the magnificent countryside of this great province. The farmers of this province made a contribution to Canada's victory in the war unsurpassed by the farmers of any other country anywhere in proportion to their numbers. They have helped to make Ontario a great province, and do not think for a moment that I am not in a position to speak with feeling and conviction about farmers because from my father back for generations never did anything else but farming, and I was born on a farm. I know something about the inconveniences.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Have you no ambition at all to go back?

MR. MACLEOD: Well, not as long as you permit conditions like that to prevail. I would rather live in Bellwoods than live in a countryside which cannot give its people any more of the modern conveniences of life than that.

Mr. Chairman, I raise this question very seriously, and I hope what I have said will cause hon. members from rural Ontario to feel that we from the urban centres do not take a narrow view of these things. We realize the farmers of Ontario have many grievances, many of which are well justified, and demand a remedy. So I would say to my hon. friend, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) that instead of painting beautiful word pictures about the size of the crops, he should be raising his voice on some of the issues of the day which will have the effect of bringing life on the countryside into line with the advances which have been made in the urban communities.

I would suggest that the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) think that over.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I will.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, I had not thought of saying anything but I am just going to add a few words to the discussion.

I listened with a good deal of interest to the words of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), but I must confess after reading a statement of the president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and then hearing the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy), it is hard to arrive at anything but a state of confusion. The hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) speaks as if things were going along pretty well; if I understood his remarks rightly he rather criticized control and subsidies and expressed the opinion, at least, when these controls were removed we would have something much better to put in their place.

Let me read what Mr. Hannam had to say about this situation. Mr. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, on November 2nd of this year, ten days or so after the ceilings and subsidies had been removed, said:

"Nothing that has happened in many years has stirred farmers and

dairy farmers throughout Canada to such a high pitch of resentment as has the recent action of the Dominion Government in removing ceilings and subsidies from coarse grains at this particular time."

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): This is Ontario.

MR. ANDERSON: This affects the whole of Canada. I listened to a very capable speaker over the radio from Toronto, who pointed out because of the removals of subsidies on coarse grains many of the farmers were forced to sell their young pigs and their brood sows. Now, the cash value given for hogs marketed in 1947—

MR. W. G. THOMPSON (Kent, East): May I ask a question?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, I think you can; I would rather you wait until I finish.

MR. THOMPSON: Was it not the complaint of ceilings coming off coarse grains but still being left on the finished products?

MR. ANDERSON: I am not trying to interpret what was in the mind of this gentleman, Mr. Hannam, the president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, I am quite satisfied to go by what he said, not by what you think he thought.

Getting back to what I was speaking about. When the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) gave us the cash value of hogs marketed in 1947, I think you and the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) will agree the reason we have such large figures is because many farmers have been forced out of the hog business. You will not have such big figures next year, in my humble opinion. Another reason is this; I was at the stockyards—maybe at the invitation of the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy), I do not know—but I went down the other day, I was not feeling very well, but I hobbled along, and I never left a place in all my life so disappointed. If I had been going to the stockyards just to see

pens, God knows I could see those at Schreiber or any place where they feed stock.

I went down with the hope of seeing some hogs and cattle and maybe a goat or two. I think we walked miles, and all we saw was half a dozen old cows being tested for T.B., a couple of scrub bulls and two or three very poor quality feeders. All the rest were empty stalls. I am not blaming this on the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy), but I do submit—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I should have sent you Monday when there were thousands there.

MR. ANDERSON: I hope I am not too critical of the kind old gentleman who showed us around. He trailed us across a very muddy road to see how they piled baled hay. To me it was not much of an educational trip because I was born on a farm and lived there until I developed a sickness and I had to quit when I was 23. But I am quite familiar with the piling of baled hay.

Getting back to the question of removing the subsidy on hogs and small pigs offered at 50 cents a piece, one person told me they went into town with some 12 little pigs they wanted to give away. They put them in a wagon, and when they came back there were 15 little pigs.

Now, the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) gets up and paints a very glowing picture of the farm problems of this country, that the farmers are on the road to Utopia.

Last Fall I had occasion after the House closed the October session, to make a trip to Bruce County, to my old home, and I do not think I am exaggerating when I say any of you gentlemen who go up there I think will agree with me it would be hard to picture a more forlorn, forgotten-looking place than some sections of that country. Farm after farm, with old dilapidated looking buildings. If they have ever been painted, the vintage of the paint dates back so far it is all gone.

From the things my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) pointed out, the fact the farmers have not been able to take advantage of the work they have done. God knows no one works harder and yet, after raising his family, he does not have a decent place to live, and because of that many of the young men and women have left the farms, and I will venture to say in some sections of that part of the country if more than about three out of ten farms are really going concerns, I would be surprised.

I know it is hard for some of us to believe we should have plans. As a matter of fact, many people worried the Liberal Government in Ottawa to take off the controls, and one of the groups up in the very front were the Conservatives in the Federal House.

I am going to tell you what Mr. Ilsley said about controls and subsidies. I am going to quote from Hansard, and this is dated December 9, 1947, page 6. Mr. M. J. Coldwell, the Leader of the C.C.F. is speaking, and he says:

"May I say that the Minister of Justice (Mr. Ilsley) made the statement that for every \$200,000,000 we have spent each year in subsidies and controls, the people of Canada had been saved \$2,500,000,000 annually. In other words, for every dollar we spent on controls and subsidies, the Canadian consumer, or the Government, who was also a very heavy buyer, had been saved \$12.50; and when the Government was saved under that policy, the taxpayer of course also saved. So great were the benefits that only blind adherence to the ideology of private enterprise can account for the removal of these beneficial controls at a time when post-war inflation was upon us."

There you have a statement from hon. Mr. Ilsley to the effect that for every dollar spent on controls and subsidies, the people of Canada saved \$12.50.

While I appreciate here the hon. Minister's (Mr. Kennedy's) remarks, I only wish the farmers were in anywhere

near the happy position he tried to picture.

Just before I sit down there is one thing I would like to say regarding the very important question of cold storage. The hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) remarked, I think in his own riding, some hundreds of tons of cabbage had been ploughed under.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In Essex.

MR. ANDERSON: In Essex, was it? Yet, when you go to buy cabbage it is 8 or 9 cents a pound. I do not think that increase is because of the policy of the present Government, but because the new regulations prohibit the importation of vegetables from the United States.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Those are all American cabbages, they are not Canadian cabbages.

MR. ANDERSON: You are talking about American cabbages?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, but you are.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, that is quite right.

I was going to say that owing to the fact they could not ship in American cabbages, there is naturally a market for the Canadian cabbage.

May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) if he got my note? I said because the importation of American cabbage had been stopped, naturally there is a market for our Canadian cabbage. That may not happen continuously, and I think this Government should do what it can to encourage the farmers, particularly in the north and north-western parts of the province, to become interested in the establishment of cold storage plants. I am not suggesting the Government build them, but I do believe the Government should help the farmers, encourage them in organizing and encourage them to establish cold storage plants, because the day is coming, just as sure as we are in this House, when there will not be as good

a market for farm products up in the part of the province in which I live. The same thing will happen again as I saw happen before, that is, see farmers throwing out thousands of tons of vegetables which people in the other parts of the province need in order to have healthy bodies.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I do not wish to raise any "\$64.00 question," but I hope the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) would not mind. I want to ask him an inexpensive question, a sort of "73-cent question." Could the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) tell us at this time why there is a shortage of butter, and when will that shortage be eliminated?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman, there is a very great shortage of all dairy products. We are not producing enough milk because of the prices paid us to ship our cattle to the United States, where they get a much higher price for the milk, and we were never, in the Province of Ontario, as short as we are today in cheese, butter and skimmed milk. We are very short. I would say in another month we will be coming up in those products, but they are very, very short, due to the lack of price the farmers get.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington, North): Due to the lack of good grain last year.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Has the subsidy which has been paid on wool been withdrawn?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: As from when?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: As of January, 1947. We paid off 50, and they went out of business, and we automatically do not pay them. They paid it, and we reimbursed them.

MR. OLIVER: The amount set out to pay the hog subsidy this year is considerably less. What is the explanation of that?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Probably less hogs. We anticipate less hogs. We think there will be a shortage of hogs in the province this year, the same as last year.

Item 1 approved.

On Item 2:

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane, North): There is a difference here, a spread of \$10,000.00. Is there any reason for the increase?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We are getting more accurate information. We are trying to get this thing down more scientifically than we ever did before. For instance, we are getting a trained man to assist our man.

MR. OLIVER: On 17, appropriation \$2,500.00 for agricultural enquiry commission, are we keeping that thing on and on?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The thing is completed outside of marketing of fruit. We hope to get that through this year. As you know, the chairman has been sick and we have had to appoint another chairman.

Items 2 and 3 approved.

On Item 4:

MR. OLIVER: I am very interested in Vote 4, and I am sure every hon. member of the House from a rural section is interested, in regard to T.B. test. It seems to me we are getting in a rather awkward situation in respect to that test. I have particular reference to my own county of Grey, which has not been tested, I think for 6 years. It may, now the re-testing is on, and yet there are some counties have not had the initial test.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In some counties it is almost impossible to start testing.

It is particularly hard to get a test on the steers from the West. You see, while the war was on, all testing stopped due to the shortage of veterinaries. I understand they are going to use some third-year students.

MR. OLIVER: Will re-testing be carried on?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Oh, definitely. As soon as we can get the veterinaries, it will be done right away. They are starting on some of them.

MR. HABEL: I notice also in No. 4 there is quite an increase from 1943 to 1947, and then another one from 1947, 1948—so much so, there is a difference of \$162,000 between 1943 and 1948.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: In combatting disease. We are trying to get a disease-free province, and we are spending a lot of money on it.

MR. McEWING: If you do not mind reverting back to No. 3, there is a grant to community halls. In the light of the fact that the Act is changed, are you anticipating only \$5,000.00 more expenditure this year?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: It is hard to look into the future. We spent very little last year, but we will have some more money spent on that, I know.

MR. McEWING: You have increased the amount to the Ontario Winter Fair, \$50,000.00?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No.

MR. McEWING: The Ottawa Winter Fair?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes. The \$12,000.00 is what we gave in 1943. Then in 1935 it was cut down to \$8,000.00, and it has been \$8,000.00 ever since. They did not have any Fair while the war was on, and we are putting it back to what it was.

Items 4 to 6 inclusive approved.

On Item 7:

MR. HABEL: On No. 7, I notice also there is a wide spread between 1943 and 1947, in fact a spread of \$8,700.00 on one item, \$30,000.00 on another, and \$3,000.00 on another. In fact, the difference in this item this year from 1943 is \$42,660.00, and as far as we know the Milk Control Board has no more to

do, if everything is done by regulation. They have no authority whatever.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: If you will read—

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Why do you not tell us about it?

MR. SALSBERG: I really think the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) should agree to let this item stand over until an opportunity is given the House to get acquainted with the bill introduced this afternoon.

There are undoubtedly hon. members in the House who would perhaps feel that the estimate for the Milk Control Board should be drastically reduced if all it accomplishes is an increased price of milk, and bringing about a reduction in the consumption of milk.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, many hon. members might have a lot to say about it. We are waiting for the promised bill. The bill came down this afternoon, but we do not know its contents. We had no chance of hearing from the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy). He declined the opportunity, and this should stand over so we can discuss it, after the bill will have been before hon. members, and have read it and have had some opportunity of discussing it.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, I am afraid I will have to ask you to pass it.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not charging you are spending too much; I do not want you to spend less provided the spending serves the interests of the primary producer and the consuming public. At present I do not think it does. I do not want to speak about this further, because there is a bill coming before the House.

MR. OLIVER: Before it passes, I think my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) should give some explanation for the almost \$20,000.00 increase.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We have inspectors going out from the Milk Control Board more than ever before. They will see tests are made for the

farmers and secure correct weights, and they are extending services to the farmer very materially, as you will see when the bill comes through.

Items 7 to 9 inclusive approved.

On Item 10:

MR. HABEL: On No. 10, I notice an increase of \$65,000.00, and I notice that most of it is in salaries and travelling expenses. Is there a reason for that?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes. If you will look in the Public Accounts you will see where every bit of it goes to. These men have tremendous travelling expenses, 25,000 miles a year for each one of them, and many of them go much over that. As everyone knows, if you will look at page 820 of the Public Accounts, you will see where every cent was spent last year in every county. That is where it is spent, doing much more work, as the hon. member (Mr. Habel) well knows.

MR. HABEL: On that I will have to agree with the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy), except for one thing. Up in the northern part of the province I say something must be done about it—in fact you are in conflict with the department of highways, always a sort of fighting up north between the department of highways and the department of agriculture.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): There has never been a fight yet.

MR. HABEL: I know something about it. Something should be done about it.

MR. SALSBERG: On weed control: In view of the fact this was raised, could the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) tell us what is being done to stop the movement of the ragweed northward? Is anything being done? We have always prided ourselves on the fact that the Muskoka area is free of ragweed, and sufferers from hay fever can find relief there. It is a fact that the weed is moving rapidly northward and

menacing areas that are still considered to be free of ragweed. I am not saying anything about the wonderful benefits to be derived by hay fever sufferers going to Muskoka, but I do submit unless something is done the benefit of Muskoka to that section of people—many of whom have come from the United States seeking relief—will be seriously endangered. I would suggest that it might be of value to hear something.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We are trying to get the railway cars which are unloading grain in the city, to be swept clean of all coarse grain here, and also the trucks which are going around. We have had wonderful success with the sprays. I think the day of the sprays are here, and I would not wonder if inside of three years, almost every highway and farm will come under the spraying system. As soon as we can get that started, we will go a long ways toward eradicating the weeds.

MR. SALSBERG: I am a hay fever sufferer, and I know the age of spray is here. I am sure the Government does not want me to suffer. Somebody suggested they would not do a thing, if what they did would keep me from suffering.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): That is putting a great strain on the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy).

MR. SALSBERG: I know some of the Government who go around sneezing when I sneeze, and crying when I cry. For a great number of the public who suffer during this part of the year, I appreciate the hon. Minister's (Mr. Kennedy) statement that the spray is here, but how much spray is it going to take to stop the weed growth spreading to the north country.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Quite a bit.

MR. SALSBERG: Unless something is done, I shall have to travel to the North Pole, and not be able to come back in time for the session.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: By the way the House is opening later and later every year, one almost could go to the North Pole in the Fall, and come back in time for the sessions.

I think the large section of the people want to be advised by the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) as to what is being done to stop the spreading of these horrible weeds to the northern areas of the province.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) has the figures before him to enable him to tell me how many of these county commissions are in operation.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: 28. There was a question on the order paper, and I happened to look over it.

MR. SALSBERG: Is there no answer about the weeds being stopped. Items 10 to 15 inclusive approved.

On item 16.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane, North): Mr. Chairman, I notice there is nothing in the estimates this year for the farm at Hearst. What is the intention of the Government in regard to the farm at Hearst? Is there anything to be spent there in the way of helping the settler?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You mean the clearing of land?

MR. HABEL: No, the farm at Hearst.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Part of it does not belong to me. I understand part of it was sold to the town of Hearst for an extension. We are keeping a certain amount of land there, and we still have a man up there.

MR. HABEL: But there is no money available to take care of the remaining part—none in the estimates this year at all. What are you going to do with that?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The money is in connection with the district representative. We have given him some expenses to work with up there.

MR. OLIVER: You are going to continue the farm?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Oh, yes.

MR. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, when we were dealing with the estimates last year and came to this section, I asked the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) if he could give us the figure of the number of veterans who had taken up farms under the northern Ontario development scheme. At that time the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) said that 1,422 veterans had taken up farms in northern Ontario. I asked him then over what period of time, and I see on Hansard, and I understood the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) to so say at the time, that in just one year, 1,422 veterans had taken up land.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I would not deny that—

MR. MACLEOD: I can refer you to Hansard—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I am not doubting your statement at all.

MR. MACLEOD: I thought the figure was somewhat exaggerated. I wonder if you can give us the number of veterans who have settled on the land under this scheme in the last year or so.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I have not the faintest idea.

MR. OLIVER: You can get the figures.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, I will try my best to get them. I think, perhaps, Victoria Street might have them. It is a dominion project. We have nothing to do with it as a province, except in connection with the educational work. I think we can get those figures from Victoria Street. Probably the figure of "1,422" was the figure I got from Ottawa.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, when I asked the question last year, the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) evidently had some figures before him.

I think this is important, because it is on the record, and I would not want anything to be on the record which would do an injustice to the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy).

This was my question:

"Two or three years ago there was a great deal of discussion about northern development and settlement of veterans in the northern part of the province. I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) could tell us what progress has been made in the development of the north, and opening up possibilities for veterans to go on the land."

The hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) replied:

"All those who want to go have been able to secure land, and we are spending money opening up the land for them. You will see there is quite a vote for them later on."

Then, Mr. Chairman, when we came to the vote, I asked the specific question:

"How many veterans have settled on the land under the scheme?"

and the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) said:

"1,422, if I am adding up my figures correctly."

and I said:

"Over what period?"

and the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) said:

"In just one season."

I was a little "flabbergasted" at the time, and I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) could help the House if he would indicate some time while we are in session, before we adjourn, the actual number of veterans who have taken up farms in northern Ontario under this scheme.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I will find out from Ottawa. I think probably they will have it on Victoria Street. I must have misunderstood your question, because the number of settlers whom we have assisted this year is 1,654, but they are not all veterans. I must have misunderstood your question, and perhaps answered by giving the number of settlers whom we have assisted in all of northern Ontario.

MR. MACLEOD: Does that mean that these 1,654 have settled there in the past year?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Oh, no. Over a term of years. I think I must have misunderstood your question.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane, North): Mr. Chairman, I would like to know from the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) if it is the intention of the department to go in and buy the implements that are needed for clearing the land. That was in the election platform of 1945, and the department was supposed to buy the necessary equipment and provide it for the use of the settlers. Nothing has been done so far.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I never heard of it. It never came through me. What we are doing is trying to keep away from heavy machinery, and getting the contractors to do it.

We assisted, at Timmins, to get a heavy bulldozer through the credit union there. I am opposed to buying heavy machinery.

MR. HABEL: Now, the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) will agree with me that after visiting clearings which have been done in Quebec, he came back with the idea that it would be a good thing indeed to have bulldozers and provide equipment for the use of the settlers. That is what we understand up there. I must say that we are greatly disappointed so far that so little has been done in that regard.

I appreciate very much what has been done in the way of assistance and payments to settlers for whatever clearing they have done, but we are expecting

the department to indicate to us they will continue to do it on a larger scale.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, on item 16, number 4; does that mean that you are only spending \$400 to provide scholarships and prizes for potential farmers in this province? That is to say, in the Ontario Veterinary College?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Oh, no, no. That was a special vote for one scholarship, where a man gave so much money to the treasurer many years ago, and it has gone on year after year. There will be many scholarships up there.

MR. MACLEOD: Is the Ontario Government providing scholarships for the Ontario Veterinary College in excess of this amount? There is nothing in the estimates to indicate that.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We do not supply scholarships, but many others do. There are a goodly number of scholarships provided up there. There are a large number supplied by various companies and by individuals in Ontario. I know one individual who has given \$1,000 a year for scholarships, and I think others are doing the same thing.

The scholarships we have at Guelph are educational scholarships, from the educational scholarship funds, which apply, of course, to the Veterinary College.

MR. MACLEOD: That means, in the estimates of the Department of Education there will be provision for scholarships in the Ontario Veterinary College?

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Will my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) follow down to number 7, and tell me why that particular association received a grant, and others did not.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is a very interesting thing. Some of the Waterloo breeders put their herds at the disposal of Dr. McNab, to do some special work. They were willing to pay—and I am speaking from memory—

two-thirds of the cost, if we paid the other one-third. It was close to Guelph, and was quite an interesting piece of research work. That is why it was put down.

Item 17, approved.

On item 18.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I recall distinctly in the 1944 session of the House, when the political relationships in the Legislature were not as they are today, the hon. member for East York at that time (Miss MacPhail) made a very impassioned plea to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) to place the Ontario Agricultural College on the same basis as other educational institutions, removing it from politics, and taking it away from the Department of Agriculture.

I was sitting over on your side of the House at the time, and I was watching you very carefully, and I got the impression that you were impressed by what Miss MacPhail had to say. Since that time you have evidently changed your mind. Is that because Miss MacPhail is no longer here to exercise her charms upon you? Is there not something to that?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman, I have not changed my mind. The Government has not changed its mind. I think I should take a minute to tell you about this.

Part of the O.A.C., and the Veterinary College, is under the University of Toronto. I, as Minister of the Department, or the Government, have nothing to say about the examinations, the courses they have, and what-not in connection with those two colleges. It is completely divorced from the department.

There are two other parts to it, research and extensions, and that is what we claim to be under the department. How are you going to divide the research and extensions from the educational? If you consider a man like Dr. Routley, who teaches, and is also one of the finest men on soil on the North American continent, and also a capable

extension man, you will see it is not as easy as may appear, but we are making progress.

MR. MACLEOD: Do you have any particular disagreement with the idea of the Ontario Agricultural College having its own board of governors? Could it not be affiliated with the University of Toronto, in the same way as other colleges are?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes. If you can take the research and extension out of it.

MR. MACLEOD: That would not be difficult.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is quite a job of work. Try it some time. I have done a tremendous amount of work on this, and we are making some progress. The difficulty is to know how to take a man who is teaching and doing research and extension work, and saying, "You are under the University of Toronto for one thing, and under the department for another." It cannot be done. We will have to set up a new division there.

I can tell my hon. friend from Grey South (Mr. Oliver) that we are making progress.

MR. OLIVER: I did not even ask you.

Items 18 and 19, approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report certain votes.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply reports certain resolutions, and moves the adoption of the report, and begs leave to sit again.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I may say it is proposed to sit tomorrow evening.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): The debate will continue tomorrow night?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 6.03 p.m.

ERRATUM

<i>Page</i>	<i>Col.</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Correction</i>
59	1	23	Substitute "35" for "38."

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Legislature of Ontario

Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the sixth and final report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Murphy from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills presents the following as its sixth and final report.

The committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill No. 5—An Act respecting the City of Belleville and the Belleville General Hospital.

Bill No. 26—An Act to set aside the Laing Marriage Settlement Trust Deed.

Bill No. 29—An Act respecting the Township of Stamford.

Bill No. 32—An Act respecting the Township of South Dorchester.

The Committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. 16—An Act to incorporate the United Co-operatives of Ontario.

Bill No. 22—An Act respecting the Ottawa Ladies' College.

Bill No. 31—An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

The committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties, if any, and

the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 5, An Act respecting the City of Belleville and the Belleville General Hospital.

Ordered, that the fees, less the penalties, if any, and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 5, An Act respecting the City of Belleville and the Belleville General Hospital.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Report approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

CORPORATIONS TAX ACT, 1939

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act, 1939, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, is this just a routine amendment?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, it is the bill that was indicated in the budget last Friday.

SECURITY TRANSFER TAX ACT

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Security

Transfer Tax Act, 1939, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill

GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Game and Fisheries Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled the Forest Fires Prevention Act, 1948, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

SECURITIES ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Securities Act, 1947, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the County Court Judges Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

NEGLIGENCE ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Negligence Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before Orders of the Day, I find it necessary to correct certain statements which have been made, which have a bearing on a matter of very direct concern to this Legislature.

In today's press there is a statement by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, which bears so little resemblance to the truth at any point, that it is impossible to deal with each one of his mis-statements in order, or in fact, in any extensive way.

The Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe states that he dislikes being accused of dishonesty. The simplest way for him to avoid that would be for him to try a little honesty for a change.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane, North): Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, I hear the hon. member (Mr. Habel).

MR. HABEL: Only one man is a real honest man—"Honest George."

HON. MR. DREW: We have heard that voice before.

MR. HABEL: He is the only honest man.

HON. MR. DREW: We will not hear it too long, though.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe says I made precipitate arrangements in England last year to fly immigrants to Ontario, and that I undertook certain commitments. He leaves the impression that his generous action relieved me of these commitments. In the first place, there was no commitment of any kind. Tentative arrangements were made in England, and our first commitments were assumed after we had obtained Mr. Howe's approval of our plan.

Hon. members of this Legislature have been fully informed of steps taken by the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) to consult with the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, and to obtain his agreement in view of the fact he occupies so many offices, before any attempt was made to reach a final agreement.

He says the steps they took were to relieve the Ontario Government of any obligation it might have had to Transocean. That statement is simply untrue.

Just as a measure of the accuracy of all of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe's statements, he tells us it was necessary to pass an Order-in-Council on July 29th last year to waive the provisions of the Aeronautics Act so that the Transocean operation could be carried out. We are informed no Order-in-Council was passed on July 29th dealing with this subject, and that none was necessary.

He then goes on to say, as a result of the waiving, the Canadian authorities had no further responsibility for the safety of the Transocean operation. That statement is as ridiculous as it is inaccurate. Under the contract which we signed on the 25th of July, Trans-Canada Airlines assumed full responsibility for the airworthiness of all Transocean and Trans-Canada aircraft, and for the efficiency of the crews. They have continued to assume that responsibility since that time.

It was in accordance with that overall responsibility which they insisted upon assuming that the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Por-

ter) pointed out certain delays which had occurred in the first flights, and for that reason, officials of the Trans-Canada Airlines assured themselves of the airworthiness of all aircraft operated by Transocean.

I hope hon. members of this Legislature will read this latest outburst of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, and then pay some attention to the fact that on October 2nd, the Regional Traffic Manager of Trans-Canada Airlines wrote to the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) stating that before any flights were undertaken by Transocean, their officers had studied the operations of Transocean Airlines, that they had conducted further examinations, and that their operations were satisfactory. This is simply one of many examples which could be given from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe's statement which demonstrate that his word is worth absolutely nothing.

The most interesting commentary on the complete unreliability of his whole statement is to be found in his own letter, written to the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) as recently as March 20th last. In that letter he quite frankly admitted the difficulties we had encountered, and he sought to explain "the several conditions which tended to place the Canadian company at a disadvantage." He then went on to describe our operations as a "well-established and very commendable immigrant movement." That is the movement which he now tells us has been a cause of so much concern to him and to his officials. The fact is, we entered into a contract in July of last year, under which 7,000 air immigrants were to be flown to Ontario under special charter arrangements. That contract was completed three weeks ago Sunday. By mutual agreement, operations were extended under the original terms. That new arrangement was cancelled by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe when he notified us that Transocean Airlines would no longer be permitted to land in Canada, and also told us that any future charter arrangements must be at a higher rate.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe makes a very childish reference to me as a Monday-morning quarterback. That is quite in keeping with his usual level of debate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DREW: I might remind him, however, that this Government arranged the first and the only airborne immigration plan in history. It has carried that plan out successfully in every detail in spite of his interference. We have proved that air immigration is a practical possibility at rates which immigrants can afford to pay. We made the arrangements to use the services of Transocean Airlines because Trans-Canada could not undertake this work. If Trans-Canada had been able to fly air immigrants to Canada, there would have been no reason for the Ontario Government to provide this form of transportation. Trans-Canada Airlines were only able to carry 1,361 of the 7,000 immigrants. Unless we had engaged the services of Transocean or some other outside airline, no air immigration could have been undertaken.

I wish to make it abundantly clear that the Ontario Government recognizes the very great debt to the officers and crews of the Transocean Airlines who carried out this successful operation with efficiency, despatch and safety. At the beginning they had certain delays. So had Trans-Canada. Those delays and the reasons for the delays were removed as a result of the consultations to which I have already referred. In every respect the operation carried out by Transocean Airlines deserves the highest praise, and I can only express the utmost regret that with his reckless disregard for the truth, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe has seen fit to make these slanderous and unwarranted remarks he has about these operations. Through his control of the Air Transport Board, he has made it impossible for Transocean to land in Canada, and has, therefore, denied us their services.

So much for the services of Transocean. The Ontario Government has no intention of entering into a new con-

tract with Trans-Canada Airlines. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe tells us that Trans-Canada Airlines now has plenty of aircraft to fly immigrants from Britain at satisfactory rates. If that is so, then it is his duty to make those machines available for a Canadian air immigration programme. He has described our operation as a "well-established and very commendable immigrant movement." If Trans-Canada Air Lines have the machines available, then there is no earthly reason why the Ontario Government should be subsidizing a "well-established and very commendable immigrant movement" of this kind when the aircraft are owned by and are under the control of the Dominion Government. The simple and proper course is for the Dominion Government now to inaugurate their own immigration programme with the machines which are available, and at rates which will make it possible for immigrants to use this means of transportation.

The Ontario Government will now await the announcement of the Dominion Government of their own immigration programme in view of the statement that they have plenty of machines now available to carry out this movement. As I have stated before, our Immigration Offices in London will continue to operate for the purpose of facilitating immigration to this country by whatever means of transportation the immigrants choose. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe has scuttled our own immigration plan. In doing so, he claims, however, that he is in a position to carry all air immigration. That being so, we will await the opportunity to arrange air transportation under the Canadian plan, and in view of the fact that other provinces have already indicated their desire to have transportation of this kind available, we hope that there will be no further delay in the announcement of the details.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, perhaps I may be allowed to

say just a word arising out of the remarks of my hon. friend the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew).

He has just concluded delivering another verbal broadside on Ottawa, in which he has used very uncomplimentary terms about Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe. I do not stand in this House possessing any need to defend Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe. He has proven himself quite capable of defending himself, but I do want to call into question, Mr. Speaker, the propriety of saying in this House of a man of Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe's calibre, who carried a tremendous burden throughout the war and carried it well, that his statements are untrue, that he savours of dishonesty, in other words, that he is not a man for ordinary people to associate themselves with. Mr. Speaker, we can surely argue on the merits of any particular question without entering into the sort of personalities indulged in by my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) this afternoon. When my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) makes one of these verbal attacks on the Federal administration and any particular official there, he makes it with political intent and political purpose. Surely, Mr. Speaker, we can argue the merits of questions such as this. The hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) remarks today and on previous occasions have not served to clarify the issue at stake, but rather to confuse it still more.

So I say to you, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of this group here, we disassociate ourselves from the character of the remarks this afternoon, and we do believe the Federal administration has proven itself in the past to be the guardian of the people's interest, and will rise in the days to come to command the admiration and confidence of the people at large.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, regarding the statements which have just been made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I can only express my regrets that he did not direct remarks of that kind to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe when he made his statement provoking my remarks in this Legislature, because the remarks

that I have made are the only remarks that are in keeping with the irresponsible remarks of that Rt. Hon. Minister (Mr. Howe), to which my remarks were in reply.

I can only add that the great concern about the possibility of any probable implications of my remarks is well highlighted by the closing bouquet handed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to the Dominion Government, before which he bows down and kneels on all occasions.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I wish to assure you I rise on a note of peace and goodwill.

Yesterday afternoon when the estimates of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) were before us, I made some references to a publication issued last year under the imprimatur of his beatitude under the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), and I said in the course of my remarks that a breakdown of figures shown in that publication or conspectus indicated that 160,000 Ontario farms had no motor trucks, to which the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) replied that is all the farmers in the Province of Ontario, and there are a lot of motor trucks in Ontario. Then he said a number of farmers in the Province of Ontario have motor trucks. I do not deny that, of course. Then I repeated what I had to go on, in making my remarks, was the publication issued by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost).

I have since checked up in the conspectus and I have double-checked by consulting the Canada Year Book, and I find, according to the last census published, there are in the Province of Ontario, occupied farms numbering 178,204. That census took place, I believe, in 1941, and it is very difficult for me to believe, Mr. Speaker, that more than 18,000 farms have been abandoned since 1941, which covers a period of unprecedented prosperity. I only raise this point to indicate to the House I was not "talking through my

hat"; I had authority to go by, and I am not suggesting the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) had anything to do with the preparation of the conspectus, and I am not suggesting the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) had anything to do with the census taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which publishes the Year Book, so the situation is best described by an old Quaker saying: "Everybody is inaccurate, but thee and me, but sometimes I am doubtful about thee."

I think the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) ought to know how many farms there are in the Province of Ontario, and if I might bring him up to date, I would point out the last Year Book shows that in addition to the 178,204 farms, there are in Ontario today 1,449,022 people living in rural Ontario. I thought you might be interested to know just how large the farm population of Ontario is, because a couple of years ago you were quoted in the press as saying there were 50,000 too many farmers in the Province of Ontario.

HON. GEORGE. A. DREW (Prime Minister): 1st Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, in rising to address you at the start of this budget debate, and the first speaker for the official opposition, I would like to take the opportunity to extend greetings and felicitations to you upon the completion of a little over a year in the very honourable office to which you were elected. I think I was the first one to address you in the formal debate last year after you assumed the duties of Speaker, and I predicted then that we would have a very happy experience indeed under your genial direction, and I can repeat that on this occasion, and assure you it is a source

of inspiration and confidence to see your ever-ready smile at all times and to know how anxious you are to be fair to every hon. member in the House. I assure you I am going to need this very badly for the next hour or so.

I rise to address you on this sixth day of April, some two weeks later than the budget debate of last year, and well after the Easter recess. Every year since this Government has started calling a session in March, I have protested, as one of the farmer members, and urged upon the Government that they should call the session at an earlier date. With me, and I think with most farmer members in the Legislature, it is a matter of serious moment. I can say, without reservation, that I would much rather sit in this House for two weeks in January and all of February and March in order to complete the work of the session, than to have to take the first two or three weeks out of April. I know every good businessman should have his business organized so that it goes better in his absence than in his presence, but I have to admit, personally, I like to be home when the ground is ready to break and the good seed ready to put in the ground. Once you get that stage passed, then the farm will look after itself pretty well in the absence of the owner. I can assure those hon. members who are not farmers that there is no tonic like working on the land in the spring. It is much better for you than several months in Florida or Nassau. If we were only through now, I would be most happy to invite you and other members to assist, and you would get the benefit of that tonic on the farm this beautiful April day.

I would like to make a few brief comments on the matter of hydro, before addressing myself to the budget proper.

Hydro does, of course, constitute an important part of the budget affairs of this province. The hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) made one or two rather lengthy references to it in his address, and in the years past and in the years to come our hydro responsibility will show

up in the guaranteed debt of the province, and for that reason it is quite a proper subject for discussion in this budget debate, and it was discussed at some length also in the previous debate. The second speaker (Mr. Hamilton) who seconded the address, went into this matter at great length and almost explosively, and was obviously very extensively briefed by the Government and hydro, and this was undoubtedly brought on by the fact that there were hydro cuts in the service of hydro in this city and some other places in Ontario which had been in effect since, I think, the 16th of February, and are still going on, and those cuts were causing very great inconvenience to all people, to manufacturers, to householders, to institutions, and to all who have come to depend so greatly upon this wonderful service which hydro brings to our people. Those speakers sought to blame the interruptions of hydro on a previous administration which went out of office in August, 1943, that had they done their duty, according to the arguments, there would be no necessity for the cuts which have taken place.

Mr. Speaker, there is an old saying on the farm that "every barrel should stand on its own bottom," and it does seem to me it is about time this Government did take responsibility for the affairs in this province and read what we said of the barrels when we used them in the fruit industry.

After all, it is now four and half years since the previous administration went out of office. My hon. friend, the member for Dundas-Grenville (Mr. Challies) the hon. Minister representing hydro in the House, referred to the nine long years when the Liberals were in power, and the four and a half short years the present Government have been in; that they have produced as much power in the four and a half "short" years as we did in the nine long years. It may just have seemed the years were long when they were in the Opposition. The Tories always think they are with the treasury benches by Divine right, so it could have been like the young chap

who asked his father whether or not it was true that married men lived longer than single men. His son was contemplating matrimony; and the father said "No, son, it just seems longer." That is the reason it might have seemed so long when my friend was in the Opposition.

We have been and are being accused for this serious interruption in the hydro services. We have listened to speeches, and in the one of the hon. Minister himself (Mr. Challies), he said that actually there is no great cause for alarm, that rather the difficulty owing to natural causes is seasonal, and that whole-hearted co-operation by all our consumers will solve it, and very little hardship will result to anyone if the consumers will conserve what is being wasted, it would not be necessary to restrict power even at will, and there will be power enough for industry, farm and home.

If that is the case, one wonders why there was all this fuss by speakers from the Government side of the House in the previous debate in attempting to fix the responsibility on the previous administration for the shortage of power.

This question has been thrashed out at great length; even the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) referred to it as "threshing wet hay." I do not intend to thresh a lot of straw, even in my contribution, if it is possible to avoid it, but there are one or two matters I feel I am entitled to bring to the attention of yourself and the hon. members of the House.

Those two hon. members to whom I referred, the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton), and the hon. member for Waterloo, South (Mr. Chaplin), read excerpts from letters written in 1938 by the then Premier to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King at Ottawa which indicated that Ontario had all the power reserves we felt we needed at that time. But, as everyone knows, and as I pointed out to those hon. members, the war which followed immediately after the writing of those letters—probably we should have foreseen it, certainly we would have been much better off if other and more

important authorities had foreseen the coming of that war and entered into more extensive power developments—but immediately after war was declared, and under a resolution of the legislature of that day, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and the then leader of the opposition, now, the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Drew) made a special trip to Ottawa to put at the disposal of Canada's war effort the complete facilities of the Province of Ontario including our hydro development, actual or potential, and it was clearly indicated that the government of the day was ready to proceed with any amount of power developments which the war authorities felt would be needed. That was in 1940.

In 1941 we signed an agreement with the Dominion of Canada for the development of the St. Lawrence. Previous to that, my hon. friend the then Provincial Secretary in the early thirties did sign an agreement for the development of the St. Lawrence, but it did seem under those war conditions that we had every reason to believe the development might proceed. That would have meant that the 1,100,000 horsepower certainly would have put Ontario in good shape as far as power resources and reserves were concerned and would have cost the province probably between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

This matter of the St. Lawrence development has been one of more or less active interest for the last 30 years. I recall when I first entered the House in 1919, it was an active subject for debate, and our good friend, who is now the Clerk of the House (Major Lewis), was secretary of an organization seeking to promote that development. But it seemed that certain powers and interests in the United States and elsewhere, whenever it came to a time it seemed possible to proceed with the development, have been able to shift it off, and nothing has been done other than preparatory investigations, and if this Government can bring about the development of the St. Lawrence during its term of office, I will certainly be the

first to give them every credit for having done so, because I have always felt, Mr. Speaker—and introduced resolutions in this House in 1926 and 1928—we should urge the development of the St. Lawrence, and my support and assistance and commendation will go to any government which is able to bring about the development of this great, marvelous source of power in Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, reference has also been made to the old Quebec contracts, and we were blamed for having cancelled or repudiated them, and, therefore, caused the shortage of power from which we have suffered in recent weeks.

Certainly the government of which I was member did cancel those contracts, but they renewed them at what was certainly stated at that time to be much more favourable terms, and a very amicable and satisfactory settlement was made with the power companies of Quebec. I have not heard them complain they have not been able to show profits even under the new settlement, which was completed under those circumstances.

There was evidence given by Dr. Hogg before a committee of the Legislature that the saving to the power users of this province would amount to some \$92,000,000 over the time the contracts were to run.

Not only was it from the reduced costs of this power arranged for in the new contracts, but there were other features which were most unfavourable to Ontario, which were changed. I might remind the hon. members that one was a great deal of power would have to be paid for in American funds under the original contracts, and there ensued a period when Canadian funds were at a discount of 10 per cent., and if our money were permitted to take its own level today—and in this I am somewhat in agreement with the attitude of the hon. Prime Minister—unquestionably our funds would again be at a discount, and we would be paying 10 per cent. or 12 per cent. additional for our power, because the contracts required payment in American funds.

Certainly these former original contracts should appear good to the administration, and if they do, they have the power in this House to restore them. However, I do not anticipate such action will be taken. The amended contracts were infinitely more favourable to the power users of this province than the original contracts.

With respect to the amount of power which was made available during the war years by the previous administration; that also has been debated. Naturally I have not access to the files which my hon. friends have. The hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) gave the previous administration credit, I think, for 285,000 horsepower, and I think he said that did not include the last unit on the Decew, for which the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) was prepared to give credit to the previous administration, as it was practically completed in August, 1943, when the present Government came into power.

My recollection, however—and any references I find in my own files—is that the Hydro Commission of that day claimed to have produced, generated, and found in one way or another in the neighbourhood of one half million horsepower, which is quite different from the amount allowed by the hon. Minister in charge of Hydro (Mr. Challies).

On two occasions, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has stated in this House that it was never the intention of the previous administration to proceed with the power development on the upper Ottawa. I cannot understand what grounds the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) has for that statement, because I know we were extremely anxious at that time over the power situation, and advanced the agreements for the upper Ottawa division of power, and certainly had every intention of proceeding as rapidly as possible with that development.

The hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) has said that some months elapsed after the Act was placed upon the statute books before the Government went out of

power, and no order-in-council had been passed authorizing the construction to proceed. I understand, Mr. Speaker, that many months elapsed after the present administration came in—until November, 1945, in fact—before any such order-in-council was passed by them, and the development could and should have been well under way by that time.

There seems to be some question as to how long it should take to bring about these developments after work is actually started. The hon. member for Dundas-Grenville (Mr. Challies) says it takes from three or four to five years. My information was that these powers on the Ottawa could have been developed in two years under a rush programme, and even on the great St. Lawrence, development of power could have been secured in three and one half years.

I know during the war the Aluminum Company of Canada brought about the great development on the Saguenay River, the Shipshaw power development. That was outstanding as an achievement.

As a war project, it involved the excavation of a canal one and one half miles long, and the building of power houses and dams. The first generating unit was put into operation 15 months from the time the excavation work began. Completion had to be hastened because of the war-time demand for aluminum; construction was carried on day and night by a force of over 8,000 men. By reason of the many trades and skills required to build so vast an enterprise, more than 47,000 workmen were used in completing the project.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): From what are you quoting?

MR. NIXON: A leaflet spread around by the Aluminum Company at that time.

The amount of power developed there two years after operations began was 1,200,000 horsepower. That shows. Mr. Speaker, how rapidly these developments can be brought into being, if

there is need for a special rush programme, which might conceivably be more expensive than a programme which was not so badly needed.

There is a suggestion that the hydro construction department is not as efficient today as it was in the old days. Probably no constructional activity is as efficient as they were some years ago. But if my hon. friend (Mr. Challies) really puts his energies and abilities to this job, I am sure we can have the power available from the upper Ottawa before 1951, as was suggested by the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in his address.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I had it in mind to read to the House a letter which I personally wrote to Dr. Hogg. I was acting Premier at the time, in the absence through illness of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Hepburn), and I was very seriously concerned over this power situation which was obviously developing in the province. If I may be permitted, I would read into the record this letter which I wrote, on February 24, 1942:

"My dear Dr. Hogg:

"For many months nothing has caused me more concern as a responsible member of the Government of Ontario than the position into which we are drifting in connection with our reserves of hydro power. While we as a province have little jurisdiction or authority to influence Canada's war effort, it does seem to me that, having a monopoly in the hydro field, our responsibility is very great to meet any possible demand for power for war industry, and I would infinitely rather be criticized some day for having provided 300,000 or 400,000 horsepower more than required than be in the position of not being able to supply power for war contracts, thereby being responsible for a deficiency of equipment and munitions resulting in greater war casualties and delayed victory. All this seems too elementary to mention, but it was a great disappointment to me when you made your speech to the Electric Club last

week in which you are quoted as having declared, "That all power reserves in Ontario had been used up, and that the province faced a shortage of 300,000 horsepower by next fall and that restriction would have to be placed before long on domestic consumers and non-essential industries," that you did not announce some adequate development programme to meet this alarming situation because, obviously, "Restrictions placed before long on domestic consumers and non-essential industries" can never meet the requirements of the situation and should not be necessary after two and a half years of war with the certainty that we were approaching the exhaustion of our resources.

"At our very first conference with Mr. Symington in the Prime Minister's office a few days after he was appointed Power Controller for Canada, I brought up this matter of a major development on the Ottawa, preferably at Carillon, and Mr. Symington stated then that he had the authority to and would clear away any inter-provincial complications and make it possible to proceed with such a development if asked to do so by the Hydro Commission or the Government of Ontario. I am firmly convinced that this should be done at once. No one regrets more than I, the failure to make progress on the St. Lawrence, but, having seen it batted around since I came into public office 23 years ago, and having in mind the international, federal and interprovincial interests that must yet be compromised, I fear we cannot hope for power there in time to save us.

"May I respectfully suggest, therefore, that you should immediately place our alarming position formally and definitely before the Federal authorities. Ask them what calls their war manufacturing programme will make upon us in the next two years, and, if it is as great as I anticipate, they should make available to us a

site for an adequate development. If we can have this well on the way before the exhaustion of our resources is complete, I am sure the public will accept temporary restrictions and rationing of their hydro with much better grace."

I may say, Mr. Speaker, although Dr. Hogg had spoken to the Electric Club just a few days before, his health was in such a condition at that time, that by the time my letter got to his office, he was in Nassau.

HON. MR. DREW: We had the same difficulties.

MR. NIXON: Yes, I appreciate that. I have not been one who unduly criticized the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) for what he has done, although I did suggest it might have been done in a different way which would have caused the reorganization just as effectively.

It was a difficulty which was embarrassing at the time, as I very definitely recall.

However, the Hydro did actively proceed to negotiate the agreement on the Ottawa River, and if my hon. friend the Minister (Mr. Challies) has ever read the letter written on March 7th by the Secretary, Mr. Osborne Mitchell, to the Power Controller, Mr. Symington, he will have some idea of the problems which faced the Hydro at that time.

As I say, we were definitely committed by agreement with the Dominion of Canada, and they in turn with the Government of the United States—providing the agreement could be put through the Congress of the United States—to proceed at once actively to the development of the St. Lawrence, which would give us 1,200,000 horsepower, and cost \$100,000,000. However, month after month went by and the governing authorities in the United States could not complete the agreement, and it became obvious we had to return to the Ottawa, and as rapidly as possible, under Dr. Hogg's constant and able negotiations, these agreements were completed and placed upon the statute

books, where my hon. friends found them when they came into power, and, believe me, it was something to have achieved. It would have been much more difficult to achieve these agreements afterwards.

I do not intend to quote from this particular letter. It does set out the time the Hydro thought necessary to complete developments upon the Ottawa River as two years or two and one half years, and they could get power from the Niagara in a little over three years.

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, may I interject. I know the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) wants to be fair. Quotations of that kind are given not from the initiation of the project, but from the time the actual construction was commenced.

MR. NIXON: Oh yes, sure.

With respect to the activities of the Commission during the war years, Mr. Mitchell says:

"The Commission has been active in the development of power resources within its own control. It has completed a 60-cycle development on the Musquash River and another 60-cycle development of 54,000 horsepower capacity, together with extensive associated storage works is nearing completion on the Madawaska. It has proceeded with the Ogoki diversion in accordance with an agreement between Canada and the United States, and it is developing 65,000 horsepower at Decew Falls with all speed. Throughout its entire system, very substantial additions to its transmission and station facilities are being made to supply war loads.

"Upwards of \$50,000,000 have been and are being spent by the Commission almost entirely on what could be termed war expansion in Southern Ontario."

So, Mr. Speaker, I submit that neither the government nor the commission of that day were remiss in their duty with respect to Hydro and hydro develop-

ment. They co-operated in every way with the war authorities to supply the power needed to carry through Ontario's wonderful manufacturing war effort.

Now considerable reference has already been made by the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and other speakers to the activities of the present administration in extending power into the farms of rural Ontario. Let me assure my hon. friends that they cannot go too fast in this respect to suit me. Having enjoyed the benefits and blessings of hydro on my own farm for many years, I have, when in the government or in opposition at all times urged that no effort should be spared, and no money considered unwisely spent to extend power, and I, as one of the farm users, know of no more bitter rivalry existing between the different administrations than as to which can more rapidly extend power to the farmers of Ontario.

I hope we will soon see the day when every farmer who is in a position to apply for this great benefit and blessing on his farm, has his wants filled by the activities of the Hydro Commission in the Province of Ontario.

I recollect when we were on the treasury benches, at times we rather boasted of the fact that we were extending hydro much more rapidly than those who had occupied the treasury benches before us. As I have said, there is no more bitter rivalry, of which I know, between administrations than as to which can extend the hydro the faster throughout the Province of Ontario.

While I do not want to shock my hon. friend, the Minister in charge of Hydro (Mr. Challies), I might tell the House there has been a very busy and active hydro work camp set up in my own riding for some months now. They are doing a splendid job, and I hope they will be left there until the backlog of applications for farm service has been completely cleaned up, and the farmers in good old Brant, who have not been receiving hydro service, will be served by these hydro activities.

And if I may put a little "plug" in for myself, Mr. Speaker, I may tell the hon. members that many years ago I recall Sir Adam Beck coming to the council room with a strip of cable, an electric wire inside of a lead cable, about one foot long, and saying that this was going to revolutionize the development of power and the distribution to the hydro users. They were going to put this cable in a furrow ploughed along the side of the road. It was as simple as that, but unfortunately they tried it out on me. For many years we had the service from the cable, but it is becoming more and more unsatisfactory, as the cable becomes weaker. Many attempts have been made to repair it, but interruptions have been our regular experience. So you who have only had a few of them for the last few weeks, should have some sympathy with us who happen to be located on that particular line. I think there are only two in Brant County; the rest of the users are in the constituency of my hon. friend, the Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley). The hydro has attempted repairs, and along short sections have installed overhead lines, and I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) when he gets his other demands satisfied, he give us an overhead service which will be infinitely more satisfactory than the cable services have proven to be.

I would like to direct attention for a little while more particularly to the budget, and the statements made by my hon. friend the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost).

I congratulate him on the able manner in which he presented the material in hand. It, of course, is only what we have learned to expect from the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost).

However, I cannot extend the same congratulations to him on his ability as a forecaster of what the surplus of this province will be, or of what the taxing sources will bring to the treasury as revenues. As a matter of fact, I think a review of his forecasts will lead us to believe that he is certainly the province's worst forecasting treasurer in all history.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): He is on the right side, anyway.

MR. NIXON: That depends on which side you are looking at.

I was going to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that they change one of those monotonous Friday-night governmental broadcasts into a "snappy" quiz programme, and have the people guess as to what the surplus will be, or what the revenue will be from liquor, or the corporation tax, and give suitable prizes, and then draw a figure out of the hat which will be the estimate of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) for the ensuing year.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Have you noticed they are having the same trouble in Ottawa on that point.

MR. NIXON: I was referring to the Province of Ontario.

I recall, Mr. Speaker, on one occasion when the government of which I was a member forecast a revenue of \$15,000,000 from the gasoline tax,—which was very moderate in those days, with a smaller number of motorists in Ontario—the budget critic of that day, hon. Mr. Price, ridiculed the idea that we could ever get \$15,000,000, and carried his criticism on to such length that I offered to bet him a new hat we would. That might have been quite unparliamentary, but nevertheless it did attract some attention to that particular estimate, and it was, in fact, only six days before the fiscal year ended, when I was able to tell him across the floor of the house that the estimated \$15,000,000 for the provincial treasury of that day had been reached. That was how accurately forecasting was done under a good government.

AN HON. MEMBER: Did you get the hat?

MR. NIXON: I got the hat. Now, let me point out that the surplus forecast for this year was \$367,000, whereas the actual surplus was \$25,039,000.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): He was seeing through a glass darkly last year.

MR. NIXON: Well, one wonders if he is seeing just as darkly for this current year. The budget forecast was estimated at \$160,000,000 and we actually received \$199,000,000 or an increase of \$32,500,000. It was not very long ago that that was the whole revenue of the province, just the amount you were out in your forecast.

The corporation tax was forecast \$38,000,000 and received over \$50,000,000, an increase of \$11,500,000. Liquor was forecast at \$26,400,000 and you received \$34,000,000.

You underestimated the capacity of our citizens to the extent of \$7,600,000 for profits from liquor. I am surprised the hon. Treasurer (Hon. Mr. Frost) does not speak more about this sort of revenue. I can remember in the old days when they were in opposition they used to call it the "booze" budget when we only had \$16,000,000 or \$17,000,000 from liquor and now my hon. friend is getting \$34,000,000 and says nothing about it.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR: The people are in a happy mood and want to spend their money.

MR. NIXON: The gas tax was forecast at \$44,000,000; received \$46,800,000, an increase of \$2,800,000.

Succession duty forecast \$11,750,000 and received \$17,500,000, a difference of \$5,750,000. For the year March 31, 1947, forecast \$21,000,000, a difference of \$21,500,000. This year the difference was \$32,500,000, so that he is getting worse instead of better. One wonders what will be the result this year. I will predict now that in due time, if the treasurer is still in office when we come back here next year, he will show a very handsome surplus again. Why should he predict a gross revenue of \$185,000,000, a drop of \$14,000,000 from what it was this year? What is going to bring about a drop of \$14,000,000 in the year? In liquor, \$26,000,000, a drop of \$8,000,000. Less

liquor in the province. Why do we anticipate such a drop there?

Our tourist season is going to reach a high time high and one wonders why that estimate is reduced in the gas tax, a drop there of over \$1,000,000. Of course, I will admit that certain matters may develop and gas not be as plentiful and as readily available as it has been in the past. That is something we cannot certainly predict at the moment.

Mr. Speaker, I suppose I should commend the Government for having brought down the budget after the completion of the Throne Speech, a procedure obviously contemplated and provided by the rules of this House, but I think on a previous occasion the Treasurer brought down his budget before the Throne debate was completed, and we objected most vigorously to that procedure. Why? I suggest to you that there was some motive in the Treasurer's willingness to have the budget brought down at such a late date in the session, and I suggest that the motive was he wanted his Amusement Tax Bill to pass this House before the hon. members knew that there was a surplus of \$25,000,000 in a gross revenue of \$200,000,000. Certainly you could not have twitted the Opposition when they were opposing that bill as to where the money was going to come from. All we would have had to say is "one-third of your surplus will pay that," and I suggest that this taxing measure should have been announced in the budget address instead of having been put through and even given Royal assent before the budget was presented to this Legislature.

I may be out of order to some extent in discussing a matter which has already been dealt with by the House, but a certain amount of latitude is generally allowed in this debate. He thought it was wise to set up an earmarked fund outside of the budgetary arrangement of the province entirely, to be held in trust for a special purpose. Personally, I do not think it is a wise provision and I hope future treasurers do not carry that to the extent where the province will cease to

have a budget to present to the Legislature and will simply consider corporation tax set aside in a trust fund for hospital development, and gas tax, etc. for the Highways Department to ear-mark for one of the departments. I think that all these funds which come to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) should go into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and be voted out of that fund by this Legislature.

Notwithstanding the good purpose for which the revenues from the amusement tax are to be used, there is no reason why they should not go into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and be voted by this Legislature for hospital purposes in accordance with the need of that very worthy cause at the time.

One could easily see that the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was very proud of his financial statement. It rather reminded me of the sunshine budgets of the previous administration.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Moonshine.

MR. NIXON: We were not taking one-half of the taxes from the taxpayers that my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) is taking today, nor are we claiming any such surplus of funds taken over and above what is required to carry on the services of this province. I even wondered, as he was reading off those beautifully-rounded phrases, if some one of the Treasury Department had not turned over the old barrel and we were being treated to one of the old sermons in years past which we so often experienced in our churches.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, it is possible for the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and his department, with all the facts and figures available, to present pretty near any picture he likes to the House. It suited him to present a \$25,000,000 surplus. That could just as well have been \$55,000,000 surplus as \$25,000,000, because he received in the fiscal year from Ottawa the sum of \$29,000,000, in round figures, which was owing to the province from moneys which the Federal Government had retained in connection with the war tax agreement,

in effect during the war. This money came from corporate taxes just the same as \$55,000,000 that were put in as ordinary revenue this year and only reason they were put into capital was they did not need it in current and so he would be above criticism if he placed that \$55,000,000 in current account and had \$55,000,000 surplus. I think if he had done that he would certainly have invited a raid on the treasury. I notice the Government's special organ, the *Star*, the day before yesterday conducted a survey of the reeves and mayors of the surrounding municipalities as to what should be done with this \$25,000,000 and all the municipalities said "Hand it back to us."

The hon. Treasurer's (Mr. Frost) lot has certainly been a very happy one. He inherited the department with a very able staff, and has experienced nothing but good times with buoyant revenues. How different this was from the experience the Liberals encountered when they took office in 1934. There are not very many members in the House today who went through that period.

I do recall how we faced a \$30,500,000 deficit that year, a \$62,000,000 increase in the gross debt, and there had been a \$45,000,000 annual increase in the gross debt under hon. Mr. Henry during his entire regime. So we had very great difficulties to face in our financing activities, Mr. Speaker, and we had to bring that runaway engine to a stop without wrecking the entire train, if I may put it in that way, but that difficult job was done, and when we went out of office and I am sure the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) will agree with this—he found the finances of Ontario in a healthy condition indeed.

I certainly, as a critic, will not quarrel with the general remarks of the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost), or the platitudes which made up the budget statements. Truly, this is a great province, centrally located, like an empire in extent, abounding in natural resources, with developed industries, with great people, with great agricultural districts,

etc. This is all very true. The only thing wrong with it is the Conservative Government with which the province is saddled, and I am sure the good voters of the province will take an early opportunity to change that.

Far from being the cause of self-congratulation over the \$25,000,000 surplus, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, the Government should frankly admit they have taken \$25,000,000 more from the taxpayers than they required to carry on the governmental services in this province.

They should either improve and expand those services, or reduce taxation, or both. Certainly there are places where more money could be spent, and could be spent very advantageously for the relief of the people of the Province of Ontario. They could be more generous, for instance, in the old-age pensions, mothers' allowances and hospital care, and I do suggest with this surplus, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) does not have to wait for Ottawa to vacate the amusement tax field; he has the funds in hand to help the hospitals in their present emergency.

After all, Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has a \$15,000,000,000 war debt to pay off, and they might claim they should retain some of the taxes until they make a little dent in that war debt of \$15,000,000,000. I have no doubt they would like to pay off this debt just as my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) likes to pay off the debt of this province in moderate amounts each year.

Then, of course, they have had the unhappy experience of having taken 3 cents off the gasoline tax, which was a war tax, and of seeing this Government pick it up and slap it on. As soon as they take off their 20 per cent. tax on amusements, this Government will pick it up and slap it on, and not give the people one hour of respite from the burden of taxation by their having taken off their war taxes. They reduced their corporation taxes by 10 per cent., and we immediately put on a 7 per cent. tax, so they are beginning to suspect, I fear, that the people do not reap the

benefits of their tax reductions, but the Ontario Government hastens to put them right back on.

I have pointed out as emphatically as I can in this session, and in previous sessions, that the 20 per cent. amusement tax is too high. It should be reduced. It was a war tax, and was put on in a deliberate effort to discourage people from spending their money on amusements, and if they did so, they had to pay into the war effort to that extent.

Also, we voted against the increase of 3 cents in the gasoline tax, and 42 per cent. tax on gas is too high, as the motorists of this province are beginning to realize. Evidently, it is possible for this Government to give much-needed relief from the burdens of taxation.

Even the 7 per cent. tax on corporations, as the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) pointed out, is simply passed on to those who use the products or the services that are sold by these corporations, and it is a tax upon the ordinary man on the street. That tax produced \$11,500,000 more than was expected, so that it also is evidently too high.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) stresses the high credit standing of the province, and with this I am sure we are all glad to agree, but I do not find, on a comparison of the value which the people place upon the debentures of Ontario, they are valued so much higher than the debentures of other authorities when they bid for these securities upon the open market. The $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. debentures of the Canadian National Railways, for instance, are quoted at \$95.25, those of Ontario at \$91.50, Nova Scotia \$91.50 and Manitoba \$92.75, so while our credit is good, evidently the other provinces are making just as successful a job of their financing, and their debentures are regarded as highly on the markets of the country as are those of Ontario.

I did notice in this last issue of debentures by the Government that it had to jack the rate up to 3 per cent. to sell

them at 98.75, a yield of 3.09 per cent., and I believe they are selling for even less today upon the open market. Compared with the other provinces, the credit standing of Ontario is good, but no better than throughout the rest of Canada. We hope that every effort will be maintained to keep it good, although there is a limit, surely, to what can be spent by governments and still not endanger their credit standing.

I note the estimates this year call for \$149,000,000, to be voted, and \$108,000,000 in statutory or a total of \$257,328,000 over a quarter of a billion dollars. Never before in the history of the province has a programme of the Government anything approaching this staggering sum of money.

In 1943 the estimate was for \$120,000,000, less than one-half of the present sum, and I can imagine how the budget critics of that day would have exclaimed in holy horror had such a programme of a quarter billion dollars been presented to this House.

Mr. Speaker, I am old-fashioned enough to want to see any debtor pay a little off his debt every year, and certainly I would urge the Government to continue reducing the debt as the buoyant revenues make it possible. In addition to this surplus in ordinary, we have, of course, an \$8,000,000 surplus in capital, and that would make a very nice, healthy reduction in the debt of the province, and some of this might be used as I have suggested, to look after the hospitals, to help the old-age pensioners, to reduce the gas tax by 3 cents and, if the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) will do these different things, which I think are right and proper, and certainly within reach of the province under these circumstances, I will support his budget and vote for it; otherwise, I am afraid I will have to vote against it.

The hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Johnstone), in his very interesting address the other day, almost gave one a text for the criticism of this budget. Quoting from a local paper, he said that the Government was regarded as the "big milch cow," they were "cer-

tainly spreading the gravy." He seems to me to have got a little mixed in his metaphors, because it has been my observation that once you get the gravy out of the cow and spread it, she is no longer a milch cow, and it might be you could do just that with the taxpayers of the Province of Ontario as well.

Mr. Speaker, I had it in mind to deal with 2 or 3 of the departments, but somehow or other I always seem to take much longer than I intend when I start discussing these matters on the budget debate. Therefore, with your permission, I am going to reserve these matters for discussion on the estimates for the different departments brought forward, and I will close my address with this amendment:

Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Oliver, that the motion "that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply" be amended by adding thereto the following: "But this House regrets that the Government has not taken the necessary action to render greater assistance to old age pensioners and others requiring financial aid and to reduce the burden of taxation."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, in rising to participate in the budget debate, let me first congratulate the hon. Provincial Treasurer on his most able presentation of the budget. This, of course, is not unusual. He has had considerable experience in the art of juggling figures.

Truly it can be said he is an excellent treasurer, a poor accountant and entirely without social conscience; this, coupled with his charm and personality make his budget sound almost real.

Before proceeding to discuss the budget, I wish to hand out a few more bouquets. I am very sorry that the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) is not in his seat at the present time, because he spent a considerable time discussing my riding. I wish

to congratulate the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) for his contribution of sincere and constructive criticism; I wish also to express my appreciation to my friend the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), who spent considerable time telling you of the virtues of the northern mining areas and particularly his reference to Cobalt. I appreciate warmly his reference to our great loss in the death of Bill Smith, one of Cobalt's best loved citizens and the holder of Ontario's oldest prospector's licence.

Since the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) spoke, we have suffered another great loss in the death of Dr. Ernest Armstrong, one of Mr. Smith's closest friends and associates. They were both pioneers of the earliest days of Cobalt, and while Dr. Armstrong was a dentist by profession, he also found time to participate in mining, in municipal affairs and in politics. He was active in every line of municipal endeavour from volunteer fireman to mayor of the town of Cobalt, which post he held for many years by acclamation. He also served a term in the federal House as Conservative member for Temiskaming. In the death of these two pioneers, the town of Cobalt and the north country have suffered a great loss.

I agree with the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) that Cobalt is having a glandular operation performed on it and I am glad that this Government saw fit to call in a specialist in the person of Dr. Thompson to diagnose the case and perform the operation, rather than allow the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) and the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) to administer the treatment they had prescribed in 1944. This was when they reneged on their guarantee of 75 cents per pound for 10 per cent. cobalt ore, and told us we were through as a mining camp.

Since then, new rich silver and cobalt deposits have been discovered in virgin territory. A new smelter is almost completed. To say the least, we are a long way from dead.

Mr. Speaker, when the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) says that Cobalt, the "Grand Old Man of the North" is dying hard, I submit he should have said from this Government's experience, it does not kill easy. And now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the gem of the hon. member for St. Patrick's (Mr. Roberts) remarks:

"We need better liaison in northern Ontario. For too long we have had coming down here heading delegations people who are opposed to this Government."

What a pity that this Government should have opposition. I wonder if the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) ever tried to discover the reason for this situation which exists in the north. I can assure him there are good and valid reasons. The main one is that all governments in the past have bled the mining municipalities white. The wealth extracted by so-called "FREE" enterprise from the town of Cobalt alone, is now largely in Bay Street in Toronto, and what did free enterprise leave us, the citizens, when the big mines pulled out: gaping holes in the ground with a few strings of barb wire around them to keep our children from falling into them, wooden sidewalks, dilapidated schools, broken-down water main and sewers, a lot of silicosis patients and broken-down miners, with little or no avenues of revenue or taxation. These same free enterprisers are now down here discouraging any new capital from coming into our camp in case that they should find additional ore and expose what a poor job they made of mining the camp. Yes, Mr. Speaker, we were the world's fifth largest silver producer, and we do not even own our own post office.

The only Government buildings in our town are the Temiskaming Testing Laboratory and the liquor store, which were purchased by the previous government. I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, there is a better example on the North American continent of the evils of uncontrolled free enterprise and lack of planning.

I would also Mr. Speaker, like to correct the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) when he says delegations are headed by people who are opposed to this Government. Insofar as my riding is concerned, I have not headed one delegation to this Government. Under this Government's idea of democracy, this is the function of the defeated Tory candidate and not the elected representative. When even a stenographer's job becomes vacant in the Government service, he investigates the applicants and if they are not old enough to vote he inquires as to how the parents voted before they are hired. Occasionally, it has not been possible to find a qualified Tory, in which case applicants are hired on the basis of merit and ability.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Shame.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Speaker, of the entire cabinet who I know have visited my riding several times, only three of them have bothered to see me, the elected representative. They were the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost), the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), and the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow). The hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) came to see me in 1944 when they were delivering the knock-out blow which failed; of course, I was mayor at that time which probably was the reason they came to see me.

I had heard that the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) was to visit our town and I made it my business to see him; otherwise he would have most likely passed by on the other side.

Right here I want to correct one remark: I said there were only three Ministers; I was pleased to have the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) meet me at one time while I was mayor of the town.

The hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Stewart) called at my office when he

visited the north, and I was delighted to see him. Apparently, he has suffered no ill effects. All other hon. members have run true to form and have relied for their information on the defeated Tory candidate and the few local Tories who are left.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the people of the north know the true definition of democracy, and are determined to elect a government that will actually practise it. They have pretty well succeeded in the north and will eventually make their influence felt throughout the province. These are just some of the reasons why the people of Temiskaming are fed up with the old line parties.

I cannot agree, Mr. Speaker, with the hon. member for St. Patrick's (Mr. Roberts) suggestion that we should bring our children down to Toronto to see the sights, but rather that you should bring the children from Toronto up north, out of the slums which still exist in this city, away from the smell of smoke and gas, where they can have a change of scenery, and associate, if for only a short while, with the salt of the earth. I am reminded of the story of the little boy from the north who visited this House in session and when he returned home, his teacher asked him to write his impressions of the Legislative Assembly. He started out with an explanation of how the Clerk calls order and the members all stand; the Sergeant-at-Arms enters carrying the mace, followed by the Speaker, who ascends to the platform, acknowledges the salute of the Sergeant-at-Arms, looks over the Government benches, and proceeds to pray for the country.

I was also interested in the remarks of the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), criticizing politicians and newspapers who would descend to so low a method of assault as to refer to that great Progressive Conservative party as the Toronto party. Can it be possible, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member (Mr. Roberts) has forgotten how low the press and other publications, to which I am sure he subscribes,

descended in the last election campaign. I refer particularly to Social Suicide and the Toronto dailies. No, Mr. Speaker, when I assisted the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) to the train, it was not with a desire to get him out of my bailiwick. The people of Cobalt are always glad to see my good friend (Mr. Roberts) even though he did desert the part of the country he professes to love so much. He will always be welcome. The same goes for all the hon. members of the House regardless of their politics.

Now, Mr. Speaker, before I discuss the budget, I would like to repeat some of the needs of our people in the north. I am glad to see that we are finally getting started on some rural electrification. I have had some complaints about the priority given certain lines out of Earlton. The people up there feel that lines should be built where they will serve the greatest number of farmers, rather than any other consideration. However, now that this House has approved the Government's hydro policy and given them the green light, it is hoped that all our farmers will be served by hydro as quickly as possible.

I wish, Mr. Speaker, to commend the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) for getting started on the road from Matachewan to Swastika and building a cutoff around the sink hold between Cobalt and Latchford. We still need the road from Larder Lake to Englehart. Our farmers are asking that more of their main roads be kept open in the winter. The department kept some of these roads open for part of the season last winter, then when a heavy storm came, they ceased ploughing. In the farmers' opinions, this was worse than if they had never started ploughing them. It just left a bank on both sides of the road which drifted full and made the roads impassable.

I was over the highway from Cobalt to Kirkland Lake a week ago, and must say I was disappointed to see how some of the new surfacing of last year has heaved, particularly north of Englehart. I know how difficult this is to

overcome in our extreme climates, and no doubt, experts are working on a solution to this problem, and it is hoped it will soon be solved. The people of the north would like to know when the proposed cut-off bypassing Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard will be undertaken and would like to see some work done on the highway between Cobalt and New Liskeard. This piece of highway along with the piece from Swastika to Kirkland Lake are the worst parts of our highway and the most travelled.

There is a great need in my riding for a technical school. I would like to see one built adjoining the mining school in Haileybury; this would be the most central location and could service the pupils from Temagami to Englehart.

Now, I come to agriculture. I am glad to see that more money has been voted for farm clearance and drainage this year in the north. I had a request for a small drainage job last year for one of our farmers and was advised that this department had exceeded its estimates and the work could not be done. I think this was a poor excuse in the light of the budget.

Mr. Speaker, for the past three years I have complained about the treatment our Indians are receiving, but so far, I know of nothing that has been done in this province. I know this comes under the Federal Government, but I still maintain a lot could be done in the way of improving their educational facilities and with respect to the game laws as they affect our Indians. I would urge our Government to at least show some interest in these people. Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the budget.

I have stated before that if the municipal councils of this province did not come closer in their estimates of receipts and expenditures than has the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), they would all be under Government supervision.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. TAYLOR: That statement still holds good. I wonder if the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) ever found himself in the embarrassing position of having to explain to his wife where he got all the money having told her all along that she would have to cut down on her budget. Yet, that is exactly the position in which he finds himself with regard to the people of this province; and that responsibility must be shared by the whole Government.

All year you have been telling the people of this province that there wasn't enough money to pay adequate old age pensions; there wasn't enough money to subsidize milk, so that children could get enough to drink; there wasn't enough money to meet the crying need for better health services, not even enough to put X-ray equipment in all our hospitals so that nurses and patients alike would be protected from the danger of undetected T.B. Just last Christmas, the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) stood on the main staircase in this building and told the civil servants that he couldn't give them any promise of a salary increase to meet the rising cost of living—because it would cost over \$2,000,000—less than 10 per cent. of the amount the Treasurer now pulls out of the hat as a surplus.

But, before I go further into that subject, I want to deal with some other aspects of the budget.

I want to congratulate the Government on having accepted the proposal which was put forward last year by my colleague, the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) for a Provincial-Municipal Conference. Less than six months ago, in our fall session, a resolution moved by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) calling for a Provincial-Municipal Conference, was debated in this House. We wanted such a conference because we knew that the costs of health and welfare and other services were weighing very heavily on the municipalities, and we wanted a conference to discuss

what could be done about it. But the Government said, "No, it wasn't possible," and they voted that proposal down. Now the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) tells us:

"This year a Provincial-Municipal Conference is being held to examine into the present situation."

Well, we are very glad that the conference will be held. Usually it takes years before the old parties pick up the ideas that are put forward by socialists, and adopt them as their own. This time, they have managed it within six months. I think that can be called real progress.

We all hope that they will do better with this conference than they did with the Dominion-Provincial Conference. I noticed that on almost every other page of his speech the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was calling on the Dominion Government to reconvene the Dominion-Provincial Conference—so he can tell them why we won't make a deal—and on the pages in between, he was giving the reasons why Ontario is better off having not made a deal.

Now, I don't want to thresh over that whole problem again, but there are one or two points raised in the budget speech that I want to deal with.

First, I was interested to note that the money received by the Ontario Government from the revenues which it would have surrendered under a Dominion-Provincial agreement was actually less than we would have received from the Dominion. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) told us that the revenue he actually received from these sources was \$72,063,000 and the revenue he would have received in exchange by the agreement would have been \$74,438,000.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): With income tax in reserve, sir.

MR. TAYLOR: Just a minute—in other words, we lost \$2,375,000 by not signing an agreement.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh no, nonsense.

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, your own figures. You did not levy the tax anyway, or you did not get it. If you had levied the tax, certainly you would have been away up in the game, but you did not levy the tax and therefore, put things right back where they are now. If you had signed that agreement, you would have—

AN HON. MEMBER: That is a foolish argument.

MR. TAYLOR: Of course, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) tried to cover that up by adding on the amount he would have received by levying a provincial income tax.

HON. MR. FROST: Well, of course.

MR. TAYLOR: But for reasons that he knew best, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) did not levy an income tax and the cold fact is that if he had signed an agreement the Government of this province would have had \$2,375,000 more in its pocket than it has today.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, no.

MR. TAYLOR: According to your own figures.

Then the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) referred to the problems of British Columbia. He did not claim that British Columbia was getting less revenue as a result of the agreement it signed with the Dominion; there would be no basis for any such claim. He did point out, quoting the Provincial Treasurer of British Columbia, that the costs of their programme of social advancement and social security were very heavy, and in order to meet those costs the province had to raise still more revenue through a 3 per cent. sales tax.

Now, why are those social security costs so heavy in British Columbia? The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) didn't answer that question, but the answer is a very simple one.

First, their costs are heavy because their social security programme is far in advance of that in Ontario; to give just one example, British Columbia is paying a pension of \$40 a month to every old age and blind pensioner. They're not paying it to just the ones who can prove they're actually starving to death. They're paying that \$40 pension to every pensioner—and, of course, it costs a lot of money. And I understand that other social services and health services in British Columbia are also well in advance of Ontario.

But there is a second reason why British Columbia has to find so much money for a social security programme. It is because the proposals of the Dominion Government to develop a national social security programme have never been implemented. And why have they not been implemented? Because Ontario and Quebec refused to come in with the other seven provinces and sign a Dominion-Provincial agreement.

That is one point which the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and his colleagues in the Government never mention when they are trying to justify their position. It's all very well to argue this on a financial basis, on a constitutional basis, on the basis of abstract provincial rights. But what concerns the men and women who make up the people of this province is the problem of their social welfare. We haven't got a social security programme in this country today, and the reason we haven't got it is because the hon. Premiers of Ontario and Quebec refused to sign a Dominion-Provincial agreement.

HON. MR. FROST: "None so blind as those who will not see."

AN HON. MEMBER: Quite correct.

MR. TAYLOR: We both wear glasses, but mine are a little clearer than yours, it seems.

By this time we could have had an old age pension for every needy person in Canada over the age of 65; we could

have had a pension for everyone, without a means test, over the age of 70. We could have been well under way with a national health insurance programme. The reason we haven't got those things is because the hon. Premiers of Ontario and Quebec refused to let us have them.

I do not say the Dominion Government is not partly to blame too. I believe they are. I think the Dominion Government was only too happy to see that conference fall through, and have an excuse not to carry out their promises. They made those proposals because it was an election year, and they knew the people of Canada were demanding a national security programme. But the Premier of Ontario and the Premier of Quebec played right into their hands. If they had taken Mr. King up on his proposals, he would have had to go ahead with them. But they turned him down, and now he is in a very happy position. He can say, and he is saying, "I wanted to give you all these good things, but Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis won't let me." I don't think he is very sincere when he says he wants to do these things, but at least he has a good argument; because a national social security programme is impossible till Ontario at least has signed a taxation agreement.

I don't intend to follow all the ins and outs of the argument that has gone on ever since between the Premier of Ontario and the Prime Minister of Canada. The people of Ontario—at least, I know the people in my riding and I think they're typical of people in the rest of the province—our people just aren't interested in long-winded arguments about who's right and who's wrong. What they're interested in is better old age pensions, better health services, more social security of every kind.

Of course we all know that as long as we have the present Government in power in Ontario we're not going to get a Dominion-Provincial agreement. But I'm going to tell you what will happen when we get a C.C.F. Govern-

ment here—and that won't be so long. A C.C.F. Government will go to Ottawa and open discussions with the Dominion Government, prepared to negotiate an agreement. Of course, we won't go prepared to sign just anything they put before us. We'll use our bargaining power—and Ontario, with half the wealth of the country, has a lot of bargaining power. When we elect a C.C.F. Government here, we'll have a lot more bargaining power because the Dominion Government will see the handwriting on the wall. We'll say to the Dominion Government, we're prepared to sign a fair taxation agreement but on one condition and a very important condition—that you go ahead with a national social security programme and a national health programme NOW. Let's stop arguing and get down to work.

Now I want to deal with the hon. Provincial Treasurer's estimates for the coming year. In one respect they are exactly like the estimates he has presented to this House for several years past—any resemblance between the figures he presents and the actual revenues he receives are, as I have told him before, purely coincidental. The chief difference is that in other years we have had to wait till the end of the year to prove that. This time it's obvious from his figures on the face of them.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer tells us that his receipts next year are going to be \$13,000,000 less than they were this year. How does he arrive at that figure?

First, it is interesting to note that revenues from the corporation profits tax are going to remain exactly the same—\$50,000,000. We must assume from that that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) expects the present high level of business activity to be maintained. Business will still be enjoying a boom. Business prosperity will be maintained. Business profits will be maintained. Everybody will be doing just as well as ever—except the Provincial Government.

For in the face of this high level of business activity, this continuing prosperity, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) tells us that the revenues of almost every other department of Government will fall off—by amounts ranging from 10 per cent. to over 50 per cent.

One of the most amazing of these estimates is the drop he anticipates in liquor revenues—\$34,000,000 this year, only \$26,000,000 next year. I wish the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) had told us exactly how this drop is going to take place. Does he think that the workingman won't be able to afford his glass of beer—or is he going to take the water out of the whiskey? Or is he simply underestimating his liquor revenues, as he has every year since this Government took office, because he doesn't dare admit how much they are actually going to be? Certainly the number of new cocktail bars that are being opened up all over the place don't indicate any falling off in liquor revenues.

Another interesting figure is a drop of 54 per cent. in liquor authority transfer fees—from \$1,300,000 this year to \$600,000 next year. Of course, this is easier to understand. When the Government introduced its new liquor policy two years ago, there was a tremendous scramble to buy up licensed premises—a lot of people with capital to invest saw the chance of a lifetime for tremendous profits. Now things are getting stabilized, and that source of revenue will fall away.

Among the most peculiar figures are those for the Department of Highways. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) estimates that revenues from motor vehicle permits will increase by \$500,000, but revenues from the gasoline tax will decrease by \$1,300,000. There will be more cars than ever on the road, but they'll be using less gasoline. Again, a word of explanation would be in order.

For the rest of the provincial revenues, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) tells us to expect a falling

off in almost every department. True, he expects that agriculture and reform institutions will be up, and there will be a slight increase in lands and forests, but all the rest will fall off.

Revenues of the Attorney-General's department will fall by 11 per cent. Education will fall by 10 per cent. Health will fall by 11 per cent. Insurance will fall by 10 per cent. Labour will drop off by 15 per cent. The Department of Mines will collect 5 per cent. less. Municipal affairs will get 23 per cent. less. The Provincial Secretary will collect 8 per cent. less. The security transfer tax will bring in \$50,000 less—apparently there'll be a slump in the stock market. The land transfer tax will bring in 37 per cent. less—that doesn't sound very good for the real estate business. Sale of law stamps will fall off 25 per cent.—the lawyers will be having a thin time. Even the motion picture branch will take in 12 per cent. less—perhaps that ties in with the amusement tax that the Provincial Treasurer put over on us.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that picture just doesn't make sense—corporation profits staying up, and almost every department of Government heading for Poverty Row. To my mind, there are only two possible explanations for it. I don't know which one is true, but they're the only two explanations I can see.

The first possibility is that the hon. Provincial Treasurer is playing exactly the same game as he has played for the past two years—underestimating his revenues, and then he'll come back at the end of the year and say, "Look what a fine job I've done. I've ended up with a surplus." Well, Mr. Speaker, that tale's wearing pretty thin. Somehow I don't believe that even he expects us to swallow it for the third time.

The other possibility is that the Provincial Treasurer really expects conditions to be worse next year, but he doesn't dare admit it. If business does fall off—if purchasing power fails to keep up with prices and goods start piling up on the shelves—the first place

it will be reflected is in revenues from the corporation profits tax. But if the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) estimated a decline in corporation profits, he'd be admitting that business was headed for the skids—

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Does my hon. friend (Mr. Taylor) know we have not this year got a full year's revenue from corporation tax, actually speaking? For instance, capital taxes, we only started to receive them in September, a portion of which is profits tax does not come in until June, so that \$50,000,000 we got does not really represent a full year.

MR. TAYLOR: You are estimating what they are going to be next year. You have been in four years now; surely to heavens you have had a full year some place there.

HON. MR. FROST: We just brought in this tax last year.

MR. TAYLOR: With the Government planning an election this year, he doesn't dare say that. So he keeps his estimate for corporation profits tax up at last year's figure and underestimates all his other revenues, hoping that everything will balance out even at the end of the year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry to be so critical of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). But the fact is, that in the past four years, he has never taken this House into his confidence. Always he has offered us figures which never compare with the year-end financial results. Two years ago, for example, he prophesied a \$21,000,000 deficit—and ended up with a small surplus. Last year he predicted a balanced budget—and ended up with a \$25,000,000 surplus. How can we expect him to be any closer on this year's estimates?

And that criticism, Mr. Speaker, is not made by the Opposition alone. No less staunch a supporter of the Government than the *Toronto Globe and Mail* had this to say about the budget last Saturday. I am quoting from an

editorial in the *Globe and Mail* headed "Not Without Blemish," on Saturday, April 3. It said in part:

"It would be regarded as bad budgeting to have an unanticipated deficit of \$25,000,000. An unexpected surplus of similar proportions is no more praiseworthy. Budgets are supposed to be an estimation and allocation of taxation to meet the requirements of specified expenditures. While Mr. Frost stated, 'we have striven to accumulate (the surplus) with increased revenues over estimates,' that surplus was undeclared, and in fact would have been larger had last year's estimated expenditures of \$159,322,000 been adhered to.

"Welcome as the surplus is for debt reduction, the use does not justify the method. Moreover, since there is no provision for similar debt payments in the current year, it is reasonable to question some of the budget's features."

Mr. Speaker, I think that's putting it mildly.

I want to deal with this question of debt reduction. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) told us they had paid for all capital expenditures, and in addition had reduced the net debt by \$27,000,000. Well, that isn't an awful lot to brag about in these times of buoyant revenues. Out in Saskatchewan, in a shorter period of time, they have paid for all but \$3,000,000 of capital expenditures, have reduced their net debt by \$68,000,000 and have increased their sinking fund to retire future debt by over 50 per cent. And that in a province with far less resources than Ontario.

HON. MR. FROST: That is because the Dominion Government wrote off those treasury debts. There is nothing for them to write off for us. We pay our way. Does my hon. friend (Mr. Taylor) notice their revenues far exceeded their estimates? If it happened there, why not here?

MR. TAYLOR: They increase their estimates occasionally. You stick the same \$26,000,000 revenue every year on to liquor.

But how did the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) bring about this debt reduction of \$27,000,000? He would like us to believe that it is the result of his careful budgeting. But if you look at the Interim Statement of Capital Receipts which he tabled last Friday, you'll find a little item tucked away there—"Received from Dominion Government re Tax Suspension Agreement . . . \$28,964,000." That was a windfall the Provincial Treasurer got last year on the final reckoning of the wartime tax subventions. He won't ever get it again. And instead of boasting that he has reduced the net debt by \$27,000,000, he should be explaining to us what happened to the \$1,964,000 that was left of what he got from Ottawa. If it hadn't been for that nest egg we'd have been deeper in debt than ever.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I want to refer to one of the most outrageous statements in the entire budget. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) had the audacity to say to this House:

"For the coming fiscal year I know that the House will receive with satisfaction the announcement that there will be no new taxation."

HON. MR. FROST: That is better than British Columbia and Saskatchewan, they increased theirs.

MR. TAYLOR: If they did it was after they brought down the budget, not before.

And that, less than a week after he had tricked this House into passing a 20 per cent. amusements tax. I know it is now being levied by the Dominion, but it is a new tax as far as this province is concerned—and in the light of the \$25,000,000 surplus, an entirely unjustified tax. We were given to understand that this tax was absolutely necessary unless the hospitals were to close their doors, or drive some of the municipalities into grave financial dif-

faculties. We in this group voted for it because we believed the hospitals needed that help. I say that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and the Government which approved his action were less than honest with this House. If he had waited till his surplus was announced to bring down that bill, he couldn't have mustered even a majority of his own members to support it.

And, Mr. Speaker, I predict that this Government is going to get into a lot of trouble over that tax. They have not been maintaining that degree of co-operation with Ottawa which would persuade the Dominion Government to step quietly out of the field and let them enter it. I predict that the Government are going to take a worse spanking from Mr. King over this tax than they did over the bill respecting services to Crown tenants that they had to withdraw last week. The only thing that troubles me is that if that happens, it is our hospitals that will suffer.

HON. MR. FROST: I thought you said the hospitals did not need it.

MR. TAYLOR: They needed it out of the \$25,000,000 you robbed them of last year.

We on this side of the House are sick and tired of seeing health and welfare problems being kicked back and forth like political footballs between Queen's Park and Ottawa. I strongly and sincerely urge the hon. Provincial Treasurer, before this session is ended, to bring down a supplementary estimate to guarantee the needed assistance to hospitals in case he finds that for any reason it isn't possible or politically feasible to impose his new amusements tax.

And now, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to express the opinion of this group regarding the government's \$25,000,000 surplus—and it is an opinion which I am sure will be shared by most of the people of this province. We believe that it is a shame and a disgrace for this Government to have starved the health and welfare and

other essential services of this province as it has, simply to build up a \$25,000,000 surplus. One-third of that amount, Mr. Speaker, would have been enough to provide a \$40-a-month old age pension for every pensioner in this province. The Government has stolen one-third of that surplus from the pockets of the needy aged people of Ontario. One-eighth of it would have been enough to bring mother's allowances up to a minimum level of decency—say \$50 a month for the mother and \$15 for each child. One-tenth of it would have provided a sufficient increase in the salaries of the Government's own employees to catch up with the rising cost of living, and give them some economic security in their jobs—the men and women who work in these buildings and throughout the province, the staffs of our mental hospitals and reform institutions, the members of our provincial police force. They are feeling the pinch as never before. The Government could have helped them—but it preferred to pile up a \$25,000,000 surplus.

Or if the Government had done nothing else, it could have knocked a few cents off our eleven-cent gasoline tax—so that the working man who takes his family out in the car on Sunday would not have to pay a 42 per cent. tax on every gallon of gasoline he buys.

The government could have done all these things—but it chose instead to pile up a huge and unnecessary surplus. That surplus, Mr. Speaker, may look very fine to the Provincial Treasurer—but it was built from the sufferings and the heartaches of the people of Ontario. And if the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and his cabinet colleagues are prepared to stake their political future on that record, we welcome the challenge. Let the people of Ontario decide.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, following the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) I want to thank him for his kind remarks on the occasion of my having missed

him when visiting Cobalt. At that time soap and soap flakes were in short supply, and I want to say to the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) we were able to get some soap flakes in Cobalt.

Last Friday, April 2, this Legislature was privileged to hear the presentation of the finest budget address that has ever been given in this House. In 1943, the caption "Make Ontario Strong" was endorsed by a sufficient number of voters to enable the Progressive Conservative Party to form a government under the able leadership of the hon. George Drew. Plans were formed to give the people of Ontario a government which not only enacted legislation to make Ontario strong, but to legislate for the benefit of the citizens of the whole province.

In 1945, when owing to the miscalculations of the political opposition groups in this Chamber, the Government was defeated despite the warning that an adverse vote would be considered the same as a want of confidence motion, another election produced the slogan "Keep Ontario Strong." The confidence of the people had been firmly established and the Government was enthusiastically returned with a sizable majority and a mandate to keep in step with and to anticipate the needs of the expanding economy of the present and future for the people of Ontario.

This budget, therefore, reflects the wisdom of carefully laid plans which every hon. member of this House conscientiously admires and to which all parties appear to subscribe, knowing full well that the people of the province are being satisfactorily and adequately served in their own best interests to "Keep Ontario Strong."

I am, therefore, pleased on this occasion to express my appreciation and congratulations to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) on behalf of those whom I represent in this Legislature.

While a budget generally anticipates the requirements of the province as a whole, each member is primarily inter-

ested in his own constituency as an integral part of the 90 ridings in the province, and in relation to the service given to that constituency, public opinion is, therefore, reflected in all ridings either favourably or adversely upon the government in power.

As the representative of a riding, which as a community dates back to 1673, with a history not sufficiently known even throughout the Province of Ontario, I ask this assembly to bear with me while I endeavour to draw to your attention the importance of the moderately-sized City of Kingston in relation to eastern Ontario, and thereby to the rest of the province, in the expansion of the whole province in the Dominion of Canada.

It is readily apparent when Kingston is mentioned, that most people have heard that all the bad boys and girls go there for a stretch. To many this appears to be the sole mark of distinction for a progressively growing city. True, there are three penitentiaries in the immediate vicinity of Kingston, where free board and room is provided for those from all parts of Canada who can qualify. Let me assure you that if any of you contemplate a visit to these institutions I shall do my best to make your stay pleasant. I might add that the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) and I spent a few hours inside the walls of two of the three penitentiaries one day last summer. I believe we felt that the women were the toughest.

In the early days Kingston, at the mouth of the Rideau River, the foot of Lake Ontario and the source of the great St. Lawrence River, was the site of an Indian village, Cataraqui, long before the days of Muddy York. It became the early French settlement where the first Fort Frontenac was built in 1673. Down through the years it carries a great history of military importance which is evidenced in the four remaining Martello towns and the forts that are still in existence today and the great camps and barracks that were so useful in the past two world

wars. It has been a military centre since the early days, and still is.

While a discourse of the history of Kingston is interesting, it is not my intention at the moment to burden you with detail. One aspect as it relates to Toryism, however, I should like to mention now.

Before the past war the Department of Highways of Ontario entered into an agreement with the Department of National Defence to restore Fort Henry situated on the Barriefield Hill overlooking the harbour of Kingston. More than \$500,000 was spent by the Department of Highways to restore this fort to its original appearance. The purpose of the fort, as indeed were all of the fortifications in the area, was to keep the Americans out as in the war of 1812-14. The purpose in restoring Fort Henry was to bring the Americans in, as a tourist attraction. This was accomplished after the opening by the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King on August 8, 1938. In the first 13 months, 93,000 people paid an admission fee of 25 cents to visit this fort. When war broke out in 1939, according to agreement, the fort reverted to the Department of National Defence. Since the conclusion of the war, the Department of Highways has again been given control. Work on reconstruction has again been undertaken and this tourist attraction will be ready to receive visitors about May 24th next month.

In passing, I feel that a word of commendation should be expressed to Ronald Way, an employee of the Department of Highways who has been in charge of the forts at Niagara (Fort Erie) and Kingston. His work and his interest in preserving these historical monuments merits the fullest measure of commendation from a grateful Government. He has written an interesting book, *Niagara Parks*, a copy of which I believe has been received by every member of this House. The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) recognizes in him a man of sterling worth.

In association with Fort Henry as a tourist attraction I should like to make a proposal to the Government through the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett). The background of this proposal emanates from the historical sketch of the fortifications of Kingston given at a Kiwanis luncheon Easter Monday last by Col. Stacey, Historical Section, Dominion Government.

During the war of 1812-13 Kingston was a naval base as well as a military centre. Between Fort Henry and Fort Frederick a stretch of water called Navy Bay was used for shipbuilding purposes. Both the Americans and the British engaged in a boat-building race to keep the other off Lake Ontario. The American yachts were no good in rough weather, the British boats were not so good in smooth weather, so between the rough and smooth waters of Lake Ontario each ran from the other and there was no actual naval engagement.

In his work as historian, Col. Stacey has visited the archives in Washington and there discovered plans to cross the St. Lawrence River below Kingston. These plans were never carried out. It is possible that if they had, all the country west of Kingston might have fallen to the Americans. The British realized this at the time and to provide transportation facilities between the capital of Canada and Kingston, the Rideau Canal system was constructed at very great cost to the British taxpayers. This was purely a military undertaking which fortunately has never been required for that purpose. The Rideau Canal has its beginning at Kingston, and is used mainly now for pleasure trips by both Americans and Canadians.

At the conclusion of the war of 1812 it was agreed that no naval vessels were to be harboured on either side. Consequently, 11 ships were sunk in Navy Bay. In 1938 an inspection of these ships was made, and they were found to be in a good state of preservation. It was my privilege during the visit of the late President Roosevelt, to

present him with a replica of two cannon in miniature representing cannon from Fort Henry mounted on a wooden base taken from one of the sunken ships in Navy Bay.

Now, as the ships were built in Kingston to keep the Americans out, my proposal to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) and the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) is to raise the best of these ships, fit it out as of yore and let the ship bring the Americans in. This would be an attraction of great national importance, and I believe would pay very large dividends.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): What if the water is rough?

MR. STEWART: This ship was built to take care of that.

MR. SALSBERG: And if the water is calm?

MR. STEWART: We can take care of that, too.

It is highly desirable at all times to exhibit goodwill amongst the great tourist population, to make them glad they came and to provide something that will cause them to feel repaid for their visit to Canada. Here is something in line with the expanding economy keynote of the budget address.

I said earlier that to mention Kingston, most or many people think only of penitentiaries. You have heard a very sketchy outline of one phase of early history leading up to the proposal of placing a battleship on view for public inspection.

As a preliminary to my next thought, let me bring you up to more modern times.

Before 1939 the population of Kingston had never reached 25,000 persons. Today it is in the neighbourhood of 35,000. Never before have the opportunities for advancement been greater than they are today and with a Government that favours expansion and plans toward that end, our hopes for the future are brighter than ever.

Let me enumerate a few of the institutions within our borders, each of which has a history.

Education—public schools, three of which are new buildings under this Government plan; high schools, K. C. I. and Regiopolis, Universities, Queens, R.M.C.—the military college—and Regiopolis.

Industries; The Aluminum Company of Canada, Shipbuilding Co. of Canada (Canada Steamship Lines), Davis Tannery, Gould Storage Battery Co., Canada Dredge and Dock Co., one large elevator, with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, the nylon plant, of Canadian Industries Ltd., the Canadian Locomotive Co., the Frontenac Floor and Wall Tile Co., the only one of its kind in Canada, Heild Bros., textiles, Dye and Chemical Co., two large machine shops, and of course, Canada Bread and Westons.

Hospitals: Kingston General, a class A-1 hospital where the Ontario Cancer Clinic is housed, supported by the Ontario Government; the Hotel Dieu, a class A-1 hospital; St. Marys, a hospital for incurables and old people; the Ontario Hospital, for mental cases, and the D.V.A. Hospital, negotiations being under way there for a tuberculosis sanatorium.

Churches: Anglican, the seat of the Bishop of Ontario; Roman Catholic, the seat of the Archbishop of the Kingston area; the United Church, Presbyterian, Baptist, Tabernacles and other sects.

Dairies, stores, apartments, utilities, the City Hall, Armouries, and all that go to make a large, thriving community. One can purchase anything from a grain of wheat to a large locomotive or steamship.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) said in his address that "Our interest in, and ownership of the Canadian part of the Great Lakes, Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, are among our richest possessions." Ontario is the leading industrial province of Canada. Many factors have contributed

to this position—abundant natural resources, water power, transportation and strategic location in the North American Continent. The rapid development of railways and highways which now span the province provide efficient transportation. On every hand is expansion and development. One has only to look around to see this.

While as a province we have no coal resources, this deficiency is offset very considerably by vast water power resources which make possible the development of large amounts of electrical energy.

Let us remember that electrical power provides all manner of home conveniences, a better standard of living, work and wages for hundreds of thousands of workmen and is in large measure the life blood of the nation's economy. In Ontario power is cheap and freely used. We use four times as much power per capita in Ontario as in Great Britain and twice as much as in the United States. In the past eight years, the average domestic consumption has increased from 175 kilowatt hours monthly to 226 kilowatt hours. This indicates that we are all using more electrical energy for one purpose or another.

Note the words "The rapid development of railways and highways provides efficient transportation." There are two other methods of transportation, airways

and waterways. Note also that the Great Lakes are among our richest possessions. Add to this the great and mighty St. Lawrence River.

Nothing but the highest praise can justly be directed to the Government and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for their efforts in seeking to provide more electrical power for the needs of all users of electrical energy in the years ahead. This Government, as has been repeatedly said by the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), has the utmost faith in the future of the Province of Ontario, and will direct its efforts to furnish all requirements for the consumers of electrical power. Far better to have more than we need than not enough for our daily use.

Plants now in the course of construction will provide an additional 914,500 horsepower capacity. Surely no man will say that that is entirely sufficient for all time to come.

Here is the comparison of the kilowatt hours and the horsepower peak in the city of Kingston for the years 1943 to 1947. This is exclusive of the Aluminum Company and the nylon plant who receive their power directly from the source. Incidentally, each of these companies uses approximately the same amount of power as the city of Kingston. It can readily be seen that if these companies were hooked up with the Kingston power supply, our system would be overloaded.

MEMO RE KINGSTON POWER SUPPLY

	<i>K.W. Hrs.</i>	<i>K.W. Hrs.</i>	<i>K.W. Hrs.</i>	<i>K.W. Hrs.</i>	<i>K.W. Hrs.</i>
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
September.....	4,282,340	4,735,910	4,970,370	5,853,300	6,873,320
October.....	4,519,400	4,983,980	5,029,730	6,036,980	7,521,380
November.....	4,523,620	5,188,160	5,064,930	5,834,390	7,074,750
	<i>H.P. Peak</i>	<i>H.P. Peak</i>	<i>H.P. Peak</i>	<i>H.P. Peak</i>	<i>H.P. Peak</i>
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
September.....	13,287.4	16,033.9	18,136.6	20,167.9	21,392.7
October.....	14,529.9	16,412.4	17,774.7	20,449.0	22,156.8
November.....	13,943.4	16,525.7	18,523.3	20,575.8	21,872.5

In the month of December, 1947, the Kingston Public Utilities paid the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission \$41,000 at the rate of \$1.90 per horsepower.

Taking these figures as a sample increase of what might be expected throughout the province in 200 communities using electric power, their requirements would be approximately 4,400,000 horsepower.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) noted that the development of the St. Lawrence River is in prospect, where our share of the additional power to become available will be 1,100,000 horsepower, equal to 2,500,000 tons of coal, effecting a considerable saving here.

You will now realize that I am speaking of the St. Lawrence Waterway Development. This development will do more than any other project to develop Eastern Ontario, the neglect of which has always been a major complaint of those from the east.

May I read a letter written by the then hon. Prime Minister of Ontario to the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) as follows. It is dated January 16, 1937.

"Dear Mr. King:

"In reply to your letter of January 8th with reference to the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterway, I have on various occasions made my position very clear in this regard.

"I do not believe that the project can be justified on economic grounds, inasmuch as we are neither in need of a new avenue of transportation, nor additional electrical power.

".....

"The whole St. Lawrence project to my mind looks like another beautiful dream comparable to the Hudson Bay railway and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway extension to James Bay."

MR. GEORGE ANDERSON (Port Arthur): From what are you quoting?

MR. STEWART: Correspondence, and documents relating to the St.

Lawrence deep waterway, and extracts from "Electrical Power" from the library. A good many of these letters are marked "Confidential." That was one of them. I will leave it at that.

This development will do more than any other project to develop Eastern Ontario, the neglect of which has always been a major complaint of those from the east.

The first step to investigate the need for a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic was the appointment by the United States Government of a Deep Waterways Commission in 1896. From the work of this body, an International Waterways Commission was set up in 1905, whose work culminated in the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. The Treaty provided for the establishment of a permanent tribunal which superseded the international Waterways Commission and was known as the International Joint Commission.

In the years following 1918, the improvement of the St. Lawrence River became a matter of public interest, and in 1920 the International Joint Commission was instructed by the governments of Canada and the United States to investigate and report on the feasibility of developing the river between Lake Ontario and Montreal for navigation and power. A board of two engineers, one from each country, assisted this Commission. The Board submitted a report to the Joint Commission known as the Bowden-Wooten Report of 1921, in which they proposed the development of the river jointly for navigation and power.

In 1924 a "Joint Board of Engineers" was appointed to make further studies and report. The report was submitted in November, 1926, but the Board failed to make any recommendations.

In 1929, a Board of Engineers representing the Dominion and Ontario was formed to determine which scheme of development of the two proposals each recommended by different bodies at one time or other, viz., the Single Stage or the Two Stage Project, best suited

Canadian interests in the International Rapids Section. They recommended the Two Stage Project.

In 1932 the Joint Board of Engineers was reconvened and they also recommended the Two Stage Project. As a result the Treaty of 1932 was negotiated on the basis of a Two Stage Scheme.

Between 1932 and 1941 there was a marked improvement in the power demand, both from the domestic and international standpoint. The recommendation for the Two Stage Scheme was reversed and the Single Stage Scheme was adopted. This formed the basis of the 1941 Agreement which was the outcome of the negotiations begun in 1938.

Many names have been associated with correspondence dealing with the St. Lawrence Waterways Development, among them being R. B. Bennett, W. L. M. King, G. H. Ferguson, M. F. Hepburn, H. C. Nixon, O. D. Skelton, T. Stewart Lyon and others.

The Canada - Ontario Agreement, 19th of March, 1941, was signed by W. L. M. King, C. D. Howe, M. F. Hepburn, and H. C. Nixon.

None of the International Agreements relating to the St. Lawrence Development have been ratified by the Government of the United States; the last attempt failed this year, 1948.

Of all the letters exchanged in this project, I should like to read the message of the late President F. D. Roosevelt of the United States:

Page 37, "U.S. Department of Commerce. St. Lawrence Survey." That is the reference, and I quote:

"To my friends of the Great Lakes Seaway and Power Conference:

As I said in a message to your last conference 4 years ago, this assemblage of leaders from many sections of the country for a most practical purpose is a welcome and significant event.

"I said then that 'an opportunity is presented to complete a seaway comparable in economic value to the

Panama Canal,' a seaway to which 'the public development of St. Lawrence power is inseparably linked.'

"It was then an opportunity. It is now a vital necessity.

"The United States needs the St. Lawrence Seaway for defense. The United States needs this great land-locked sea as a secure haven in which it will always be able to build ships and more ships in order to protect our trade and our shores.

"The United States needs, tremendously needs, the power project which will form a link in the seaway in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River to produce aluminum and more aluminum for the airplane programme which will assure command of the air.

"Selfish interests will tell you that I am cloaking this great project in national defense in order to gain an objective which has always been dear to me. But I tell you that it has always been dear to me because I recognized its vital importance to the people in peace and in war.

"Let those who oppose the immediate undertaking of this project sit here at the center of the national defense effort in Washington and feel the pressure of the National Defense Commission calling for more and more power for our great aluminum plants and for other munitions industries requiring lots of cheap power. I am sure that they will know that the opposition which defeated the St. Lawrence Treaty in 1934 was a mistaken opposition, based on failure to appraise the full needs of their country in the world situation which was even then developing.

"What would we not give today, we who are responsible for the country's supreme defence effort, if the great St. Lawrence turbines were already in place, steadily revolving under the drive of St. Lawrence waters now running to waste, producing every hour of the day 1,000,000 horsepower to supply the

expansion of our essential defence industries.

"Had this project been started in 1934, as we urged, it would now be complete and occupying a place with other great projects, such as the Tennessee Valley in the southeast, Boulder Dam in the southwest and the Columbia River projects in the northwest, among the great national defence assets of this continent.

"No one who has studied our national defence problems and the international situation can possibly fail to see the need for this project in the defense of the continent. The Congress of the United States, in providing funds for a two-ocean navy on a programme covering many years, has properly recognized the essential place of sea power in continental defence. The world's merchant tonnage is diminishing at the rate of tens of thousands of tons a month. The distances which may be effectively covered by bombing planes are rapidly increasing.

"Seacoast shipyards are already over-taxed with uncompleted construction. Shipyards on the Great Lakes with access to the ocean, yet close to the sources of supply of labour, raw and finished material, further removed from possible attack, may be a vital factor in successful defence of this continent. They will help to build the ships which will bring back commerce to the harbours of the Atlantic Coast ports.

"Opponents of the project have pointed out that it takes 4 years to build this seaway. They know, but fail to mention, that it takes at least that long to build a battleship. They also know that this project will cost the United States less than three battleships and that the power project will be entirely self-liquidating.

"We hope that the world situation may soon improve."

I can go on for a little while yet. I have lots of books here, and I can go on all night.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Does the hon. member (Mr. Stewart) want an encyclopedia?

MR. STEWART: I have some encyclopedias here too. I do not think the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) needs complain much about it, do you, Mr. Speaker?

MR. MACLEOD: I am not complaining, I am enjoying every word of it.

AN HON. MEMBER: We are all with you.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Carry on.

MR. STEWART: "We hope that the world situation may soon improve."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): We can all agree on that.

MR. STEWART (reading):

"But we are bound to be prepared for a long period of possible danger. Who can say, with assurance, that we shall not need for our defence or peaceful pursuits every possible ship-building resource, particularly those that exist and may be developed in the interior of our country? Only one who can say that we do not need the battleships that we are now building will dare to say that we do not need the essential Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway.

"The need for the seaway is coupled with an increasing demand for the power. Already our defence industries in the northeast have been required to import huge blocks of electric power from Canada. They are asking greater imports, and Canada can agree to supply this power only temporarily. A new source of cheap power for national defence must be developed immediately.

"Along with its benefits to national defence, this project will contribute to the peace-time welfare of a multitude of labourers, small business

men, home owners, and farmers. I said in 1936 and I say now, 'such a development as we propose to carry out in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin unquestionably will result in greater activity for all ports and transportation agencies. This has been the history of all new navigation projects and improvements directed to better commercial communication in this country and throughout the world. The fear that the seaway will result in injury on the lower Mississippi or to our Atlantic ports is groundless.'

"What this project means to the ordinary man and woman cannot be too highly stressed. It means a more secure nation. It means a continent protected and served by the additional shipping built in inland shipyards. It means more industries, both defence and domestic, thriving on the cheapest power in history. It means more comforts in the homes of many cities and rural areas. It means more work for the ordinary citizen in shipyards, factories, and other transportation services connecting the centre of this continent with this great highway to and from our national and international markets.

"I am preparing to press for the immediate construction of this project. Because of its vital defence character, I have allocated \$1,000,000 of the defence funds made available by the Congress to make the necessary engineering surveys and to prepare the preliminary plans and specifications so that no time may be lost in starting the undertaking.

"I am conducting conversations with our neighbour Canada to work out the international aspects of the development of this great common asset. I shall propose to the Congress of the United States, which will assemble in January, that it take the necessary steps toward completion of this St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, on which so much of our national safety and welfare depend."

That was Mr. F. D. Roosevelt.

It is apparent that failure to obtain the necessary approval of the United States Congress is due to fear of a diversion of water traffic from the United States Atlantic harbours.

In any event, the Province of Ontario and the State of New York appear to be in agreement as to the necessity of increased power development on the St. Lawrence. My whole purpose in speaking on this subject is to urge the Government to continue negotiations till the power development at least becomes a reality for the benefit of Eastern Ontario and eventually the whole province and the Dominion of Canada.

I should like now to express my appreciation of the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) for many considerations. This one he probably does not expect from me. I refer to the completion of the divided highway between Toronto and Oshawa.

MR. SPEAKER: May I interrupt the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Stewart) and draw attention to the fact that it is nearly 6 o'clock?

MR. STEWART: Could I finish this, Mr. Speaker?

MR. MACLEOD: Finish it later.

MR. ANDERSON: Afterwards will be all right.

MR. SPEAKER: I will bear with the hon. member (Mr. Stewart) if he wishes to continue.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, it will take only a minute if I may continue.

This is a road of which we are all proud. One can maintain the speed limit without interruption, and for that part of the journey arrive in Oshawa without jagged nerves. Then from Oshawa, eastward to Kingston, and beyond on No. 2, don't be impatient, you will arrive sometime.

Many people ask me when the four lane highway will be started. I know highways cost money, but from a safety standpoint, give me the four lane road.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. STEWART: It will take years to build, but could a start be made in our area so that eventually, before some of us are too old to enjoy it, a through highway will at least connect the Thousand Island bridge with Toronto?

I mention these things because they are not specified in the budget and, to connect them with a budget speech, it would be gratifying indeed to learn that the Government, of which I am an ardent supporter, will at least take them under advisement.

Again, hearty congratulations to the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) and his Government, and on this occasion particularly, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost).

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

At 6 o'clock the House took recess.

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

After recess.

MR. E. A. MACGILLIVRAY (Glen-garry): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak for the first time this session, may I first extend to you my personal good wishes for your continued good health and compliment you upon the able manner in which you have presided over the deliberations of this Legislature. It gives me, sir, an especial pleasure to greet you as an old colleague in this House. We came into this House in 1937, and to many of the hon. members who joined us at that time, I also extend my heartiest congratulations and good wishes for their good work.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): What about 1943?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: We will omit that. I do not see why that should be brought up at this time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: While you were thrust into your present office on the shortest of notice, your demeanour and tactics make it appear as if you were born to the position. Above all, your geniality and your affability have served to create a most pleasant atmosphere in this chamber.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: As evidence of this, is the almost negligible quantity of any semblance of rancour which might have crept into the discussions.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to convey my sympathy to the hon. members who have been prevented from attending the session because of illness. It was at the opening of the session I suffered a sudden attack of pneumonia, the effects of which I have not entirely overcome. It is because of my own personal experience, you will understand, I am making particular reference to the hon. members who are undergoing the pain and discomfort of ill-health. Through you, sir, I want to express the hope that the hon. members to whom my remarks apply will speedily regain their health and take an active part once more in the affairs of Government.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to turn my attention now for a few moments to the particular topic of this debate, the budget. I recognize that my hon. friend the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is another colleague, as far as I can recollect. I think he entered this chamber in 1937, and is today without doubt one of our most outstanding young Canadians.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: I was somewhat intrigued by the spoken words of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), particularly the glowing account of the great development which faces our province. In justice to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) I must admit it was a plausible picture which he drew for the hon. members,

of the tremendous things which are in store for Ontario. Whilst his manner of presenting his budget address was modest, the content of his remarks could be termed anything but "modest." An analysis of his printed speech shows that it was dotted throughout with the terms "millions of dollars"; "millions of dollars of a surplus"; "millions of dollars of revenue"; "millions of dollars of expenditures"; and "millions of dollars of expansion." But what was said regarding relief for the poor tax payers who provide all these millions?

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) made a great gesture when he announced there would be no increased taxation, that the Government once again would forego a levy on personal income. Mr. Speaker, in view of this startling surplus—and I use the word "startling" advisedly, because the surplus was in that category, in view of the small one which was anticipated—I doubt whether the Government would be foolish enough—in fact I insist it would not dare to impose new taxes at this time.

While the Government may take credit for this unprecedented surplus, surely it does so with its tongue in its cheek. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) speaks of "buoyant revenue" as being responsible for the surplus. "Buoyant revenue" in what? Corporation taxes? Is this Government assuming all the credit for a business boom which is nation-wide? I suggest if they happened into prosperous times, it was mainly because of the policies of the Federal Government of this country.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: I ask the hon. members to bear with me patiently. I am just out of a sick bed, and these words I am giving to you are not very well typed, which is why I am forced to bend over them, to try and convey to you what is in my mind.

It is only elementary when there is a depression in Canada, the blame is fixed on Ottawa, and the Dominion Govern-

ment is expected to take steps to correct it. Thus, is it not only fair, when there is prosperity across the nation, the major share of the credit should go to the central government at Ottawa.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: May I, Mr. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) challenge you to deny that statement.

Mr. Speaker, I submit if the revenue from the "buoyant taxes" is greater than ever before, credit for that is due to the administration, whose policies, economic and otherwise, are primarily responsible for good times today, the central Government at Ottawa.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Mr. Speaker, we are told another factor in the surplus is a great increase in the revenue from liquor. Is the Government taking credit because people are drinking more whiskey?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: If it does, it is admitting, in effect, it has failed in its purpose to induce moderation in the consumption of alcoholic liquors.

Mr. Speaker, while I am on this subject, I would like to draw attention to something which is akin to "short changing" the public. Under the War-time Alcoholic Beverages Act, the strength of hard liquor was reduced by watering the liquor which they are selling.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Was it not your government which did that?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: I am charging you with that. Do not try to throw that back on me. That is one of your faults.

Since the Act has been rescinded, there have been several conferences between the Liquor Commissioners of the various provinces regarding restoring

liquor to its previous strength. As yet, this province, like the others, has not seen fit to act, but continues to sell the public so much water in a bottle of liquor.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: I can see by the happy expression on the face of my hon. friend, the Minister for Ottawa South (Mr. Dunbar) that he is casting an accusing eye upon me. How do you feel about it yourself, Mr. Minister? (Mr. Dunbar).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: I have not yet heard any responsible Government official state the liquor as it is received from the distilleries is of such strength. Do I happen to see the hon. Chairman of the Liquor Control Board here (Mr. Greisinger)? No. These boys have a great habit of vanishing and disappearing whenever you are making a charge of this kind.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: It would be injurious to consume, and therefore, to protect the people, the Government in its wisdom has decided to continue to dilute the liquor.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Therefore, the only conclusion one can draw from the "de-watering"—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Is that it is extremely profitable. Proof of this most surely can be found in the fact that the liquor profits were almost one third greater than estimated—through "de-watering."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: In its lust for revenue, has the Government given any thought to giving the public full value for its money? Apparently all such thought has been discarded. If a

grocer is caught watering his milk—well, the government waters the liquor.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: It has a monopolistic right of purveying, but the poor grocer would be prosecuted. It reminds me of the old saying "Do not do as I do, do as I say."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: My thoughts in this respect lead me to another matter. This Government has made a great fuss about refusing to submit its taxing powers to Ottawa for fear of losing its autonomy. It has clamoured for the return of certain taxing fields such as gasoline and amusements.

Mr. Speaker, what has happened? A year ago the Dominion ceased taxing gas. Did the motorists benefit? No, the province snuffed up the 3 cent tax and comes up with the greatest yield from this field that it has ever experienced. And I say to you gentlemen here tonight that it is a downright shame that the ordinary man should be compelled to contribute towards that huge surplus which you are boasting of in your House today.

There is a possibility of the Federal Government relinquishing its revenue on amusements. Will the public benefit? No, the Government is on the mark ready to rush in the minute Ottawa withdraws. I am willing to grant that the hospitals are in need of greater financial assistance, but surely the man who carries the load is also entitled to some consideration.

Aside from its all-too-ready habit of stepping into a tax field, the minute the Dominion Government steps out, the attitude of this Government towards taxes is a negative one, Mr. Speaker.

As I have already stated, the Provincial Treasurer covers himself with a blanket of benevolence and announces there will be no new taxes. Why not? Why should there be? I ask him in all seriousness, if he thinks the public is fooled into thinking it is getting something by such an announcement? Does

he think for one moment the taxpayer is going to swallow the news of the surprising \$25,000,000 surplus and be content to learn that he does not have to contribute one more cent over and above what he is now paying?

And, Mr. hon. Minister—not Municipal Affairs—I am referring to the hon. Minister next to you—the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), I want to say to you, insofar as I am concerned, I think you are doing a pretty fair job. I want you to know that you have my fullest co-operation at all times, and also my heartiest congratulation for anything you want to do or intend to do.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Thank you, Eddie (Mr. MacGillivray).

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: No, Mr. Speaker, the average taxpayer, who bore the burden of financing a war and has continued to carry the load through the post-war period is demanding some relief, not only from the central Government but from this Government here in Ontario. He wants some positive—not negative—action. In view of the nearly \$47,000,000 realized from gasoline taxes, he is justified in demanding that the 3 cent levy tacked on a year ago be dropped.

While he is willing to contribute something in the way of an amusement tax to aid hospitals, he does not feel that the tax should be 20 per cent. when he knows the return will be twice as much as the Government is going to give these institutions. I say that we asked the Government to reduce their amusement tax to 10 per cent. and they refused.

Cars and movies can no longer be considered luxuries. Both are essential to the health and wellbeing of the people.

When excessive taxation is levied—and I think even the Government will admit the gas tax and the proposed amusement tax approach the punitive stage—it hits at a majority of the people who are already struggling to make ends meet.

Mr. Speaker, there is another class of people, apart from the tax payers, who need help. I refer to the pensioners, the aged, the widows with children and the blind. Would it not have been more humane on the part of the Government, instead of amassing this huge surplus it boasts of, to have diverted just a few of the millions to make the lot of these people a more happy one?

All it proposes to do is to provide free dental care for children of women in receipt of mother's allowances. With a \$25,000,000 surplus, all the Government can commit itself to doing for these fatherless children is to arrange for them to have their teeth extracted without charge.

If the matter was not so serious, one would be inclined to laugh at what must be a new low in munificence. At the most, this free dental care will cost only a few thousands of dollars. In many other municipalities where free dental care is provided in the schools, this grandiose offer of the Government will amount to absolutely nothing.

Typical of this Government's whole attitude towards those who cannot fend for themselves is its treatment of old-age pensioners. When the Dominion Government agreed to a basic pension of \$30.00, this Government attempted to convey the impression that it would make the pension \$40.00. As in many similar announcements, there was a proviso, and a stickler one at that, which nullified the whole effect of this pseudo-generosity. The pensioner had to prove need before qualifying for the \$40.00. And I might say, Mr. Speaker, in the riding which I represent, I have failed to meet one old-age pensioner who is receiving \$40.00 a month. Now, you may say "they are keeping quiet." If they are, there are a powerful lot who are not keeping quiet and I can speak for the rest of the hon. members who have similar situations.

So now we have the picture of these aged people being placed in the position of a supplicant to obtain a bare sufficiency to live on. They are reduced to the category of beggars, reaching for

what is called a \$10 bonus which is dangled before their eyes. In effect, this Government says to the pensioner, "Prove to us that you will suffer if you receive only \$30.00, and we will make it \$40.00." What an attitude to adopt towards these men and women, poor old souls who are struggling along the streets in tattered clothes and in very many cases, in the greatest of ill-health, having to try and get along on \$30 a month, which we know perfectly well is nothing else but an allowance of destitution.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): When your government was in power you only gave them \$23.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Yes, but an entirely different situation existed then. Do you mean to tell me the cost of living has not gone up in the last five years?

HON. MR. FROST: The maximum was \$23; now it is \$40.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: You know the ridiculousness of that reply.

HON. MR. FROST: No, I would say this—

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: You sit down. I have got the floor. If you want to make a speech you will have lots of chances to make one, and make all the foolish speeches you like after I sit down.

HON. MR. FROST: That does not alter the fact you only gave them \$23.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: You keep your mouth shut. \$30 to start with. What a noble gesture that was. Are you not proud of yourself? How can you go back to your own electors without a flushed face?

HON. W. GRIESINGER (Minister without portfolio): There is still not enough water in it for you.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have no more interruptions, please.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: When did you come in? Would it not have been

more noble for this wealthy Government, which speaks of spending millions on this and millions on that to have granted these pensioners \$40 to start with and after the necessary investigation, if it was learned the pensioner had other means of income or assistance, to have made the necessary reductions to the basic pension of \$30? But no, the Government is too busy accumulating its surplus of millions to be bothered with these folk, forgotten in the twilight of their lives.

I would like to refer to the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board (Mr. Griesinger)—what was that ugly charge you made against me a moment ago?

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: I just said there was still not enough water in it for you.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: And there is still not enough water in it for you.

Now, my friends, I come possibly to the most serious part of my address, and that is touching upon Communism.

I see my old friend the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) sitting back there with a smug smile on his face. I doubt very much, if, by the time I have finished dealing with him, his smile will be as smug as it is now.

One of the more common subjects broached in the debates in this Chamber is that of Communism, and the menace that it is to our own way of life. I yield first place to no one in or out of this Parliament in my abhorrence of a vile system of government, which denies the existence of God, pits class against class, and even child against parent.

Any form of government which depends upon deceit and distrust cannot hope to succeed. Yet, in its machinations and operation there is bound to ensue murder and misery.

I am coming to you fellows, in the C.C.F. next.

When one sees the extremely able men who are attracted to Communism—as an example, the able hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and his colleague (Mr. Salsberg), who sits along-

side of him—it makes one pause and ponder.

There is no doubt in my mind the proponents of this philosophy of hate, particularly the native-born of this country, must have at some time in their life experienced extreme hardship and suffering which has given a Machiavellian twist to their line of thinking.

The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) I am willing to concede, has never left any doubt within the minds of those within the sound of his voice as to his contempt and loathing of Communism and all it stands for. And with that, I heartily am in accord. This same contempt and loathing is held by all freedom-loving Canadians. But his methods of combating the inroads of this despicable form of tyranny in my opinion, could be improved upon. The whole theme of his approach to the subject is based on enunciation, as far as I can ascertain.

Denouncing Communists alone will not ward off their insidious invasion of our beloved country. When the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) resorts to name-calling such as we in this Legislature, have heard, he is only playing into the hands of these masters of invective.

Nor, Mr. Speaker, will repression alone provide the answer. The Prime Minister has called upon the Dominion Government to outlaw the Communist Party. That is only a half-measure. It will only serve to drive them underground where they seem to thrive.

In a recent article in *Colliers*, Walter Reuther, head of the United Automobile Workers Union, pointed to the dangers of handling Communism in this manner. And from the success he has had in meeting the professional "Red" agitators on one of their common stamping grounds—the labour unions—I am sure he is in a position to speak with authority.

No, Mr. Speaker; we must bring the Communists out into the light and expose them and all their nefarious undertakings. Make them walk the broad avenues of public opinion so they can

be subjected to the scrutiny of the people at large. Don't drive them below the surface. That will give them the opportunity of claiming they are being persecuted and denied their democratic rights. If there is any one thing that a Communist thrives on, it is the thought that he is a martyr to the cause.

I want to declare here and now my abhorrence of this most devilish party, the Communists, and to declare that I am unalterably opposed to them in every respect in which they show their ugly heads in the country.

Communists for the most part are fanatics. Their form of totalitarian government is a sort of religion with them. If they are put in a position where they are to suffer by being deprived of certain rights, they believe they are undergoing martyrdom.

A person as well-read and informed as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) must realize by now that the communistic propaganda in democratic countries is aimed principally at the people in the lower income brackets.

Moving among these people with satanic suavity, they attempt to promote strife and discontent. That is the core of their attack—strife and discontent. They thrive in the bed of our mal-adjusted economy under which so many people live from one pay day to another, barely able to eke out a proper living.

It is to this field, Mr. Speaker, that I claim the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew)—and all of us for that matter—should concentrate our efforts.

Let us adopt measures which will serve to remove the threat of insecurity in old age and sickness which is the bogey that confronts the majority of our wage earners. That is why I claim pensions for the aged, the widowed mothers and the blind should be increased.

That is why this Government is to be criticized for failing despite all your grandiose claims of a \$25,000,000 surplus—you ought to be ashamed, you ought to hang your heads in shame when you make that claim and still have these people suffering on \$30 a month—for failing to reach an agreement with

the Dominion which would provide our people with a hospitalization plan which would remove the worry of an unexpected but costly illness.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I say the Government of this province should be more concerned with obtaining for the people such essentials for a proper living, than with building up huge surpluses.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I do not think I would be doing my duty—

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): No.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY:—to the people I am speaking to—and that is the whole Province of Ontario, were I to leave out you boys, the C.C.F.-ers.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): We would rather you did.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: The C.C.F. in particular should clean house. There are too many Red-tinged members of the C.C.F. They should be made to declare themselves for what they are instead of masquerading as Socialists.

I have yet to hear the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) definitely refute the charge that he is a party-line follower of the "Reds." He claims he is content to leave it to the members of his union to pass judgment on him in this respect.

That will not suffice for the general public. He sits in this House as a member of the C.C.F., and when I say that, I challenge him to get up and prove that they have not got more pseudo-Communists in their ranks than the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin). And remember this, I am not challenging the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) with being one, but he has not concretely denied that charge to my satisfaction, Mr. Speaker, and not, I believe, to your complete satisfaction.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to interrupt the hon. member (Mr. MacGillivray)—

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: I will be through in a moment. You can sit down, and make a big speech afterwards.

That will not suffice for the general public. The hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) sits in this House as a member of the C.C.F. Yet prominent members of his union are known to be carrying on the subversive doctrines of Soviet Russia. The hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin), if he is true to the party to which he claims allegiance, should leave no doubt in the minds of all of us as to his stand on this menacing movement.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. V. C. KNOWLES (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, first, I would like to congratulate you on the excellent manner with which you have conducted the affairs of this House since your elevation to the high office of Speaker, and I feel sure every member of this Legislature will concur with me in that respect.

Secondly, I want to pay my respects to the late member for Huron, Dr. Hobbs Taylor. Hobbs was respected and loved by all who knew him, and his untimely decease came as a great shock to me. My sympathies go out to Mrs. Taylor and her family in their bereavement.

Thirdly, I want to congratulate our newest member of the House, the hon. member for Huron, Tom Pryde, who is carrying on in the manner Hobbs would wish, and in moving the adoption of the Speech from the Throne, the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) did an excellent job, and was very ably followed by the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton) who seconded the motion. My congratulations to both for a job well done.

And now, I want to congratulate our cabinet and our hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) for his very commendable budget.

Ontario need never fear for the future with men of their vision and ability at the head of our Government, regardless of what the *Star* might print.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, I represent a riding in the centre of Hamilton, Ontario—the greatest industrial city in the Dominion of Canada, with more American capital invested in Hamilton than in any other city in the Dominion, and that has often been referred to as the Pittsburgh of Canada, but since Hamilton is so highly industrialized and many of my constituents work in these industries, I am very much concerned with management and labour relations. My sympathies have always been with labour, and will continue so. Nevertheless, labour and management is a partnership, and must work together to solve their mutual problems for the benefit of both.

In the change-over from an agricultural nation to an industrial nation, many Canadian industries have become so large that management has lost that sympathetic understanding of the average working man's problem. The worker feels he is just a cog in the wheel, and has become envious and jealous of management. "Man does not work for bread alone"—or for wages. He must be made to feel that he is wanted and needed. On the other hand, management has grown suspicious and frightened of labour through their high-handed and dictatorial attitude. Neither feeling is conducive to harmony or understanding, and both will suffer if they continue to grow apart.

Inflation is an enemy of both industry and labour, and could very easily cost them the gains that both have made in the past decade, and if we are to defeat the inflationary threat of today, labour and management must work together in a stabilization of both prices and wages. Management must take off its coat, roll up its sleeves and get closer to labour, and convince labour of its sincerity and integrity, by deeds, not words.

Labour must bargain intelligently, and show that she is a partner and willing to co-operate. Management cannot do it alone—labour cannot do it alone—but management and labour working together can do a lot, to control costs and wages, and I believe labour would be well advised to take stock and try to

consolidate their increases of the past, and management, like labour, must also exercise moderation and not seek higher prices every time they give a wage increase. If every time wages go up, prices go up, we will build an inflationary spiral that will one day come tumbling down and engulf us all. Therefore, I feel both management and labour must act in their own self-interests and with sympathetic understanding and co-operation between labour and management, Canada can go far in the years ahead.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some observations on hydro and their proposed cycle change. The cost is estimated to be around \$190,000,000, and will require upwards of 10 years or more. The reasons and benefits from cycle change are many, and I would like to enlarge on a few.

Reasons and benefits from cycle change:

1. 60-cycle power takes the flicker out of electric lighting. This flicker is readily noticeable by those entering a 25-cycle area but who ordinarily live in a 60-cycle area. Removal of flicker relieves eye strain and is a health benefit. The flicker is particularly noticeable with the new type fluorescent lighting.

2. Southwestern Ontario is a 25-cycle "island" in a 60-cycle continent. People moving to or from southwestern Ontario are put to much expense changing over electrical equipment as refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners. (Most radios are made with a universal transformer.)

3. Electrical manufacturers will undoubtedly receive enormous orders for revision of equipment and building new equipment. Their expenditures will go mostly for (a) wages and (b) materials. For example, Hamilton manufacturers of electrical goods might reasonably look for capacity business for some years to come, with full pay envelopes for all their employees. The benefits of the programme to the wage earner extend far beyond the man who works for an electrical goods manufacturer. An impetus is given to the metal trades; steel, iron, copper and brass. The same ap-

plies as to insulating materials, many of them of a textile nature. In turn, the benefits are passed on to the mining industry, and there is also a great benefit to agriculture. Regular, full pay envelopes means steady markets for farm and garden products. Carry the thought through and even the income tax division of the Dominion Government gets its share.

4. The change in installations, generators, motors and transformers means unbounded prosperity for the electrical trades. Even the man who works with the shovel will find his work cut out for him.

5. Machine tools are mostly made for 60-cycle use; they are chiefly made in the U.S.A.; with 25-cycle current they have to have special motors, a huge extra cost to the Canadian user who presents a relatively small market as compared with the whole U.S.A. market.

6. Television will become a reality in Ontario only when 60-cycle current is available.

7. In case of war, Canada may well be a battle-ground. If a big generating plant is wrecked in Ontario or in the U.S.A., the generating capacity of another plant in either country will be available to plug the gap. The use of a universal cycle might well spell the difference between defeat and victory—and indeed there may well be a war at almost any time. The universal cycle available on the British “grid” was one of the factors that saved Britain in World War II.

8. 60-cycle power means that the benefits of bulk manufacturing will be available to Ontario hydro users, with immense savings in cost of equipment.

9. Ontario's Government policy is, generally, to buy first, Ontario-made goods, second, goods of Canadian manufacture, third, goods of Empire (British) manufacture, and fourth, foreign goods. It may well be that British manufacturers can supply some of the materials needed for the change-over. This would help Britain's trade balance and would help her in paying for her

enormous purchases of food and other materials required from Canada.

10. The time for the change-over is now. With enormous power developments coming into production Ontario will shortly be the most highly electrified area in the world. Probably 95 per cent. of Ontario's farms will use electricity. If the change is delayed to the time when Ontario's power production is doubled, as it will be, the cost would be almost prohibitive.

11. As the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) has explained, the change-over will be by districts where a small army of men will make the necessary changes of equipment with a minimum of interruption.

I realize, Mr. Speaker, that my next subject has nothing to do with provincial legislation, since it is purely a federal matter, but, being a member of the Provincial Legislature, I would like to ask the Government at Ottawa why Canada is the only country of the world that prohibits the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. In my opinion, Ottawa is creating a monopoly for the butter interests by refusing to allow the manufacture and sale of a nutritious and palatable substitute, namely, margarine. Butter will still have its market among those who are able and willing to pay the price, but those who are unable, or unwilling to pay the price asked for butter, should not be denied a substitute, which is both palatable and nutritious. Creamery butter production suffered a reduction in 1946 over 1945, of over 22,000,000 pounds, with declines occurring in every province. That is nearly 2 pounds for every man, woman and child living in the Dominion of Canada, so I contend, Mr. Speaker, that with our increase in population each year, in the face of butter production down, it is not unreasonable to ask for the sale and manufacture of oleomargarine.

I believe control of this kind is causing a hardship on the working man's family, and is an unwarranted interference in the private lives of our citizens. I also realize much pressure is put on both the Federal and Provincial Legis-

lature by certain groups seeking legislation of benefit for themselves alone, without regard to the general welfare of the average citizen, but in a democracy we should be very careful in putting any legislation on to the Statutes that limits competition or hinders private enterprise.

I will venture to say that if, in 1880 or 1890, the horse-breeders of America or the carriage manufacturers of America, could have exercised the same influence on the government of their day as some groups apparently are able to do today, the automotive industry would never have gotten a start. It would have died in its infancy, or at least have been retarded for many years.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask another question on subsidies. I have sat in this House and listened to estimates and bills being passed that pay a subsidy on hogs and cheese, etc. I will enumerate just two. On page 8, of the 1948-49 estimates, for instance, there is a subsidy for cheddar cheese amounting to \$1,275,000, and a subsidy for premiums on swine of \$950,000. Those two items alone amount to nearly \$2,225,000. That is a lot of money, but who receives it, the producer or the consumer? I know the producer actually receives the money, but I contend, Mr. Speaker, that it is the consumer who eventually benefits through larger production and lower costs, for without the subsidy, the farmer could not and would not produce the same quantity which would mean higher prices to the consumer.

So, why not subsidies on coal for the working man? Canada is a cold country, and in the winter time one has to keep warm, as well as eat, and with coal around \$20 a ton, I know most Hamilton residents will welcome a subsidy on coal.

MR. S. J. HUNT (Renfrew): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. MR. LESLIE M. FROST (Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the

House resolves itself into committee of supply.

Motion approved; House in committee of supply, Mr. H. A. Stewart in the chair.

HON. MR. FROST (Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, there are one or two remarks I might address to the House in connection with the Treasury Department.

As I said in the budget address the other day, and as the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) remarked this afternoon, the Treasury Department has a very fine organization and some very fine officials. We have the Treasury Department proper and the bureau of research, the motion picture branch and the department of the provincial auditor which, in fact, is really not part of the Treasury Department but comes under the treasurer for administration.

I would like to say in connection with the estimates of this department and the very fine officials we have, I think that we have in Ontario as fine and well-equipped officials, to deal with matters and problems of finance as any Government in Canada, not excepting the Dominion Government.

I have noticed in various conferences we have had relating to official matters or matters relating to any of the departments of Government, that our information here in Ontario is always up-to-date and I know my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) will be glad to know this—that in the Provincial Conferences that we have had, and the meetings we have had at the last Provincial Conference, the information available for the people of Ontario and the Government of Ontario has always been reliable and, in many instances, it has been available before similar information would be available from the Dominion officials.

I think I should say this to the hon. members of the House. Some mention has been made in the budget debate concerning estimates of revenue. That, in itself, is a very difficult matter to estimate in these days. We know there are things that may affect revenue. For

instance, there is always the possibility that a shortage of oil or gasoline may affect revenues very importantly. In other departments we find other conditions apply which may overnight affect conditions very radically.

In regard to the estimates; do not think that the officials of the Treasury Department, who have given these estimates very painstaking care and have applied to it all of the information which can be applied to these things, are simply grasping figures out of the air. I know the hon. members of this House will realize in our sister Province of Quebec their actual receipts this year over-ran their estimates by about \$20,000,000. That was true in the Province of Saskatchewan. It was true in the Province of British Columbia. My recollection is, in Ottawa, actually the figures so far indicate a surplus at Ottawa of \$800,000,000 and will probably run a \$1,000,000,000. In the old country the receipts of the government will over-run the estimates by at least two-fold, and they have a similar condition in Washington.

I think the problem the treasury officials have is this: they have to advise in the over-run of revenue, which are extremely buoyant, and to use them wisely and soundly in the interests of the people of Ontario.

Another thing I think I should mention to the House. As the hon. members opposite, who have sat in the Government, know, taxes are not imposed rashly or without a great deal of thought and a very great deal of consideration. In Ontario actually we are very, very fortunate. We have in Ontario the lowest provincial taxes in Canada. We have no sales tax, we have no provincial income tax, we have no tobacco tax, we have no meal tax; we have the lowest mining tax in Canada. That matter will come up in the mines estimates, if not in the treasury estimates. We have the lowest license fees in Canada. It is true our succession duty set-up is not entirely satisfactory but that is due to the Dominion Government. We have in Ontario the lowest

per capita provincial tax in all of Canada.

I would say this to you as regards debt-service situation. You will notice in the estimates a very, very large sum of money, \$23,000,000 for debt-service but the debt-service charges are not only falling rapidly but in comparison to the revenues raised the amount of debt-service charges is diminishing. I do not know actually whether that is a point of merit or not but I should say this; some five years ago the debt-service charges in Ontario equalled about one-fifth of our expenditure. I think I am not incorrect in stating this. At one time in the low point of the depression it is probable our debt-service charges approached one-third of the expenditure. Five years after, one-fifth of our expenditures and at the present time the debt-charges will be something less than one-seventh of our expenditures.

I might mention, in connection with our Ontario financing, that we have been able to finance Ontario at the lowest rate of interest of any province in Canada and the fact is our rates are comparable with, and in some cases have slightly shaded the Dominion rates.

The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), this afternoon in the budget address mentioned about the rates at which the various provinces are financing or refinancing their loans. I would say to the hon. members it is not possible to make a comparison. For instance, newspapers advertise rates of interest at which other provinces are obtaining money, and for this reason the length of the loan comes into the picture. There is a very great deal of difference—as my hon. friend from Fort William (Mr. Anderson) learned—between a serial loan for a period of 7 or 10 years and a straight loan for, say 20 years.

Our financing in the last year has all been long-term loans. We have put our financing as far into the future as possible. The loans recently negotiated on the part of hydro, last February, and then in March on the part of

ourselves—some \$40,000,000—were all loans for as long a period as we could get them. We have run into increasing rates, for this reason; as you know, the Dominion Government and the Bank of Canada have artificially-supported Victory bonds, with the result that bonds were selling at about 5 points above the parity value. That actually meant the interest rate for purchasers of Victory bonds on the open market would probably run around $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. or perhaps a little lower. The Dominion Government or the Bank of Canada in the latter part of February, progressively withdrew that peg in Victory bonds, with the result that Victory bonds fell in value in January about $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, roughly speaking, to about $102\frac{1}{2}$, and again fell in the latter part of February to about par, where they are at the present time. That automatically increased the interest rates which are paid generally for obtaining private and public money.

The result was we refunded in the fall of 1947 at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. My recollection is that the actual yield rate was around 2.81. We were faced with a similar charge last March of about 3.09. That can be attributed wholly and solely to the fact that the Dominion Government has in fact increased interest rates by reason of the effect of withdrawing the peg in regard to bonds. If the Dominion Government is doing any borrowing, which appears to be doubtful at the present time, it is doubtful whether they could borrow money at 3 per cent. unless they introduced certain artificial features into the market, which are not there at the present time.

One of our great problems is the amount of money which we have to borrow over the next four or five years. As outlined in the budget, the amount of money which we will require will be something in the neighbourhood, I believe, of \$220,000,000 for our own refunding, and something in the neighbourhood of \$350,000,000 of new money by our subsidiaries, such as hydro, for the purpose of the great capital works which we have projected

at the present time. This is a staggering amount of money and the province's credit is something which is very, very important to the people of Ontario. I know you will be interested in knowing that for the last money we borrowed for refunding purposes, some \$40,000,000, just two or three weeks ago, the actual cost to us was something over 3 per cent., some place around 3.12 or 3.15 per cent. That was for paying off money we had borrowed a number of years ago under totally different conditions at 5 per cent., and, actually speaking, the people of Ontario are actually saving something in the neighbourhood of \$800,000 annually on that money. So we are still borrowing money at extremely low rates.

Another item in the estimate, of course, covers the matter of hydro finance, and the amount far topped anything that has been done in the past.

I think some of the hon. members yesterday mentioned what this Government is doing for agriculture. I will not elaborate on that at the moment, other than to say that of our budget this year of \$177,000,000, approximately \$40,000,000 is going back to municipalities in subsidies and payments which were not in existence a few years ago.

As far as the rural people are concerned, the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) in his estimates will deal with the gasoline tax and I know the members of this House will be amazed at the figures he will give relative to the expenditure on rural roads, plowed roads, and conditions which were not thought possible a few years ago.

As far as the \$10,800,000 to hydro is concerned, it means additional benefits to users which are tremendous, if you consider that, in the past four years, in the extension of hydro lines there has been an addition of around about 60,000 customers. This year we are planning on going ahead with serving some 30,000 additional rural people. I think that is a tremendous thing to achieve, and the effect on the standard of living of our rural people is enormous.

Mr. Chairman, that is all I have to say. The first item is number 144.

On item 144.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, on vote 144; there are two items there which I would like to query. Perhaps I shall mention them both, and then the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) can give his answers.

I notice that there is \$5,000 for the Dominion-Provincial Conference, and I am just wondering just what that is intended to cover. Is it based upon the assumption that there will be—

HON. MR. FROST: No, that is just routine.

MR. MACLEOD: I was wondering if it was intended to cover a conference, or whether it was intended to cover the barrage of telegrams which pass between the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe from minute to minute and hour to hour, or whether it was something of which we had no knowledge. I take it from the answer, there are conferences going on constantly.

HON. MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. MACLEOD: You are getting together on minor matters. There is a meeting of minds up to a point, but you cannot agree on anything that will really benefit the great majority of the people of Ontario.

The other thing which interests me is an item of \$10,000 for historical sites, monuments and records. I do not have the figures of other years before me, and I am not able to say whether it has been the practice in days of previous governments to actually spend money from year to year on historical sites and monuments.

If you are at a loss to find ways of spending that money, I would suggest the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) take a car down to Bond Street some time soon and look at the disgraceful sight there of the home of the first mayor of the city of Toronto, a former member of this assembly, and

the father of representative government in Canada, the grandfather of the present Rt. Hon. Minister of Canada (Mr. King). We see his residence falling apart, surrounded by all kinds of debris, the windows boarded up, and a beautiful bronze plaque on the front of it pointing out this home was presented to him by the citizens of Toronto.

The Province of Ontario spent some money erecting a bird bath at the side of this building in honour of Mackenzie, and it seems to me it would be a good idea if the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was to get together with the city council down on Queen Street and see if they cannot work out some plan to preserve the home of William Lyon Mackenzie, and turn it into a museum of some kind, so that future generations will be able to visit the place and see the records of that important part of Canada's history.

Frankly, I cannot think of any better thing that a Tory could do than to perpetuate the memory of the man who was the first to deal a death blow to the first Tories who tried to keep this country as a colony of Britain, over 100 years ago.

Would you consider doing something about that?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, we are very interested in marking sites of historical interest. I must admit my hon. friend's (Mr. MacLeod) ideas of what should be marked, and his ideas of early history of this province are so grotesque it is hardly necessary for me to reply to him. I do not think anybody would say that William Lyon Mackenzie was the father of responsible government in Canada. He was an incident, but not the father of it.

The site of his home was marked by private subscription—and not by the public—and if my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) wants to bask in the memory of William Lyon Mackenzie, I imagine if he went out to the west side of this building, and looked at the monument there, which looks across to the University of Toronto, which in the old days

was run by Bishop John Strachan, he would find sufficient markings for any individual.

As regards the \$10,000; that was a new item last year. Actually we only spent about \$500 of that item. These things take time, and often more time than some of us who are interested have to give to it. We are hopeful of getting an organization of historical societies of Ontario to advise us in connection with the markings of actual historic sites, not local sites, but sites of historic interest to the province generally. I think there is one in the riding of my young friend from Port Arthur (Mr. Anderson) in connection with the Gamouraska River, which used to be one of the great avenues into the Northwest hundreds of years ago. There are many places like that, and we are hopeful of getting together with the University people, the Department of Education, and the historical societies, and using the money for that purpose.

My friend from Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray) is from a riding that is full of places where the Macdonalds and others came from.

MR. E. A. MACGILLIVRAY: And the McGillivray's.

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, and the McGillivray's, and others who are deserving of consideration.

MR. MACLEOD: There are no MacLeods there?

HON. MR. FROST: They are all down in Nova Scotia, I think.

With regard to the other item mentioned; that is, the \$5,000 for the Dominion-Provincial Conference. These conditions are developing all the time. We are conferring with the Dominion Government from time to time. We have not broken off diplomatic relations with them.

MR. H. A. NIXON (Brant): Will the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) tell us on what basis the Railway Tax is distributed. It does not seem like a very large amount, \$10,000. The Rail-

ways must pay more than that in taxes. I presume that is paid back to the municipalities.

HON. MR. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): That is an amount which I think was distributed among certain hospitals on a basis which was arrived at very many years ago. It is a hold-over from past days which has no relationship to present-day conditions.

MR. NIXON: The railway aid certificates?

HON. MR. FROST: The railway aid certificates are repayments. The Sinking Fund instalments and the railway aids certificates; the railway aids certificates are amounts which are statutory payments on debts. Actually speaking, my recollection is, it would only amount to a few thousand dollars out of a sum of \$5,600,000.

MR. NIXON: And the rest of it is sinking fund?

HON. MR. FROST: That is right.

Items 144 and 145 approved.

Item 146.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, I am assuming this department is one under which the motion picture censorship comes.

HON. MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. ANDERSON (Port Arthur): I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) would consider being a little more strict in censoring crime and gangster pictures. Personally, I seldom go to a picture show. I went last summer to a picture show in Fort William, and I suppose I saw what might be termed an "average picture" of that type. There were a lot of scenes where shooting and stabbing was going on.

This picture house caters to children mostly. I was amazed. It was a very sordid picture to me. There were children all around, and sitting right beside me was a little girl about eight years of age, whom I knew well enough to know

it was the practice for her parents to send her to the moving picture shows on Saturdays, and although I found it difficult to stand these killings, she was sitting on the very edge of her seat and was crying: "give it to him; give it to him; give it to him." Just like that. It seems the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) on the one hand, is trying to lessen crime in the province, and on the other hand, some of these pictures have a tendency to do just the opposite, to inculcate a spirit of indifference toward life—or death, as a matter of fact.

I must confess, I am not an authority. I feel the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) is a very kind-hearted man, and I would think, Mr. Chairman, this is something that is worth considering, and checking up on.

It seems to me there are many pictures which could be filmed of an educational and instructive nature, without having to show pictures of the type I have mentioned.

HON. MR. FROST: The problem my hon. friend from Port Arthur (Mr. Anderson) mentions is a very big one. The fact of the matter is, you cannot remove it from the responsibility of the parents. I would say that parents who send their children to motion pictures without some supervision, or some idea of the nature of the picture, and send them constantly, would not be doing a very good thing for their children. It is simply a total lack of parental control.

After all, as regards the children, it is almost impossible to secure a picture which satisfies everybody. You know that is true. We had some requests from some organizations to put a child psychologist on the Censor Board. When we looked into it, we found there were several hundred different types of child psychologists in Ontario, all with different ideas of what should be done and what is the proper thing for people, adults and children, to see. Mr. Chairman, when I say "several hundred" perhaps that was an exaggeration, but there are many child psychologists in Ontario and Quebec who have distinct

ideas of what should be done for children, and some adults, and they nearly all differ. There is no standard by which you can go.

On the other hand, some parents have no hesitancy in letting their children see things involving liquor. They think it is a good thing for children not to be segregated from scenes involving drinking because in seeing them, they build up a resistance to it, and in connection with things of that sort are not marked for failure along that line.

On the other hand, some parents have the greatest objection to that. Other parents have objection to certain sex scenes and that sort of thing in pictures, while others take a totally different point of view.

The best we could do was take the pictures of the class which my hon. friend from Port Arthur (Mr. Anderson) was mentioning, and mark them "for adults only." After all, with adults we have to assume they have the judgment and wisdom to look at things and control themselves.

In that way we have felt we could safely mark pictures, not necessarily "for adults only" but they are recommended for adults and not for children.

In any case, we cannot stop parents from taking their children to see those pictures, because some parents want to do that, and are satisfied to have their children see pictures of that sort. If we warn them the picture is for adult viewing, and leave it to the common sense of the parents as to whether they wish to allow the children to see pictures of that kind, we feel it is about all we can do.

I would like, Mr. Chairman, to pay tribute to the motion picture industry, which has endeavoured, in Canada, in the United States and Great Britain to produce the very best type of pictures, and while we censor a great many things in pictures, in the main the pictures are satisfactory, and we think require comparatively little censoring.

I have given to the hon. members of the House, on previous occasions, experiences we have had in censoring

pictures ourselves. For instance, our own Board released pictures after consultation and reports from other jurisdictions, cities of the United States, other provinces and even Great Britain. Our people would then release certain pictures, and immediately there was a protest. We have adopted a system of bringing in representatives of various societies and organizations, composed of various types of people, to look at these pictures, and almost invariably, by a very wide majority of opinion, they passed the pictures. I would say, if the hon. members of this House are interested in that feature, we could arrange a trip to the Censorship Branch and talk the matter over with the censors themselves. It would be as interesting a trip as the trip you took the other day to Brampton.

MR. ANDERSON: Or to the stock-yards.

HON. MR. FROST: Within the next few weeks we are moving the motion picture censors out of this building, where they have been for a great many years, out to Leaside, where we have new quarters.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, there is an item "Purchase of equipment, \$7,500." That is item number 3. Last year that item was \$2,500. I was wondering why the increase this year?

MR. H. A. NIXON (Brant): That is because you are moving?

HON. MR. FROST: It is new sound equipment and that sort of thing. We are moving the censorship branch out to Leaside, where the hon. minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) has provided a place for us.

I might give you a little experience of my own in this connection. The hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) calls me "tough," but I am nothing, as compared to him.

The other day we sent a requisition down to the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) requisitioning

certain furnishings for the new studio out there, and he returned it to me with such a blast about our extravagance I was nonplussed and I had to get my deputy to deal with him.

It is this careful administration which has resulted in a \$25,000,000 surplus in the Province of Ontario.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I would like to return for a moment to the matter of pictures for children. I know we discussed this item more than once in this House, and I recall the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) speaking on this matter, usually with a great deal of interest and concern.

However, what is true is that many parents assume that the censoring of pictures in itself is a guarantee that their children will not be shown inappropriate pictures. That should not be sufficient. I agree with the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) that we should exercise discretion and choice and supervision, if at all possible.

I think I suggested this once before a few years back, but I was wondering whether this department could not assume the responsibility of calling together responsible bodies of parents organizations, teaching associations, psychologists, and others interested in the problem, to work out a programme for the Saturday afternoon shows, at least. It is common knowledge that most children in a neighbourhood go to the matinees on Saturday afternoon. You see them lined up by the hundreds waiting for the theatres to open. There is no special arrangement in most theatres. In some, I understand, there is an effort to provide special features for these Saturday afternoon shows.

I think this department has an income, which could be increased if necessary, to supervise and, to some extent co-ordinate the collective efforts of various interested organizations to provide a Saturday matinee performance for the children. That is when most children go to the theatres. Some will go on week-nights, some with their parents, and some alone, but the

majority of the children go on Saturday afternoons.

I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) would be performing a very useful service if he, with his special aptitude, which I am sure would help, would call in the voice of education, teachers-parents associations, home and school club representatives, and others at all interested, and begin to plan for the showing of specially-selected programmes for the Saturday afternoon shows for the thousands of Ontario children who go only on that occasion.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I will say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that attempts of that sort have been made without a very great deal of success. The fact is, the young people are not interested in programmes of that kind. It has been attempted. I can give you a number of examples. We looked into them a year or two ago, and we found that where there were special programmes the children did not attend. They went somewhere else. After all, the young life of this province apparently has its own ideals, and it does not want to see the picture programmes which you think are good for the young people. In most cases they do not like them, and the attempt has not been successful from the point of view of attendance.

You might speak to Mr. Silverthorne about that, and he can give you a number of examples.

MR. SALSBERG: The matter is important enough to warrant another few words.

I do not question the hon. Minister's (Mr. Frost) statement that the children would prefer to see a wild west picture or one described by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) with all the shootings and murders going on.

It may require time to develop an appreciation and taste for such special programmes.

It may also be true that the initial steps were perhaps not the most successful ones and a new approach may be required, and a new programme planned, and new pictures gathered.

I know something of that sort was tried in England. I am sorry I have not details of it. When I was in London, I recall a discussion at a home where I was present, where they spoke about special programmes being prepared, and special movies created for them.

I suggest that if the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) agree to call a conference with all these interested organizations, lay the matter before them, and it may result in a long-range programme which may require a few years to fully develop and put into motion, but it would be worth while.

At this point, I think that it should be mentioned that some of the older countries of Europe are spending an awful lot of money on the cultural activities. They maintain operas, theatres, symphonic orchestras. We have not reached the stage where the Government is assuming full responsibility for that type of activity. An initial step has been taken. I think this Government has taken a short step, about which I will speak when we reach that item in the estimates.

I suggest it would not be harmful, and it would be money well spent if this department, under the present hon. Minister (Mr. Frost), would attempt again to call together all those interested, and suitable for participation and really begin planning something in a long-range category. I am sure the people of the province will appreciate it, and in the long run it will pay.

HON. MR. FROST: We will take that into consideration. We are meeting with them constantly.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, while we are on this item just a brief question I would like to direct to the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost).

Is it the practice of this department from time to time to express an opinion on the quality of pictures which emanate from Hollywood, apart from deletions or cuts which may be made when the film is screened in the studio of the censor?

The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) said a few moments ago that he felt the

motion picture industry was to be commended for the fine work it is doing. I do not know whether he is a movie addict or not. My opinion is that a very large percentage of the stuff which is coming into this country today from the United States, is pure junk—and trash, and is not going to be very helpful in enhancing the cultural and artistic appreciation of the people of Ontario.

On the other hand, I think the British motion picture industry is to be very highly complimented for elevating the quality of their pictures to a very large degree. Some of the recent pictures which have come here, based upon some of the English classics, Dickens, and so on and so forth, are a great step forward. I do not think that is true of the pictures which come here from the United States. I think it would be a very good thing if this department of the Ontario Government would from time to time express its opinion about the quality of these pictures to the motion picture industry in Hollywood, with a view to try and influence the type of picture which is produced.

I think, for instance, it would be a good idea if a committee of Canadian authors and artists were established, who, once a year would make their own evaluation of the pictures shown in Canadian theatres over a period of one year.

It is the custom now to award "Oscars" to the producer of the best picture and to the leading male star, and the leading female star, and so on, and so forth, and these awards are accepted by Canadians as the criteria for good pictures.

Well, the opinion which a group of Americans might have on what constitutes a good picture, might not be shared by a group of Canadian writers who have some regard for what will help to elevate the cultural level of the people of Canada.

My point is, that in so far as we can, we should try to exert such an influence as we can on the Hollywood producers to the end that they improve the quality of their products.

I do not think we need to do that as far as England is concerned. I think England is making great strides in the motion picture field, and I hope that more and more British pictures will come into Canada. I may say the same thing for Italy. There have been some marvellous pictures coming here recently from Italy.

Beyond that, Mr. Chairman, I hope the day is not far distant, when we in Canada will develop our own motion picture industry and make our own movies, which will be based upon the history and tradition of our own country, and use the medium of the movie to try and elevate the national consciousness of this country, which, after all, is nothing more nor less than the people's collective image of themselves. We need to get the collective image of ourselves, and the motion picture can be a great medium for assisting in that direction.

Item 146 approved.

Item 147.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, Item No. 147 refers to a grant to the National Association of Tax Administrators. I was wondering if the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) would explain just what that grant covers.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I am glad the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) has drawn that to my attention.

Our tax officials are members of and attend conferences of all tax associations as far as possible in Canada, and some of the principal ones in the United States.

We have endeavoured to examine into the tax situations of all the states and all the provinces to see what their problems are, and to see how those problems may reflect themselves into our province.

I know the hon. members want us to impose taxes as painlessly as possible, and taxes which are to the greatest benefit of our people. The hospital tax which was imposed by this Legis-

lature, to which only two hon. members objected, I am satisfied is the most satisfactory under any conditions—

MR. MACLEOD: There are only two righteous men in Israel.

HON. MR. FROST: We had practically unanimity in regard to this—

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) will appreciate there are two members of the House who could not be tricked into voting.

HON. MR. FROST: I know it is very difficult to satisfy either of those two hon. members, but at the time the House voted practically unanimously with the Government in the imposition of that tax, which I think has been recognized by the people of Ontario as a very fine and proper tax.

These things are not arrived at without study. You do not pull out of the air matters relating to provincial problems of this sort. They come from the collective wisdom of people across the continent.

The National Association of Tax Administrators is going to meet in the City of Toronto on July 12, 13 and 14. It will be a huge convention, with tax administrators present from every province of Canada and every state of the United States. I think it will be the most representative gathering of officials that has ever been held in the history of Canada. It will be representative of the various governments of the whole North American continent. There will be several thousand delegates in attendance, mainly officials, and in many cases representatives of State and Federal Government meeting in this province.

The Province of Ontario is very proud indeed to be the host to such a gathering of people from all over this continent, and I want to compliment our own officials for having gone to the last convention and sold the Province of Ontario and this capital city of Toronto to the extent that this great convention is coming here next July.

Dr. Walters and his officials have attended various meetings, which have paid us the very great compliment of coming to the Province of Ontario for their convention in July.

MR. NIXON: I suppose the prophets are coming back to their own country.

Item 147 approved.

Item 148.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrews): Mr. Chairman, on Item 148: I noticed a very large increase in the estimates for postage. The increase amounted to \$330,000 over the figure of last year.

MR. MACLEOD: This is an election year.

MR. SALSBERG: That is an awful lot of money for extra postage. I would say this Government can send out an awful lot of mail for that amount of money and this being most likely an election year, we are very anxious that the amount of postage be kept down. Why is such an increase necessary?

HON. MR. FROST: The idea there is not in relation to any particular item. I can assure my hon. member friend (Mr. Salsberg) that it has not any relation to any activities other than purely government ones.

I may say that our postage charges are increasing yearly. I think I intimated to the House here in the budget a few days ago in connection with the number of old age pension cases, for instance, the number of such cases is constantly increasing. The charges we have, and the services we perform are constantly increasing, due simply to a normal increase of Government business, which is a reflection of the great services this great Government is performing for the people of Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Just visualize I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, the number of letters that \$30,000 could send out throughout this province.

AN HON. MEMBER: Away more than that.

MR. SALSBERG: I think you would get dizzy visualizing the number of letters that \$30,000 would pay for. It is such an increase—

THE CHAIRMAN: They want to help the King Government.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, if that is your motive, if it is your desire to help the King Government, as the Chairman suggests, that would be appreciated by Rt. Hon. Mr. King, but I cannot credit it. There is no other answer, is there?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I mentioned, for instance, one item, that of old age pension cheques. Our old age pension cases have risen from some 55,000, I believe, up to 70,000.

MR. SALSBERG: No, it was 66,000 last year, I think.

HON. MR. FROST: For instance, there are the services given in connection with the Department of Health, such as bulletins and services. Then, the Department of Travel and Publicity has, I think, something in the neighbourhood of 10,000 letters on some days.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): That is higher than average.

HON. MR. FROST: They have a great many thousands of letters a day, which the hon. minister (Mr. Welsh) reads himself and signs and even puts on the postage stamps, I believe. Those things all run into greatly increased postage charges. It is a lot of money I know, but there it is.

Item 148 approved.

On Item 149.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): On 149, how many people are employed in the office of the Athletics Commissioner? What does the Commissioner receive, what part of the \$10,000 does he get?

HON. MR. FROST: There are only two persons on that commission. There is Mr. Apps, popularly known as "Syl" Apps, who is Commissioner at a salary of \$5,000 a year. Then there is Mr. Steele, the secretary of the old board, whose salary is \$3,000. The balance is taken up with the other small staff concerned.

I may say this about Mr. Apps, I understand that his retirement from hockey, which we all regret, may be a forerunner of his retirement from Government service, which we would also very greatly regret. Mr. Apps is a type of young Canadian whom we like to have in the Government service. There would be no better Athletic Commissioner or there would be no better person in Ontario who could deal with that sort of thing, and I hope it may not be necessary for him to leave our service.

MR. SALSBERG: Why not ask him to go on full time?

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, before you get to 150, for my information, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) how many branches of these savings offices there are in the province?

HON. MR. FROST: 25.

MR. ANDERSON: Just what is done to let the children of the province know that you have such a thing? I often wonder just what is done towards acquainting our children with the service that is provided for them. Here you have a Provincial Savings Bank with 25 branches, I do not know just where they are all located, but that does not matter. Then we have, in the Post Office Department, another means of placing money on deposit.

It is very convenient, and it seems to me that there should be more education along this line. I know from my own experience—maybe it is because I did not get what some children did in that regard—but I must confess that I was through whatever schooling I got before I knew that we had the service

that we have both in the Provincial Bank and the Post Offices of this country, and it seems to me, if it is a good thing, we should let the children know, and if it is a poor thing, let us stop it altogether.

HON. MR. FROST: I would say, Mr. Chairman, that my hon. friend (Mr. Anderson) cannot read the papers the way I thought he did. I thought he read all the papers he could lay his hands on. If there is any church paper or labour paper or paper relating to sport, young people, such as the programmes of the Orange Lodge and the Knights of Columbus and various church organizations in which we have not got an advertisement I would like to know about it, because I thought they had all caught up to me by this time.

In the Provincial Savings Offices we have continually-mounting deposits. In the 25 branches there is now approximately \$65,000,000 on deposit in those savings offices. It has constantly gone up, and the level has been maintained. As far as the money is concerned, we only want the money insofar as it is profitable for us to accept it. You understand, you can open branches and lose money on them because of the overhead involved. If the rate of interest runs, say, much over 2 per cent. on that type of money, it is not profitable to them, but we are getting all the money we think we can reasonably use.

MR. ANDERSON: If the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) would just permit me to add another word or two, I am quite confident of the fact you have them. I did not know just how many of course, but I had reference to the children. During the last year or two, the Federal Government had to deal with the Bank Act of this country and someone, I suppose possibly the people who are interested in the private banks, put on radio skits which went something like this; they wanted to know if you wanted a "snooping politician looking at your bank account"; that is the kind of advertising which was done in

order to discredit in the minds of the children faith in their own democratic form of government. I think that is rather important. If these Savings Banks are a success—and I am sure they are or you would not continue to keep them open—

HON. MR. FROST: Surely that must be in the United States. I never heard about it.

MR. ANDERSON: No, it was here in Canada. This was an organized programme to scare the people of this country against any attempt to socialize the banks. They were scared of their life. Time after time, "spot" ads were placed over the radio—they were in Fort William, and I suppose it was province-wide — talking about the "greedy people, the politicians" who would "reach down and turn over the pages and see exactly what you had on deposit and all about it." As far as I was concerned, of course, I knew it was unadulterated nonsense, but as I say, it was to scare the people. Let me put it this way; if we destroy the faith of the children in their own democratic institutions, as we do sometimes—I do not mean you or I, but those vested interests which are determined they are going to continue their strangle-hold on the people of this country—then how can we expect these same children to want to go out and become good citizens, if already we have destroyed their faith in their own institutions by referring to every man in public life as "a grafting politician" and all that sort of thing?

For that reason, I think it would be time well spent, even if you have the ads, and I am quite familiar with the ads in the paper. You might talk it over with the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) and have it added, should I say, to the curriculum, where the children of the country would know the service you are providing for the people in the Provincial Savings Banks.

You may think I am speaking a little harshly, but let me repeat, as I think I can from memory, what I heard

Grattan O'Leary say over the radio way back in 1928. He said:

"The people of Canada follow parliament with great interest. The lightest words of Mackenzie King or R. B. Bennett are telegraphed across the continent. We follow their lives with almost pathetic interest. We look upon them as the arbitrators of our destiny, which is all a divorcement from the truth.

"In an unpretentious room in Montreal sits a man almost unknown who controls the greatest pageant of power this country has ever seen. He has more political power than both political parties put together. This man is Sir Herbert Holt."

AN HON. MEMBER: He is dead.

MR. ANDERSON: Poor Sir Herbert Holt has gone to his eternal rest, but the fact remains you have an outstanding Canadian who is so convinced the chartered banks of this country have a strangle-hold on the people and the Government that he makes a statement of that kind, and I submit, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) could do well, in order to offset that kind of thing and give the children more faith in our democratic institutions, to tell them the story of our Provincial Savings Banks.

HON. MR. FROST: I will speak to the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) about that gladly.

MR. MACLEOD: I would like to ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) this question, Mr. Chairman, if I may have his ear for a moment, in view of what has been said, whether he regards Provincial Savings Banks as a socialist institution?

HON. MR. FROST: I will let my friend (Mr. Challies) here speak about hydro.

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Port-folio): Mr. Chairman, this is the largest amount ever voted for promotion of rural

hydro. I think perhaps, as has been mentioned so many times in the House, and so many hon. members are interested in this subject, I should like to make just a few short comments on the growth of rural hydro, and its progress during the past four short years.

In refreshing the memories of hon. members, we should go back to the period of 1943 and review the conditions which existed at that time. There are over 100 separate and distinct rural power districts in the province, each one distinct from the other. As the local districts grew, they naturally grew towards each other. In these 100-and-some-odd rural power districts there were 13 at different rates at one stage, ranging all the way from about 2½ cents up to 6 cents a kilowatt hour with 11 different classifications, a condition which had grown over the years. The difficulties had accumulated and it was almost impossible to get any sort of order out of the chaos which existed at that time, so the Government inaugurated a new system of dealing with this vast problem, and in 1944, all these rural power districts were united into one and a uniform rate of 4 cents per kilowatt hour was adopted. This was radical, and quite unexpected, because during the terms in office of the government which this Government succeeded, the representative of that government on the Hydro Commission 6 months before we took over and inaugurated the uniform rate, amalgamating the districts, had said a uniform rate for rural hydro was in the far distant future.

However, in 1944, a uniform rate was inaugurated. The Government amended the Act, making them responsible for any loss there might be in the operation of rural hydro.

So successful was that new rate, that contracts began to pour into the Commission. The farmers consumed more energy, and at the end of the first year's experiment, it was so successful that the Commission, with the consent of the Government, decided to reduce the first rate to 3½ cents per kilowatt hour and in both cases to remove the service

charge from the farmer and reduce the service charges to the hamlet users by 50 per cent.

The first reduction to 4 cents saved the consumers in the rural areas of the Province of Ontario an estimated amount of \$525,000. The second reduction from 4 cents to 3½ cents, gave an added saving on the consumption of 1945 of some \$250,000, therefore, these two moves in two years saved the consumers in the rural areas of the Province of Ontario, each and every year—because it was accumulative and as the consumption increased, naturally the saving increased—over \$750,000 in the two years.

Mr. Speaker, that has created a problem, because with the low rate of 3½ cents per kilowatt hour and no service charge to the farmer, it is only natural that those who look with some degree of suspicion or doubt upon their ability to carry on under the old rates flocked to the offices of the rural superintendents and signed their applications. In fact, there was a complete reversion of the attitude of the farmers towards rural hydro.

Before 1943 the officials of the Commission had difficulty in getting farmers to sign for hydro. After 1943, under the new set-up, they flocked to the offices of the Commission and signed their contracts and from that time on, there has been no difficulty about getting the farmers to definitely sign applications for rural hydro.

I want to put on record just how this change was reflected in the consumption rate of the three classes in our rural organization. In farm service in 1934, the average revenue received per kilowatt hour was 3.96 cents. In 1944, that was reduced 2.211 cents. In 1946, the revenue was down to 1.74 cents per kilowatt hour, and with the consumption of last year, that is 1947, I can assure hon. members of the House that the average rate per kilowatt will again be greatly reduced, so that we have a reduction from 1934 to 1946 of from 3.96 cents per kilowatt hour to 1.74 cents.

The hamlet service in 1934 was 4.14 cents per kilowatt hour and in 1946, it was 1.98 cents per kilowatt hour.

The commercial service in 1934 was included in the farm service, therefore, statistics are not available as separate and distinct from the other. In 1944 the commercial service in the rural areas was 2.8 cents per kilowatt hour and in 1946, it was 1.87 cents, showing that in each year there was a gradual decrease in the revenue received per kilowatt hour from the three different classes of consumers in our rural areas, not only was the revenue decreased, but in each and every case, the amount of consumption increased very rapidly, and the average consumption per kilowatt hour, or per month also increased.

Mr. Speaker, that is the general picture, but I want to bring it a little closer home.

It is rather singular that out of 196,000 consumers, I should pick 1 or 2 bills and give them as a partial example, at least, of what happened in our rural areas to certain classes of consumers. I want to give 1 bill. It is for an average good farmer up in western Ontario, we will say in Grey County, just as a matter of record. In 1943, the average revenue per kilowatt hour on this bill was 4.59 cents.

In 1947 the average rate was 1.57 cents per kilowatt hour. Now, the hon. members will just follow this; in 1943, under the former administration, the average in that year per kilowatt hour was 4.5 cents per kilowatt hour. On the same farm in 1947 under the new set-up it was 1.574 cents per kilowatt hour. What does that mean on consumption? The consumption in this case in 1947 was 3,820 kilowatt hours in the year, the bill was \$64.40. If that bill had been figured on the 1943 rate it would have been \$175.34, or a saving to this one consumer of \$110.94. Rather than a bill for \$175.34, it was only \$64.40. In other words, this Government gave to that consumer in those 4 short years, \$10.00 cash per month or \$110.90 a year. I have more here,

but I will not take up the time of the House to give them.

I wonder what, in the name of common sense, this Government would have to do to satisfy some of the people in this House in regard to rural hydro? Every time they get on their feet it is hydro this and hydro that; why did you take a 250,000 horsepower diesel engine out of the plant, out of the river? Why did not the 250,000 diesel engine plant save the Province of Ontario in the shortage of power? These things are easily answered and can be answered, but that is individual.

We went a little further in these past 4 short years, and in order to equalize the rates in some of the towns—we hear so much about industry being de-centralized and going to the rural areas—this Government reduced the rate per horsepower in order to induce industry, if they wanted to go in the outlying areas.

Let me give you an example in Bothwell, in the Thamesville district, the rate in 1943, \$42 reduced to \$30. Harrison \$50, reduced to \$26. Lucan \$45, reduced to \$30 and here is Listowel \$42, reduced to \$33. That was what happened over the province in order that we might be able to help the larger consumers or those who wanted larger blocks of power outside of the towns in rural Ontario.

I want to also hurriedly give to the House what to me is the most favourable example of what can be done where you do a little planning and exercise a little faith and help a great many people or a great many communities.

In 1943 there were 63 municipalities in the Province of Ontario whose basic price of power to the local municipality was as high as \$91 and some cents. They ranged from \$39 up to \$91. There were 63 municipalities having varied rates, Rosso \$91.45, Holstein, I think that is in the riding of my good friend; he has never mentioned it in this House and thanked the Government for it, \$17.14; Arthur \$59.45. These 63 municipalities are all getting power

under the movement of this Government for \$39 per horsepower.

MR. J. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): That was in 4 short years.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: That is an example and there are other municipalities had \$24 per horsepower over a period of 4 years. \$24 leaves us a credit to the municipalities which was placed in a pool. The municipalities were billed with the actual costs and received a credit between the difference of the actual costs and \$39 per horsepower. The rates were reduced to the consumers and in 4 short years what happened? Instead of having 63 on that rate, there are only 11 municipalities who have taken any credit and the amount last year was \$23.30 and the same difference in 4 short years, where we have 35 municipalities paying their own way, having such a low rate they are able to raise their own revenue sufficient to actually have that, and not take anything from the pool. That is the best example of co-operation as between the larger and smaller municipalities. It was all done at the instigation of this Government and this Commission.

Now, something has been said about the progress made in the rural hydro. I want to emphasize what the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) so ably said in his budget speech 4 short years ago. Instead of taking 5 years to do what we promised we would do, we have done it in 4 short years, 58,000 new consumers in 4 years, and this Government, true to its promise, instead of taking 5 years carried it out in 4 years. Instead of 57,000, we will give you 87,000.

MR. SALSBERG: You are copying the Russians.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I would not copy the Russians.

MR. SALSBERG: You are; 5 years in 4.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Do not connect me with the Russians in any shape or form. In order to prove to

the House this Government is doing things, to bring you up to date, in 4 winter months, because the hydro year starts the 1st of November—in the 4 winter months of this year, we have built 450 miles of new lines, we have added 6,553 new consumers and spent nearly \$1,000,000—\$964,000. And if labour conditions are such as we hope they will be, the 34,000 miles promised will be completed by the end of the hydro year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do want to mention something which has been referred to in this House and on the hustings, and that is the question of summer cottages. There is much misunderstanding as regards that.

First, let me emphasize, we have not built a mile of primary line to serve summer cottages only. The summer cottage and tourist trade is at a time of the year when the Commission has a surplus of energy and we are pleased to have a load which will take the surplus energy in the summer. The revenue received from the summer services materially consists of consumers in the rural areas. The fact is that the average revenue received from the farmer is 1.4 cents per kilowatt hour, the average received from the summer cottage is 3.03 cents.

Therefore, the revenue received from the summer cottage in the summer-time when there is energy available, simply goes to help finance the extension of hydro to the farmers the year round.

I also wish to point out there are many homes in rural Ontario, if it were not for the summer cottages, there would not be sufficient units in order to make it legally possible to extend the line unless the farmer gave a guaranteed contract. I emphasize that because in some of the outlying areas extensions in summer cottages and farmers together, under which the summer cottage and tourist trade have a direct financial benefit to the farming area; 65 per cent. of the summer cottages services are too low and therefore the services of the summer cot-

tages cannot conflict with the services given to the farms. I hope I have made that strong enough that we will not hear any more of the extension of rural lines to summer cottages. Before closing, I want to refer to the criticism offered by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to last year's budget. Just rather hurriedly, on page 258 of the 1947 *Hansard*, you will find the following from the statement by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver):

"In the counties of central Ontario, Bruce, Grey, Huron, Simcoe and those counties, are hundreds of thousands of farmers who have not received hydro yet."

MR. F. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): "Hundreds of thousands?"

HON. MR. CHALLIES: "Thousands who have not received hydro yet," and I can say to the farmers in Grey County, you certainly are long-suffering. Your member has been here 25 years, 9 years in the Government. They have the fourth lowest saturation of any county of all the counties in the Province of Ontario. Place the blame where the blame belongs, it is not over here.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): There is no politics in hydro.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: No, there is not, because you are getting more than the average of extensions in your own Grey County this year. If Grey County has not their share and they are the fourth lowest saturation of any county in the Province of Ontario, there are only three others lower, surely there is some responsibility to the Government member who has represented them for 25 years and was 9 years in power. He says we should not give hydro to the summer cottages before the farmers, but I have explained that. Here is a humorous part:

"We should not change the cycle from 25 to 60 before the farmers have hydro."

What has the frequency change-over in southern Ontario got to do with the giving of rural hydro to the farmer? It will take 15 years, and the materials are altogether different and will not conflict, in any way, shape or form.

"So, I say to the Government that they have been delinquent in getting hydro out to the farmers in Ontario."

If this Government has been delinquent with the actual record of four short years of 58,000 and we are going to give over another 30,000 this year, I do not know what they can say about the Government previous to 1943, because this Government is extending rural hydro to the people of the province and there is nothing that will bring more happiness and prosperity to the rural people of the province than the hydro and this Government and Commission has every confidence in that fact.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): There are a few things, Mr. Chairman, I think should be said about this at this time; I might as well say it now. When the hon. member from Grenville Dundas (Mr. Challies) rises to make a speech on hydro, I do not know what ingredients are ingrained within that speech, but there seems to be something that calls for a reply on my part, particularly to some of the statements he has made and to some of the assertions he has tried to put across.

I want first of all to say that I was very interested in that fair-to-medium farmer in the County of Grey who had increased his consumption of hydro every year from 1943 to 1947 and 1948. I remember up in the Huron by-election, Mr. Chairman, somehow or another some of those snooping politicians we have heard about tonight managed to get my private hydro bill onto the hustings in Huron County and the statements made here tonight were made there, of course. We were talking a good deal at that time about the hydro shortage and trying to pin the responsibility for that shortage on some authority with shoulders broad enough to bear it, and so when my hon. friend, the Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), spoke at

Exeter, and told how we had increased on our farm the consumption of hydro in 4 or 5 short years, I realized then we need no longer look for the culprit, that we at least found out who was responsible for the hydro shortage, and I immediately 'phoned my wife on our farm and I said to her, "Tomorrow morning you will have to milk the cows by hand and you will have to turn off every light possible from now on." She said, "What is the matter?" and I said, "Inadvertently, and in a roundabout way, Mr. Challies has saddled me with the responsibility for the hydro shortage in Ontario," and I said, "as long as I am a member of the Provincial Parliament, we must try as we go to get out from under that terrific charge and that very heavy rate."

It is all right for my hon. friend to be facetious about this, but after all, I have no apologies in regard to having increased consumption of hydro on our farm and I hope he does not blame me for increasing it in those years, because it so happened we had to install labour-saving machinery which has become an integral part of the advance in rural hydro.

I am very glad, indeed, that I did not have to use as much power in 1929 and 1930, for instance, as I did in 1947 and 1948, because, if I had used as much power in those years as I use now, I would just be in poverty, that is all, because my hon. friend knows quite well that when we came into power in 1943 the service charge for rural hydro was \$2.50 a month and it required three subscribers to the mile and my hon. friend has suggested inasmuch as I have been a member for Grey for some time, that I am therefore in a measure responsible for the small amount of hydro that is in Grey County. I think he and I will agree on this one thing, at least; he said before 1943—and I copied it down—that the Commission were having difficulty in getting subscribers to sign up for rural hydro, and that is quite true, the difficulty was, and I think my hon. friend is quite well aware, the difficulty was not the cost of the hydro after it was installed, the difficulty was the

installation and the wiring of the homes and the farms and the barns and so on. I know this to be a fact because I can say to my hon. friend the line to which we are hitched for rural hydro in South Grey extends some 20 miles through the rural area in which I live and I canvassed that line from one end to the other and we had extreme difficulty in getting enough signers to go on that line in order that the line as a whole could be completed and these customers served. The reason these people would not sign was not the consumption cost, it was the initial cost of putting the hydro wires into the place and servicing and so on. My hon. friend and I will agree on this, that during the thirties we came through a serious depression. Men and women in the streets of the cities and on the farms of this province did not get over the depression until on in the forties; and in 1938 and 1939 when we sought to get this line through, these people were not sufficiently on their feet in order to finance the installation of hydro in their homes and barns. That is the reason there was difficulty in getting hydro customers on the lines. When the Liberal Government went out in 1943 we had reduced the service charge to \$1.00 a month, and we had reduced the rural subscribers required from 3 to 2 to the mile, I say when we left office in 1943 there was no financial reason why a farmer, once having got the hydro installed in the farm buildings, could not pay the operating costs, because the service charge and costs of consumption were well within the means and well within the reach of the average farmer at that time. My hon. friend is quite aware of this when he says now they are going to serve some 30,000 extra customers. Sure they are, because now the people have the money.

The people who would not sign in 1938-39, have been clamouring ever since that time for the service they could not take in 1938-39. It is not because I happen to be the member for South Grey, it is because they had not money in their pockets to install hydro in their homes and barns.

My hon. friend (Mr. Challies) is quite aware of that, when from time to time he seeks to compare the number of people who are being served with hydro today as against the number were served prior to 1943.

That basis of comparison, of course, is wholly unfair, as my hon. friend (Mr. Challies) admitted tonight there was difficulty in getting people to sign for hydro before 1943. Certainly there was difficulty, because they could not afford to put hydro in. Then, during the war years, we were forbidden by the Rentals Controller and the installation of hydro fell off in the farm areas. To compare those years with the present years, when there are no restrictions of any account and the people have money in their pockets, is simply odious, to say the least. My hon. friend (Mr. Challies) can talk from now till morning if he likes, but he cannot convince me that when we left office in 1943 there was any definite barrier to a farmer putting in hydro after he got it in his buildings.

I may say to my hon. friend (Mr. Challies), he has suggested tonight there are going to be some 30,000 people or thereabouts, given hydro this year. I had hoped under the circumstances there would be many more than 30,000 because I think my friend (Mr. Challies) will agree with me there are many times that number who are waiting to get hydro. As I sit down, let me ask my hon. friend (Mr. Challies) how many unfilled applications he has for hydro service to the farmers of this province?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I am sorry I cannot give my friend (Mr. Oliver) the figures, but at the end of the hydro year, on October 31, 1947, a programme of 3,500 miles was over 75 per cent. of the number of miles that were on applications on hand at that time. They are still coming in, I grant you that they will come in, but that was 75 per cent. of the number.

MR. OLIVER: My hon. friend (Mr. Challies) should be able to furnish us

with that figure. It would be a very interesting figure to have. My hon. friend (Mr. Challies) must have it. It should be easily obtained.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Here is the figure, the number of lines is 5,316.395 miles.

MR. OLIVER: Miles?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Miles of lines.

MR. OLIVER: But how many applications were there?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: That is 35,921. I want to be fair. There is a factor which is always hard to calculate and that is the number of new consumers who come on existing lines, but that is the figure as far as I can give it to my friend (Mr. Oliver), according to our schedule at the end of October. I do not want to be personal over it, but all I say is, when you talk about our being dilatory in getting our lines built, and about our giving it to summer cottages, let us be fair about it. I am giving the picture as it is.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): What is the word my hon. friend (Mr. Challies) read from Hansard? As I understood it, he said the Liberal Opposition said the Government was diligent, and he seemed to take exception to that.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Dilatory.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Oh, well, he did not mean it. Is the item carried?

MR. NIXON: I was going to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies), what is the degree of saturation now as far as hydro is concerned?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: There are 196,000 users in the province, as at the end of 1947. I do not think anyone could give anything more than an estimate on that.

MR. NIXON: Has there been any estimate made?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: Yes, because we were told before, when we reached the end of our five-year programme, we ought to have 85 per cent. of the possible farmers or rural consumers served, but there again, the outside line stretches further, so you will find what at one time was a possible stopping point of the line of encroachment has gone farther on, and you simply could not give any accurate figure. It would need to be an estimate only.

MR. NIXON: I recall on one occasion one of the hon. Minister's (Mr. Challies) predecessors stated in the House that at that time 80 per cent. of possible users had been serviced, and I thought at the time it was rather a strange statement to make.

HON. MR. FROST: That was a long time ago, was it not?

MR. NIXON: Yes.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Cook?

MR. NIXON: No.

HON. MR. CHALLIES: There was a time when it was necessary to have 3 to a mile, and then under that condition you could say probably 80 per cent. were served at that time, but when you take 2 to a mile, naturally that allows you to go further.

MR. OLIVER: Will my hon. friend (Mr. Challies) answer this question? Supposing subscribers to a new line were to make application to the Hydro Commission, what would my hon. friend (Mr. Challies) have to tell them as to the possibility of their getting hooked up and being serviced with hydro?

HON. MR. FROST: We take them in order.

MR. OLIVER: That is all right, but what time element would that entail?

HON. MR. CHALLIES: I could not tell you what the time element would be, all I say is that the applications are being filled according to their date of receipt of application, and that is the rule of priority.

MR. OLIVER: I say this further, my hon. friend (Mr. Challies) knows quite well that applications which were signed 2 years ago last February and March, are being told that they cannot get hydro this coming year.

MR. McEWING: Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) said these were taken in order. I think possibly that is not quite correct. I do not think the hon. Vice-Chairman of the Hydro (Mr. Challies) will say that either, because there are certain provisions which probably enter into it.

I know of a case where a line was built, and quite a number were given service on six months' notice, while others were compelled to wait for three or four years.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I think the answer to that is that these lines cannot be built on priority. If there is enough material to build a line for a mile, and there is a five-mile line under priority naturally the one-mile will be built first.

The trouble we are faced with at the present time all arises from other days. In 1943, if we had not been faced with the very large backlog of arrears which accumulated in other days, the job would have been well ahead now, but we had to catch up the great backlog from other times. The reason is apparent. In 1943 my hon. friends opposite put only 800 new customers on the lines. This year we put 15,000 customers on the lines. When my hon. friends opposite were over here, they quarrelled so much with the Dominion Government, they could not get anything done.

MR. NIXON: Not any more than you are quarrelling now.

HON. MR. FROST: We are a Tory Government, yet we get along well enough with the Ottawa Government. The very first thing we did was to have the farming industry declared a war-time occupation, and we got materials at once. It is very difficult for us to take care of arrears which accumulated

during the time my hon. friends were quarrelling with the Dominion Government, and not getting the work done.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): My hon. friend (Mr. Frost) will probably agree with me, when I say when it comes to the question of getting a release from the order of the metal controller; it stands to reason, because that embargo was placed in the early part of the war. It is logical to assume the need for metals which were scarce at that time was increased because of the necessity for war machines, but that need would be to some extent alleviated by 1943, or the beginning of 1944.

HON. MR. FROST: That is true to a certain extent, but then again you have our powers of persuasion.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I am not persuaded you have sufficient powers of persuasion to do that. I think the question resolves itself into the fact that the time was ripe, and you just happened to be sitting alongside the fence when the opportunity came.

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Chairman, may I interject a remark here? I know the facts concerning this.

The Dominion Government was asking the farmers to produce and produce and produce, in order to help carry on the war effort. At the same time the inducements of the war industries caused the help to leave the farms, with the result the farmers were not in a position to even produce as much as they did previously to 1943. For that reason the metal controller said—and I am speaking now of cheese particularly—"Extend your lines to the cheese factories, because we want the cheese for overseas shipments." They were getting cheese of poor quality because of the lack of the required refrigeration equipment. That was the first move, and we put lines into eight factories in one year. It was not because metals were

in more free supply; it was getting more scarce every year. The fact is, as the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) stated the other day, there is still a control on steel.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I notice on vote 150 an item, "Accountable funds for departments, \$1,200,000." What does that cover?

HON. MR. FROST: That is only a cross entry. Various departments require funds for certain purposes, and the monies are advanced, and are repayable from their own estimates. It is only a cross entry, something like "Miscellaneous Items" to which we will come in a moment.

MR. GRUMMETT: I know it is statutory, and we do not have to vote on it, but I see "Municipal Sinking Fund, \$5,000." In 1947 that amount was \$5,900; in 1948 it is \$20,000. To what does that refer?

HON. MR. FROST: Those are the amounts for which the municipalities have the power to meet certain maturities.

MR. H. A. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, regarding the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway, guaranteed debentures: as I recall, these debentures were issued by the municipality. They were guaranteed to a certain extent in the first instance by the hydro, and then the province gave a sort of blanket guarantee over the whole thing. Are the two not perfectly solvent? How is it the province is left "holding the bag."

HON. MR. FROST: Actually it is not "holding the bag." The municipalities are re-negotiating the matter, although there was an agreement under way. There have been two or three changes in the last four short years. The railway was totally insolvent, but is not now, due to prosperity and by way of good government, and it is accumulating large sums of money in reserves and what-not. I think the railway will very shortly be on its feet,

and there will be a deal announced soon which will result in a considerable saving to the tax-payers.

MR. NIXON: It is all bus service now?

HON. MR. FROST: That is right; it is all bus service. No further railway service at all.

Vote 150, approved.

HON. MR. FROST: I wonder if we could deal with one or two short items. I would like to call Vote 172, the Lieutenant-Governor, Item 113.

MR. MACLEOD: Is there any change in that?

HON. MR. FROST: I don't think so. It is comparatively small in any event.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): They could not get along on less than that.

Vote 113 approved.

HON. MR. FROST: May we now turn to page 82, Office of the Provincial Auditor.

MR. MACLEOD: That is the same, too? Any change in that?

HON. MR. FROST: No, except for the normal increases in salaries.

MR. MACLEOD: Who got the increases?

HON. MR. FROST: The whole staff.

MR. MACLEOD: Is that going to be made general throughout the whole Civil Service?

HON. MR. FROST: It is general throughout the whole service, the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) will be giving a statement in connection with that. The provincial service is now on a very satisfactory footing, and I think it meets with the approval of those concerned.

MR. MACLEOD: Are you still paying 57 cents an hour to some of the people in the building here?

On Vote 130.

MR. NIXON: The work of the Audit Department has increased too? Were they not assigned the auditing of the railway?

HON. MR. FROST: The Audit Department is doing a good deal of additional work, taking over some of those things in which there used to be separate audit arrangements.

Now, Miscellaneous Items on page 110.

On Item 192.

MR. MACLEOD: What is that for?

HON. MR. FROST: Actually that is another item which is more or less of a token item. My recollection is it is simply a cross entry. Under "Miscellaneous Items" in the public accounts, there is a very great deal more money going out than that, but actually speaking it is not an item of expense. It is more or less of a cross entry. Last year through Miscellaneous Items there appeared the sum of \$9,687,000 in revenue, and there was applicable for revenue in other years of \$212,000. It is an item which is a matter of book-keeping.

MR. NIXON: Why do you carry the two votes, 191 and 192?

MR. GRUMMETT: The same amounts?

HON. MR. FROST: I presume one is capital and the other is ordinary.

MR. NIXON: It does not say so.

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, it does.

MR. NIXON: Oh, yes. I beg my hon. friend's (Mr. Frost) pardon.

Item 192 approved.

HON. MR. FROST: My hon. friend, the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) would if possible like to take up the items relating to Public

Works. They are comparatively short, and are shown on page 96. If this gets into a lengthy matter we can adjourn, but perhaps they can be cleaned up tonight.

On Vote 160:

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey, South): Will my hon. friend indicate what is responsible for the very large increase in the Main Office vote?

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): That is an increase of \$55,000. The increase of this \$55,000 of course covers increases in salaries and increases generally in the staff due to the increase of construction and building.

MR. OLIVER: By how many has the staff increased?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Well, I could not tell you the exact number of increases but there are probably 20. We have altogether 57 on the staff.

Item 160 approved.

Items 161 and 162 approved.

On Item 163.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on 163, I believe I can raise this question my colleague has mentioned before, and which has not been answered, namely, that the wages paid to the service employees is shamefully low. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the wages paid to the maintenance staff, cleaners and others in this building, does not provide them with enough to support their families in decency, and that is serious. Not only do married men receive as low as 57 cents an hour for work performed in this building, but many others are not able to feed their families satisfactorily. There are married men, with children to support, who receive \$1,400 and \$1,500 a year. That is a criminal wage to pay a married man in this day of high-living costs. That is true in a lot of other departments.

We are dealing now with the legislative and departmental building. This is the building the representatives of the

people of this province come to. We see these people every day. We are responsible collectively for their welfare. I do not think there is any excuse or justification for the continuation of starvation wages, and that is what this department is paying to certain types of employees and I would like the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) to justify that, or give an assurance to the House they will get a living wage or the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will step in and take out an injunction and compel him to increase the wages. Or maybe the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) will look into it because wages paid to certain sections of employees are not enough to keep them in good health.

While I am on my feet I want to say the employees of this province or, as they are often called, "civil servants"—I don't like the name "civil servants"—are men and women employed in useful tasks in various capacities, and I am sure they will never get justice insofar as wages and security of job is concerned, until they will form a trade union affiliated with one or the other of the major trade unions—either Trades and Labour Congress of Canada or the Canadian Congress of Labour.

The experience of the municipal employees in Toronto has shown that there is no alternative. They had no union and they formed themselves into a union, and they now have a closed shop and they are getting paid well, or at least reasonably well.

I might say that this denial of adequate compensation extends higher too. It extends even to the Deputy Ministers, and I suggest that there are Deputy Ministers employed in several departments who receive less salary than is paid by the City of Toronto to its commissioners, and the job is comparable. The commissioner in the City of Toronto gets a far higher salary than the Deputy Minister and his responsibility is not less here in the provincial service. It is often a greater responsibility, and so the policy of the Government of under-paying the employees goes all the way from the

Deputy Minister down to the charwoman employed in the building, and the elevator drivers and the window cleaners and the sweepers, and when we are faced with the fact that a man is employed, who has a family to support and receives 50 cents an hour, I say this Government is guilty of starving that family, and as a member of this House I think all members should disapprove it. The Hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) is smiling.

HON. D. H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): I am not laughing at you.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not know what you are smiling at. I think the matter I bring before the House is no smiling matter. You call them together and give them an assurance they will not be transferred to another building, which was the case of a woman a year ago, who told me she was called down to the office of the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett).

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I want to contradict that. It is an absolute falsehood, and well the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) knows it. You have time and again raised in this House a similar question as this one tonight, and made most ridiculous and false statements, and I say that is a false statement, because that woman on no occasion was called to my office nor do I know her. Now, for the benefit of the House, Mr. Chairman—

MR. SALSBERG: I am not finished. I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that what I said about that woman I believe to be the absolute truth. I knew the woman, she had the cleaning of the office which we occupy, and I found a note from her that she was transferred, after inquiries were made to Osgoode Hall. I hope she has a good job and is continuing to work. What I am trying to say is if we call together these employees and give them the assurance they could speak freely, they would tell us all a pretty story, I assure you, and certainly a government with the income this

Government has, with millions of dollars they do not know what to do with, has no excuse in the world for paying a wage as low as 50 cents an hour to a married man and around \$1,500 to quite a category of male employees.

I appeal to the Government that an increase be granted to the entire staff from top to bottom, to all of them, from the Deputy Ministers down. The ministers may also want an increase; I am not going to fight for them, if they want to fight for an increase, let them do it themselves.

I do suggest, however, in all seriousness, to the staff, that they get together and form a union and affiliate with one of the major labour bodies, and they will find the Government will deal with them in a manner that will result in better living standards and afford greater security on their jobs than they are now enjoying.

Item 163 approved.

On Item 164:

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Chairman, before closing that subject, just as a matter of information, I think the House is entitled to know something about the rate of pay. I would like to say in reply to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), that I have been in this House now for a considerable time, with the Government and in opposition, and on no occasion have I ever known any civil servant who was refused an opportunity of discussing his problems with the department, either the Minister or the Deputy Minister.

MR. SALSBERG: May I give you an example?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, you may not. You just keep your seat now.

MR. SALSBERG: A man was fired in an institution in New Toronto last year because he . . .

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Sit down.

MR. SALSBERG: He was fired.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Keep your place until I have finished.

MR. SALSBERG: I will give you his name if you want it.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I want to say I think any civil servant at the present time feels at liberty to intercede with either the Civil Service Commissioner, the minister in charge of a department, or the minister of his own department. I have received many of the members of the staff of the two departments which I have under my charge, and I want them to feel free at all times to come and discuss their problems with me.

As far as the workman is concerned, or what the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) says is an old record that I have heard now for a number of years—

MR. SALSBERG: Too true.

HON. MR. DOUCETT:—scratching away. However, it squeaks and always jumps a cog, seemingly, because he is always wrong to a certain extent.

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, now.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: For the information of this House, Mr. Chairman, it is true we have different rates. There must be, surely, a scale of rates for the cleaners, for the technicians, for the Deputy Ministers, and so on. It may be that if the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) were in power he would increase all those, but if they have to wait until he is in power, it may be a long time, and I think we will have them on a satisfactory basis before he will have an opportunity.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): You do not have much time left, you had better increase them pretty fast.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Another door open. We will have to get them both in front of the one door, and we will get the same breeze.

The yearly salary for beginners is \$1,440. That is for casual employees. Temporary employees are paid \$1,540, and permanent employees \$1,640. The hourly rate is 63 cents, 67 cents and 72 cents, for the same classifications, in the same order. Women employees

mostly work at night; in fact, all the charwomen do, and their rates are 64 cents, 69 cents and 75 cents an hour, the 75 cents being the rate when they are on the permanent staff. Elevator men are paid \$1,740. I think that answers the question.

MR. SALSBERG: It does not answer the question at all.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I could not satisfy you if I were to—

MR. SALSBERG: Satisfy the employees, and I will be very happy. Never mind satisfying me.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I have not had an employee come into my office to complain about it, and I do not think they need you to do it on their behalf.

MR. SALSBERG: They are scared to come in and complain, because they will be fired. You know that. They are scared.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I think it is possible to discuss this matter without getting angry. I want to say to my hon. friend the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) that only an hour ago I talked with a man in the corridor down the hall who is working for the hon. Minister's department today for 57 cents an hour.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Not today.

MR. MACLEOD: Today. That is what he is getting now, as a window cleaner.

MR. SALSBERG: Window cleaner? He should get a dollar an hour.

MR. MACLEOD: 57 cents an hour, and he has to do additional work in the building apart from his window-cleaning profession, in order to augment his earnings.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not give him a job with you?

MR. MACLEOD: When a statement like that is made, I do not think in all fairness the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) should stand in this House and say

that this is a falsehood. I do not think the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) should accuse any hon. member of this House of deliberately uttering a falsehood.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, when the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) mentioned that woman being moved to Osgoode Hall, that was a deliberate falsehood.

MR. SALSBERG: It is not a falsehood, it is the absolute truth. You sent that woman to Siberia, that's what you did.

AN HON. MEMBER: You should know.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) should be frank about it. This man who is cleaning windows in this building on this sixth day of April, 1948, in the year of the \$25,000,000 surplus, is getting 57 cents an hour. Now, is that true or is it not true?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, I think you will find that on the sixth day of April, 1948, he will be receiving the rate which I quoted a few moments ago, and if it is not a fact, I will see that it is. But I know it is.

MR. MACLEOD: That is to say that in the estimates we are passing now, there is an increase for that man?

MR. DOUCETT: An increase, as the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) told you, for the staff.

MR. MACLEOD: Good.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: For the Civil Service.

MR. MACLEOD: That means, then, that you are satisfied with what I said, and I am satisfied with your reply, which shows that it is possible to discuss these things without your getting so angry.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I did not get angry at anything that the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) was saying.

MR. MACLEOD: You should not get angry.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: It was the statements of the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) beside you.

MR. MACLEOD: I would like to say this to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett), to paraphrase William Hazlitt, the English essayist, who once said:

"Anger is but the outward expression of the inner disharmony of the soul."

The hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) might remember that.

HON. MR. FROST: If everybody is satisfied, how about the next estimate?

MR. SALSBERG: I am not quite as satisfied with the explanation. Accepting the hon. Minister's (Mr. Doucett) figure that he gave of 64 cents an hour—

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) should be a little careful there, 63 cents.

MR. SALSBERG: 63 cents, that means I will have to begin making my calculations all over again. At 64 cents, which was the figure I was using, it amounted to \$29.26 a week. At 63 cents, he would be 44 cents short of that, which means less than \$29.00 a week for a man with a family to support.

HON. MR. FROST: That is the lowest classification.

MR. SALSBERG: That is true, the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) said that man has a wife and children. He did not belong to a union, unfortunately, but he has a wife and children to keep in food and clothing. Certainly it is the lowest, but it is so low that he cannot possibly support his family, and those are the figures the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) boasts of, and I say the minimum is shamefully low, and if I could, I would move an increase in the amount for wages, but I cannot do that.

Item 165 approved.

On Item 166:

MR. McEWING: Mr. Chairman, on 166, I see an item there that this year is \$93,000 and last year was \$32,000. That seems to me to be a tremendous increase. I wonder where it all comes about?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Which item, please?

MR. McEWING: 166.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: What number?

MR. McEWING: 1 and 2, combined.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: \$60,000?

MR. McEWING: The total of the two. One is \$93,000, and for the previous year it was \$32,000.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That provides for additional properties we have rented in the City of Toronto and elsewhere. An increase of \$40,000; is that the item you mean, or the \$16,000 one?

MR. McEWING: No, the one increased from \$32,000 to \$93,000.

MR. OLIVER: Case 98.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You were talking about No. 1?

MR. McEWING: Nos. 1 and 2.

MR. DOUCETT: No. 1 is \$33,000. Last year it was \$16,400. That included the maintenance at Kingston, London, Matheson, New Liskeard and Swastika. They are divided into \$16,600.

MR. McEWING: Then take Item No. 2.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No. 2 item is for the different purposes I have mentioned. That includes 455 Spadina Avenue, the Arcade at Ottawa, the Golf Club Building, the Lakehead Technical Institute, Police Headquarters, and sundries.

Item 166 approved.

On Item 167.

MR. McEWING: Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) tell me the amount paid for drainage last year? There is a statutory amount, but it does not mean anything.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You mean in the legislative grant?

MR. McEWING: Yes.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I think it is around \$10,000. That is increased a little this year. We have not got to that yet.

MR. McEWING: That is Item 167.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): On Item 167, under "Repairs to Locks, Dams, and so forth," \$25,000. Is that enough to look after all those public bridges we are having so much trouble with, or are we going to have that in some other estimate? In my district there are a number which it will take more than that to fix.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That does not cover bridges. That is just for locks and dams.

MR. ARMSTRONG: It says "Maintenance of Locks, Bridges, Dams, and so forth."

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That would be in connection with the bridge at the lock, but not for stationary bridges.

MR. ARMSTRONG: You know the trouble we have had with the bridges built by public works. Have we anything in the estimates of public works for that, or will you have some new account in highways to look after that?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: With the exception of a few bridges in municipalities which are incorporated as villages. The other bridges will come under "Highways," and you will remember legislation being passed within the last couple of years, whereby it is possible, in certain cases of urgent need, the Department of Highways can pay up to 80 per cent. or 100 per cent. That will be taken care of in that way.

MR. ARMSTRONG: In the municipalities where the bridges have been built by public works. There is nothing now in the highway estimates or in these estimates where you could keep these bridges in repair. They were originally built by public works.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: We do not anticipate doing that under public works. We do most of it under highways.

Items 167 and 168 approved.

On Item 169.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) can give us any indication of when we can expect some real progress to be made on the mental hospital at the lakehead. We have waited patiently to see something done in that respect. We are a long way removed from the mental institutions, and we have a very undesirable situation. I hope we can expect to see a real start on the building this year, but nothing is in sight yet. When may we expect some progress?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: In reply to the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) it was our intention to get under way with some projects, such as that. I did mention it in my remarks last year. But due to the shortage of material and the technical help it was necessary to have to go on with that work, we found we had to forego some of the larger projects for the time being. There was also a great demand in the market for materials which we might be using for a housing programme. We still have it on our list, and I can assure you, when conditions permit, we will not forget you.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I think this is probably the item under which I should raise this question. Has it ever occurred to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) that he might be helping the cause of democracy in Ontario if he took those mourners' benches out of the galleries and put in proper seats, as an incentive for people to come here and listen to the debates.

Before I came into the House, I used to sit in the galleries on either side alternately. Sometimes I liked to listen to the present hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) when he was sitting on this side going after the Liberals; on other occasions I would be sitting on the other side listening to "Mich" (Mr. Hepburn).

Really, those seats up there are the worst to be found anywhere in the Dominion of Canada. It is torture to sit there very long. I do not see any reason why these old, antiquated benches should not be taken out and theatre seats put in. You could get just as many people in. It would only cost a few thousand dollars, and you really would encourage people to come down and listen to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett), the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and so on. It would not cost very much. These things must go back to 1837. That was Sir Francis Bondhead's idea of comfort.

HON. MR. FROST: No, it was Sir Oliver Mowat.

MR. MACLEOD: He ought to be ashamed of himself putting in seats like that. Really, Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett) I think you should have an architect look at these galleries.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I had one of them sitting up there for two hours, and when he came down he made no complaint.

MR. MACLEOD: I notice when the Session begins in the afternoons, when we have these large delegations of high-school students coming in here, they do not stay very long.

HON. MR. PORTER: It is not the seats which drive them out.

MR. MACLEOD: It is not because I am speaking. Really, I do not think those benches belong to this modern day

and age. I think if you got in touch with some theatre company you could pick up a few hundred seats which would be very comfortable, and then we would have the seating arrangements which belong in the era of the Progressive-Conservative Government.

HON. MR. FROST: We will look into that.

MR. MACLEOD: After the next election, a lot of you may have to sit up there.

HON. MR. FROST: We will be taking over all those seats you hon. members are in now.

MR. NIXON: That is a very large item, Mr. Chairman, I would be very much interested in knowing the programme of new construction the Government has in mind for the year.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: It is a reduction from last year.

MR. NIXON: Did you spend all of last year's vote?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, but this figure is a reduction.

MR. NIXON: That money was nearly all spent, and now you are on new construction. What buildings have you in mind to build this year?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: We are doing some work for the Department of Agriculture, helping to finish some work which was started. That accounts for \$1,600,000. A further programme of work was started amounting, roughly to \$630,000. The Department of the Attorney-General requires several small buildings, lock-ups. A couple of buildings for the Treasury Department, and a Land Titles Office. It will cost to complete what we have started—oh, I think there are 13 radio stations we started which are practically completed, and to complete what is under way for the Department of the Attorney-General will cost about \$56,000, and a further \$297,000.

For the Department of Lands and Forests we have a hangar under way at the present time at the Sault Ste. Marie which will take a few hundred thousand dollars to complete, and some other buildings which altogether will cost, in round figures, about \$1,750,000. Then we have a few small items in for Public Works. Some work we have started for the Department of Reform Institutions will take about \$750,000 to complete, and an item of about \$26,500, for Travel and Publicity.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, has consideration been given to the possibility of disposing of the building at 999 Queen Street and building a proper mental hospital somewhere in the vicinity of Toronto? I am told that building is 102 years old. It was the first and last mental institution built in the city of Toronto in 102 years. We were out there yesterday, and some of the hon. members will have something to say about it at a later stage.

Could you not get the city of Toronto to take it over as a community centre and build a proper mental hospital for those unfortunate people? It is a shocking place. It has no place in modern society. I understood the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) to say that "Bob" Saunders, before he was elevated to the episcopacy was interested in having that property taken over for some other purpose. At least the land could be used for a community centre. There are twenty acres of land there. Do you not agree that it is out of date and antiquated and should be disposed of? Why not spend a few million dollars building a proper mental hospital either in Toronto or somewhere in the environs? Have you thought of that?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, as the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) said a while ago he considered me as a friend, may I in answer to his question that I understand the Government of Ontario have talked about disposing of that property before I was born. At this particular time I hope you will not encourage the hon. Minister of Health

(Mr. Kelley) to advocating the abandonment of that property, when building is so very difficult. The day will come when probably you will be able to persuade the city, or some person to utilize it to better advantage. At the present time I think we have our hands full without starting a project of that kind.

MR. MACLEOD: You mean because you do not have the money?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, I am not talking about money. I am talking about men and material at the present time, and other things which need doing.

MR. MACLEOD: There is absolutely no shortage of material for building those banks down there on King and Bay Streets, no shortage of material for building theatres which are unnecessary, and a lot of them will be out of business before very long. I am told most of these new theatres are losing money at a very great rate, which does not bode well for your 20 per cent. Amusement Tax. There is no shortage of material, provided we put first things first. I am quite confident if this Government undertook to give the Toronto area a mental hospital which would meet the requirements of the modern age, it could find ways and means of getting the necessary material.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) says they have been talking about disposing of this property since before he was born, but nothing has been done about it. That is understandable, because this province has been plagued with Tory Governments for such a long period of years, since before he was born, but the place is still there. After all, you have changed your name and now call yourselves the Progressive - Conservative Party. Why do you not try to be a little more progressive?

MR. G. CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): Who else changed their name?

HON. MR. FROST: My hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) knows that with the building of the new Hospital for Sick Children, the Mount Sinai Hospital, and

other hospitals, it is out of the question to undertake the work he suggests, if these other hospitals are to be completed.

As all the hon. members know we in the Parliament Buildings are very short of space. There should be a Treasury Building to take care of the treasury services which would mean more room might be given in this building for members' rooms and that sort of thing which at the present time, as every hon. member knows, are totally inadequate. We have foregone those things because of the building situation. If we go into competing in regard to hospitals, the ones I have mentioned, will not be completed. We will postpone starting any more building of that nature at the present time.

Items 169 and 170 approved.

On item 171.

MR. NIXON: I see here "Grant to the Grand River Conservation Commission, \$10,000." I have some interest in this particular scheme, as the river angles through Brant County from one corner to another and annually causes very great damage from floods. In the summer time there is very low water. As a matter of fact, the gallonage of sewage dumped into the river seems to be greater than the river flow. It seems to me this scheme has more or less failed in its objects. There were great hopes for it at the start, although it seemed to me more people were interested in getting a bird sanctuary at the lake at Shand Dam and having a beautiful summer resort there than in controlling the waters of the Grand River and preventing floods in the spring time.

It has not worked out that way, Mr. Chairman. A great deal of money has been spent, but we are getting worse floods than ever and they are doing more damage. It seems to me the Government having put so much money into this scheme should have some supervision over the way it is administered. Every season they go into the flood season with the lake brimming full and they begin to worry whether the dam will stand or not, and they open up the sluice

gates and let a lot of surplus water into the river which causes infinitely worse floods than if there had never been a dam there at all. It seems to me with all the money spent by the Government they should exercise some sort of supervision over the way it is run.

MR. CHAPLIN: Mr. Chairman, I might say in that regard, as far as this year is concerned, I was talking recently to the mayor of Galt just after the period of the flood, and he told me he had gone up to the Shand Dam at the time the flood was coming through, and the gates were not open and he was able to walk across the river, at the bottom of this dam. There was not water coming through. At that particular time the water was not released from the lake at all until after the crest of the flood had gone, so it did not contribute to the damage which was done this year.

MR. McEWING: Mr. Chairman, in connection with Item 2; before I mention it I would like to make a reply to the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin). I do not know whether he has been up there or not. The valves at the bottom of the dam are open at all times, and when those are open, he could not walk across. It is absolutely ridiculous for him to say he could walk across, at the peak of the flood. I live within a few miles of there and it is utterly ridiculous for him to say he could walk across the river at the peak of the flood.

MR. CHAPLIN: There was no water going over the dam.

MR. McEWING: I will put \$100 down that he could not do it.

HON. MR. FROST: If you do, I will put a tax on it.

MR. McEWING: The point I want to make is this; you have here an item of \$10,000 toward the project on the Grand River. This project is just below my own farm a little piece, and many people are interested. Engineers have been in there and made their surveys and test and all that, and the opinion is

that a dam is going to be built, while the opinion of others is it is not going to be.

In the recent flood two weeks ago it undermined a bridge about 2 miles above the site of the dam. I saw the bridge myself. It was a big and splendid bridge.

The point is this, the municipality does not know what to do about it. If the dam is going to be built this summer, they will let the bridge go and wreck it. If the dam is not going to be built for some years to come, it will be necessary to do something about it.

Now, is it the intention of the Government to proceed to build that? \$10,000 is not going to build it. Of course, that is only 37½ per cent. of their portion, but it is quite apparent from that there is no intention of building the dam this next fiscal year. Is that right or wrong, Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett)?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That is up to the Commission.

MR. McEWING: But according to this estimate, there is nothing provided for it.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: In which?

MR. McEWING: You have \$10,000 in here.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: The work that they intended to do was a matter of \$35,000, and we agreed to pay 37½ per cent.

MR. McEWING: That will not build the dam at all.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, I do not know that it will.

MR. McEWING: Then, this means that there is no idea of building the dam this year, I would take it?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Well, not that I know of. However, the Grand River Conservation Commission has had extensions of their former agreement, and we would want to do it in that light, if it did build the dam.

HON. MR. FROST: It is a matter for the Commission.

MR. McEWING: I am not arguing that, I am not disputing that. I am not going into the point whether it has been as successful as they expected it to be, because in the case of the Shand Dam, I think they have destroyed the benefit of that by trying to make it into a summer resort. There are two branches.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I think they were talking about building the first dam on the Conestoga.

MR. McEWING: The first dam is built now, and the Conestoga is the second.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, I mean the one they have under way now.

MR. McEWING: The point I want to make is that they have attempted to make a summer resort and have built a lot of cottages around it, and they wanted to make sure they had water there. They held the water and along came the second flood, and the flood control was no good. About 2 or 3 weeks ago, the ice broke up on the Tuesday or Wednesday, and they held it above the dam, and it was then practically full, but the big rain came on Friday, and that is when the flood occurred, and the dam was full.

AN HON. MEMBER: The dam was not opened until after the flood was down.

MR. McEWING: The dam was opened on Sunday afternoon. I drove through Galt on Sunday, that same afternoon. If they had realized it immediately—I would not say in that short time they would have been able to accomplish anything about getting it down, because I do not think the consensus would be to let it all out—but they did not anticipate it. The same thing happened three years ago. The flood came, and they held it off and a big rain came about three days afterwards and the dam was full. When it

came, they were afraid to let it go right to the crest, and they opened the gate and down she went, and in Beatty's factory in Fergus they had the biggest flood they ever had. The attempt to make a summer resort has destroyed the efficiency of that dam as a flood control. You cannot make a flood-control dam a summer resort. The two things will not work together.

In connection with No. 3 item, if I may while I am on my feet, discuss that matter, I see there is an estimate there for the river authorities. Evidently, some of the other river authorities feel the costs are not in the way, and they are going to proceed to build some projects. Can the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) tell us where these will be built and where that money will be spent?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, that is for the different conservation schemes. There is Etobicoke, Ganaraska, South Nation, Upper Thames, Napanee, Grand Valley—

MR. McEWING: Grand Valley?

HON. MR. DOUCETT:—and Ausable. Those are the conservation authorities that are authorized during the year 1946-47, and one in 1948. The Grand Valley was '46.

MR. McEWING: '46?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That is right.

MR. McEWING: That would be the one at the head of the Grand River, I presume the Luther Martin?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That is right.

MR. McEWING: Another point I would like to ask the hon. minister (Mr. Doucett) is this, the Grand river Conservation Commission have the plans and the first authority on that Grand Valley watershed, and I see here you have included the item in the Grand River authority for the construction of that work, and I am under the impres-

sion that it is that Grand River Conservation Commission that have all the plans and the arrangements made to spend that. Which one is going to do it?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Let me have that again, please?

MR. McEWING: You say \$26,000 is it, for the Grand Valley?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: The Grand River Conservation Commission, that was the item set up there of \$10,000.

MR. McEWING: \$10,000?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes.

MR. McEWING: That is all right then, the next item—

HON. MR. DOUCETT: \$300,000?

MR. McEWING: Yes, down in there, you said the Grand Valley—

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I was giving you the list of authorities established by Order-in-Council.

MR. McEWING: But was there not an amount there for the Grand Valley one?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, no amount.

MR. McEWING: Oh, I thought you had given one.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Authorized authorities. That is all. There is no amount set up.

MR. McEWING: Can the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) give me any information as to who will proceed, whether it will be the Grand River Commission or the Grand River Authority?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: A Grand Valley Conservation Authority has been set up.

MR. McEWING: Yes. Ahead of that there is a Grand River Conservation Commission over the same watershed.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That is two different things.

MR. McEWING: But they are on the same watershed, I say.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, that is possible.

MR. McEWING: I am wondering who is going to—

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That will make it all the more complicated.

MR. McEWING: Yes, I was just wondering whether I could get some clarification.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: All I know is that when they apply for an authority under the Act, that it is granted.

MR. MacLEOD: What are you doing, if anything, about this recurring flood out at New Toronto?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Where?

MR. MacLEOD: Out in West York; what is the name of the town, I have forgotten it now.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Etobicoke?

AN HON. MEMBER: Long Branch?

MR. MacLEOD: Yes, Long Branch. Are you doing anything about that?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Well, as I have mentioned, they have set up conservation commissions.

MR. MacLEOD: And are they getting some assistance?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Long Branch has the same authority.

MR. MacLEOD: Are they getting assistance?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, they will be assisted, as we have under the Grand River.

HON. DANA H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Perhaps I can supplement what the hon.

Minister (Mr. Doucett) has said. I happen to know they applied for some assistance to the extent of 37½ per cent. of the cost of certain works they wanted to do at the mouth of the river, and this Government has agreed to pay them 37½ per cent. That is the way it is done.

MR. MacLEOD: Does that mean, then, that the municipality would have to carry the rest of it themselves, or can they get some assistance from the Dominion Government?

HON. MR. PORTER: I think they are applying for assistance to the Dominion Government, but I do not know the outcome.

MR. MacLEOD: Do you think the Dominion Government should give them assistance?

HON. MR. PORTER: They did on the Grand Valley, I do not know why they should not do it somewhere else.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, what department are we on?

HON. MR. FROST: The Department of Public Works.

HON. MR. PORTER: I was just giving a little free information.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Under No. 5, I see a grant to the Government of Canada of 50 per cent. of the cost of dredging in the Muskoka Lakes district. Do you confine that to the Muskoka Lakes or will you do that in any other part of the country? Would you do it, for instance, in the district of Parry Sound?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: This is a separate agreement entered into between the Dominion of Canada and the Department of Public Works (Ontario).

MR. ARMSTRONG: Just for that particular lake?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes.
Item 171 approved.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

MR. OLIVER: I do not agree we made too much progress myself.

Motion approved.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs to report certain resolutions, and progress on certain items in the estimates, begs leave to sit again and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

MR. OLIVER: Before adjournment of the House, will my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) indicate what we will proceed with tomorrow?

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): I understand that tomorrow we will proceed with bills on the Order Paper, and estimates. I understand the budget debate will not go on until Thursday.

MR. OLIVER: Will we have the labour and the housing bills tomorrow?

HON. MR. FROST: I think so.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 11.58 o'clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. MacLeod, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting Fair Employment Practices, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

INVESTMENT CONTRACTS

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting Investment Contracts, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 24th Order.

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, second reading of Bill No. 124, the Labour Relations Act, 1948. Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 124, the Labour Relations Act, 1948.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) not going to explain the bill?

HON. MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, on introducing this bill for first reading, I made quite a comprehensive statement on the basis of policy that bill was intended to inaugurate. Now, on second reading, I would like to go into a little more detail in explanation of the bill.

This bill which, when enacted, will replace the Labour Relations Board Act of 1944, the Labour Relations Board Amendment Act, 1946, and the Labour Relations Board Act of 1947, will have the effect of continuing the Ontario Labour Relations Board. The sections providing for the appointment and prescribing the composition and rules governing the operations of the board are similar to corresponding sections of the 1944 Act, but the board will, under this bill, consist of a chairman, an alternate chairman, and four members.

The bill provides for the enactment of regulations in the same form and to the same effect as in legislation which may be introduced at the current session of the Parliament of Canada, which, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is calculated to cover the same field as Part 1 of Bill 338 of the 1940 session of the Parliament of Canada.

The regulations made under the Act may depart in form and effect from the Dominion legislation only to the extent necessary to vest jurisdiction in the

appropriate provincial authority to provide for a system of appeals from the Ontario Board to the Dominion Board, and to effect a working arrangement between the Dominion and provincial authorities. Provision is made for an agreement between the Minister of Labour (Ontario) and the Minister of Labour (Canada).

Section 2 provides for the appointment of a board and prescribes its powers and duties in a general way. This is similar to Section 4 of the 1944 Act.

Section 3 contains several provisions governing the manner in which the board shall discharge its functions. Each of the provisions is self-explanatory. This is similar to Section 5 of the 1944 Act, as amended in 1946.

Section 4 prescribes certain specific powers of the board which are set out in the various clauses. It is similar to sub-section 1 of Section 61 of Bill 338.

Section 5 is self-explanatory; this section is similar to Section II of the 1944 Act.

Section 6 is self-explanatory.

Section 7, sub-section 1, authorizes the making of regulations in the same form and to the same effect as Dominion legislation therein indicated, with only such variations as may, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be necessary for the purposes indicated in clauses A, B and C; sub-section 2 is a further but much more restricted form for the making of regulations. It is similar to sub-section 1 of Section 67 of Bill 338.

Section 8 is self-explanatory.

Section 9 is self-explanatory, with the exception of clause D, which is new. The section is similar to Section 10 of the 1944 Act.

Section 10 is self-explanatory.

Section 11 provides for the repeal of the Acts of 1944, 1946 and 1947, making all necessary provisions for continuing in force outstanding certifications. Sub-section 2 makes necessary provisions for continuing all pending proceedings.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in further explaining the reasons and purposes and the desirability of asking this House for approval of this piece of legislation, I think I should say at the outset I do not feel that I, as Minister of Labour in this province, represent any particular group. I am an impartial person in that office, endeavouring to accomplish for the people a basis for a better standard of living, and to protect their rights. That is the way the Department of Labour is operated in this province, and that is the way we propose to continue to operate it. I will say this, that I know of no place where legislation gives the working people greater opportunity to develop, to negotiate without discrimination, to protect them if they are discriminated against, and to further collective bargaining, than is to be found in this province.

There has been a persistent demand on the part of labour and on the part of management that there shall be uniformity in labour relations throughout this Dominion. To some extent it is wishful thinking that there can be absolute uniformity, but it is quite possible to bring about a semblance of uniformity, so that difficulties that arise shall be met in the same way throughout the province. I repeat again that, as has already been announced by this Government, we are endeavouring to accomplish that uniformity which is considered to be so desirable.

Along the same line, uniformity goes hand in hand with co-operation, and I can say that there has existed between the Federal Department of Labour and the Provincial Department of Labour, a spirit of co-operation that we have worked throughout the last five years endeavouring to eliminate disputes, conciliate them, and bring about better and more satisfactory labour relations in this province.

Our conciliation services have worked together, and I think that I should point out this to hon. members of this House. In my department I have five conciliation officers, men with long experience in that field. I wish to pay tribute to

them here. These men have accomplished a great deal in the interests of labour and of management, and toward good relationship in this province. We, in this House, and people in this province, hear only of those cases that boil over, but I can say without fear of contradiction that about 80 per cent. of the cases that are brought to my attention, some small and some large, are brought to a successful conclusion, agreements arrived at and labour and management brought together. Therefore, the public never hears about 80 per cent. of the cases. This is going on day after day, and I feel that that is a job in which co-operation plays a great part, because some of these cases take place in the northern part of the province, some in the Ottawa area, and time being essential, it would be difficult for me to have men get there in time before the question had boiled over, and we have co-operated, I think, with very, very satisfactory results.

I am definitely of the opinion that the minimum amount of legislation is desirable rather than the maximum. I actually believe wholeheartedly in collective bargaining. I believe when you can get people to sit down around a table to deal with their dispute, that is where you can arrive at settlement, that is where you can get reasonable men together, and I am very happy to say that in my experience—and I have sat in on probably hundreds of groups—in most cases, we can bring about a reasonable settlement, because both parties, with few exceptions, take the attitude that they will be reasonable.

What has been the effect of this? There are many countries that have far more legislation than we have, and they also have far more difficulties. There are States in the Union of the United States that would have more trouble in one year, in one State, with all the legislation that they have, than we would have in the entire Dominion of Canada. So, what has been the effect of what I consider to be reasonable labour legislation?

I think if hon. members will look over the past, we have had some disturbances, it is true, but we were able to eliminate them and bring about settlement, so that we can say, I think, that we have had less disturbance here considering the activity of this province—because as has been pointed out, more than 50 per cent. of the industrial activity of the Dominion takes place in this province—I think that the small amount of trouble we have had, compared with the activity of the province is very creditable.

It would be possible to enact legislation granting everything that is requested by organized labour, to have legislation that would absolutely control industry, so that industry would actually be in the hands of labour. We could enact legislation that would eliminate the necessity for any such thing as collective bargaining or unions, which would, in my opinion, remove from industry initiative and the desire to expand and to create work and products for the people. Initiative under those circumstances, as far as employers are concerned, would be gone, and I must say that as far as I am concerned, while I hold this position I will not be a party to putting a ball and chain on industrial activity in this province so that there is no encouragement for it, or that it is curbed to such an extent that it would curb the development and the prosperity of this province.

I believe in collective bargaining; I believe in the right to organize without discrimination, and I believe in having laws so if there is discrimination, the guilty parties can be penalized.

I think under our present Act, under which we have operated for some considerable time, great benefits have been created to the general public, and to organized labour, and that great benefits have accrued to this country because of the saneness of it.

We have introduced during the sessions of Parliament an "Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act," not just in the interests of organized labour—because I appreciate the fact that organized labour is quite well prepared

to take care of itself—but in the interests of the individual workman, who works as a single unit, or in very small places where organization is not possible.

People may say, "You have not got the best legislation; you have not got this; you have not got that; you have not done something else," but what are the facts? What is the position of industry in this province?

Mr. Speaker, industry is pouring into this province at a rate of about \$57,000,000 last year, and that has been continuous for some years, and from expectations and from examinations of plans in my department, there is evidence of it exceeding that amount this coming year.

Is industry dissatisfied with our regulations? Is labour, which is pouring in here from other provinces which have some measure of labour legislation which, in their opinion, is superior to ours; is labour pouring into those provinces at an equal rate at which it is into Ontario? I say it is not. I think, with some basis of fact, that industry is coming here because our labour laws are fair, and because of that it is a desirable place to establish industry.

Mr. Speaker, I know it has been said that industry is prosperous; they are making too much money. I do not know that they are making "too much money," but I like to see industry prosper. I think that is very desirable, because prosperous industry means general prosperity, and it means improved standards of living.

We hear the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) say the other day that 50 per cent. of all Canadian industrial activity centres in this province. Much of this is basic, such as steel, lumber, and other things. Common sense, Mr. Speaker, demands we drive on in these basic industries; that we do not endeavour to restrict them to the extent of curbing those great industries, for it is solely on their ability to produce rests the ability of smaller industries who rely on these basic materials to supply our own people, and not only our own

people, but people in all parts of the world, with the necessities of life.

So, Mr. Speaker, certainly we have not reached Utopia. There will always be a need for review, to march on with the times, to meet conditions as they come, and I say our labour relationship activities have proved effective, and we have established a basis on which organized labour, and those not organized, are assured of certain of the amenities of life, and that opportunity is here for those who wish to work and who have the initiative, courage and skill to go forward, and I believe our adoption of the bill which was introduced in the Parliament of Canada last night is a bill which, by following it, as I have pointed out, as closely as it will fit in with our activities, will bring us nearer to that uniformity of labour legislation, and will result in continued satisfactory relationships, and continue our industrial activities and prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of this bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in speaking to the second reading of the bill introduced by my hon. friend (Mr. Daley) one's first reaction to this bill is that the age of miracles must have at last arrived, because the motivating spirit of the bill itself is legislative desire on the part of this Government to adopt a bill which was presented to the Dominion Parliament last night, and to incorporate that bill and the provisions thereof, into the labour laws of this province.

There are one or two general observations, Mr. Speaker, which I want to make at this time.

This bill is an unusual one in that the meat of the bill itself is not in the bill, nor is it as a schedule to the bill. I think it would have been very advisable, Mr. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) to have done one of two things; either to have attached Bill 338, the bill

which has now started its course through the Dominion Parliament, as a schedule to this bill, or to have done as I understand they are doing in the Manitoba Legislature, actually putting Bill 338 as the measure to be decided upon in the Legislature of Manitoba.

I am not so sure in this particular bill there is a great deal of need for alarm, but I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) will agree with me that properly the hon. members of this Legislature, in dealing with an Act of this character, are entitled to have before them all the essential meat which will go to make up the completed legislative labour laws of the province. I want to say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) I think that deserves very serious consideration. Perhaps in some way it can be accomplished even at this late date.

I want to make it as strong as I can that while we on this side of the House favour the principle which the bill seeks to convey, we are, nevertheless, concerned with the fact that the bill itself does not contain, nor have we had collective access to the bill as it will finally be written, with the incorporation of the Dominion statutes therein.

The other point I want to make, Mr. Speaker, is this; as I recall the words of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), if and when we adopt this Dominion legislation, Bill 338, we are restrained, as a province, from making alterations in that Act, once we have adopted it, beyond the power to make regulations as explained by the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) which are defined strictly in the bill. I want to be clear on that point, Mr. Speaker. I am only bringing this up because it seems to me this Legislature should have power, at any time, if it wants to add to this new labour law—if it feels there is something which could be added to the law which would make it more workable in the interests of labour and industry generally—we should have the power to make that addition.

On the opposite side of the ledger, if something in the bill itself becomes dis-

tasteful to us, and does not work out in harmony with our practices in this province, we should have the opportunity and the right to remove the objectionable sections, if objectionable sections there are.

I leave the matter there, Mr. Speaker, except to say, in general terms the Liberal Opposition in the Legislature have time and again expressed their confidence in and their desire to have uniform labour legislation throughout the Dominion of Canada. I think a good deal can be said for uniformity, not only in labour legislation, but in other fields of legislation. Certainly, if an opportunity presents itself now to move forward in harmony with other provinces to effect a Dominion-wide labour bill, which will build up the opportunities for labour and capital to get together, we would certainly be in support of such a measure.

I bring these two matters to the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) in order we may have clarification of them, and know exactly where we stand before we move forward in the adoption of this measure.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, the general purpose of this bill is to make it possible for the provisions of any Dominion Labour Act to be adopted in Ontario.

The bill reduces the membership of the Ontario Labour Relations Board from six plus a chairman to four plus a chairman. It does not carry forward the provision of Bill 338 (Section 58:1) that they must consist of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees.

The bill carries forward some other provisions of the Ontario Labour Relations Board Act, 1944. One of the most obnoxious and undemocratic of these provisions is that the Act is not to apply to any employees of a municipality, a school board or any municipal board or commission, unless the municipality, board or commission consents to it. In other words, municipal employees can enjoy collective bargaining rights only

if their employer consents. This is not new, but it is highly undemocratic and thoroughly objectionable.

The real substance of the Act—that is, all the provisions for collective bargaining, definition of unfair labour practices, penalties for violation, etc., are left to be filled in by regulation. This is in principle bad. Such provisions should be seen by the House and passed by the House.

The bill provides that the regulations shall be “in the same form and to the same effect as that part of any Act that may be passed by the Parliament of Canada at the session currently in progress, which is designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as being in his opinion legislation calculated to cover the same legislative field as Part 1 of Bill 338.”

Two points are to be noted here:

(1) Provincial legislation is to be adopted to cover the same field as Bill 338. If the Dominion Government, under pressure from organized labour, makes any improvements in Bill 338 the Ontario Government can express an opinion that they are not calculated to cover the same field, and leave them out of its regulations.

(2) The phrase “calculated to cover the same field” as Bill 338 does not mean that the legislation has to be the same as Bill 338. For example, the provisions of the Saskatchewan Labour Code and of Bill 338 both “cover the same legislative field” in that they both deal with the same subjects, but they do it in very different ways. Thus it would be possible for the Dominion Government to pass an Act far worse than Bill 338, and the Ontario Government could, if it wished, make it the law for Ontario also. The Canadian Manufacturers’ Association and some of the corporation lawyers in the Canadian Bar Association have been urging the Canadian Government to change Bill 338, and have been carefully studying the Taft-Hartley Act to that end.

The Legislature therefore is being asked to sign two blank cheques—one

for the Ontario Government, and one for the Dominion Government.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): You wrote that too soon.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General) Can you not speak on the bill without reading it?

MR. GRUMMETT: There has been a lot of reading in this House. Very, very few have spoken without referring wholly to their texts.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I would like to think it was your speech.

MR. GRUMMETT: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) himself when speaking before the Orders of the Day—

HON. MR. DREW: My comment referred to the fact that you wrote it too soon. The bill is now in; there will be amendments.

MR. GRUMMETT: It is before the House for consideration at Ottawa today.

If the Dominion Government makes Bill 338 worse than it is, the Ontario Government may accept those changes and the Legislature has nothing to say about it. If the Dominion Government improves Bill 338, the Ontario Government may refuse to accept those changes, and again the Legislature has nothing to say about it.

Detailed weaknesses of Bill 338 can be dealt with in committee. Briefly, some of the weaknesses in principle are:

1. It does not deal adequately with unfair labour practices. It will not effectively prevent employers from inducing employers setting up a labour spy system.

2. It does not effectively outlaw company unions. It does not prohibit their formation, or require them to be dis-established when proven.

3. Even after a union gets a majority the Board is not required to certify it, but merely “may” certify it.

4. The provision for industry-wide collective bargaining is meaningless, because any one employer who refuses can prevent it.

5. It permits employers to discriminate among unions by permitting one to solicit membership in working time, and not another.

6. Conciliation procedure is long and tedious—it may last for three or four months and still produce no results.

7. There is no provision for strike action if an employer refuses to bargain with a certified union.

8. The penalties for violation could bear very heavily on a union or individual worker, but would mean very little to a big corporation. For example, the maximum fine for cutting wages during negotiations is only \$250 a day. For a company with 2,500 workers that is 10 cents per worker per day, which might be far less than the wage cut. Other penalties are in the same proportion.

9. Enforcement of the Act is left to the police courts where magistrates are often unfamiliar with industrial relations. It should be enforced by the Board.

10. The bill does not provide for union security of any sort.

11. The bill does not provide for grievance procedure through the union. Instead, it seems to encourage individual presentation of grievances, which gives the employer power to discriminate between union and non-union members in settling grievances.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: What do you mean "union security." It is a slogan, and I would like to know what you mean by it.

MR. GRUMMETT: I am making a speech, Mr. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), and I have the floor.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Then, Mr. Speaker, may I through you ask the member a question.

MR. GRUMMETT: I have the floor.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) may ask the question, and it is for the hon. member for Cochrane, South (Mr. Grummett) to decide whether he will answer.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I thought somebody wrote it for him.

MR. GRUMMETT: I have the floor, Mr. Speaker.

No. 12: Bill 338 is not a genuine national labour code. We will not have a national labour code till the B.N.A. Act has been amended to permit the Dominion at least to set minimum standards of labour legislation right across the country. There is no assurance that other provinces will adopt this Act—some of them, like Prince Edward Island, have made it clear that they won't, by adopting different Acts already.

Mr. Speaker, this Act is before the Federal Government, and we are asked today to adopt Bill 338, to make it part of our legislation. We are giving to our Legislature the power to adopt into a covering Act something that is not yet decided by the Federal Government. I think we should wait until we know what the final provisions of the Federal Act are. It will be decided within a few days, undoubtedly, and to that end, I would move, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the motion that "Bill No. 124, the Labour Relations Act, 1948, be now read a second time," be amended to read, "that Bill No. 124, the Labour Relations Act, 1948, be not now read a second time, but be read a second time this day one week hence."

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing wrong with the suggestion. We can lay this bill over for one week.

HON. MR. DREW: Would you like to make it three weeks?

MR. GRUMMETT: It is immaterial to me, if the rest of the hon. members are agreeable.

Mr. Speaker, one week's time will give us an idea of what is going to

happen in the Federal House, and we will know then what we are accepting, and not just "buying a pig in a poke."

MR. MACLEOD: Does not the amendment have to be put to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, before there is any debate on it.

I wonder if the hon. member for Cochrane, South (Mr. Grummett) would not like to change this. There is no necessity for the first part of this amendment, that is, the words "that Bill No. 124, the Labour Relations Act, 1948, be now read a second time," and simply leave in the amendment, so it will read:

"That Bill No. 124, the Labour Relations Act, 1948, be not now read a second time, but be read a second time this day one week hence."

MR. GRUMMETT: That is quite all right, Mr. Speaker. The reason I put the first part in was the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has already moved the motion, and I was referring to the motion made by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), to tie the whole thing in together. This is an amendment, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. Minister's (Mr. Daley) motion. That is the way I look at it.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the first thing I would like to express is my amazement regarding the impact and impression of this bill on the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). He intimated that this very praiseworthy co-operation on a Dominion - provincial level by this Government was something in the way of a miracle. I wonder where he has been since 1944, because what is proposed now is to follow the very same course of action which was followed by this Government in 1944, relative to P. C. 1003.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) stressed that attitude so praiseworthy and miraculous, I might refresh his mind, and the minds of some of the

other hon. members of the Legislature as to precisely what happened at that time.

In the fall of 1943, a Dominion-provincial labour relations conference was called by the hon. Minister of Labour at Ottawa. At that time the Department of Labour at Ottawa felt it would be desirable to enact a labour code in relation to war industries. The position taken by the representatives of this Government at that conference was that in war-time all industry would be war industry by reason of the impact on all industry of all sorts of control measures in effect during war-time, and it was indicated by this Government, and the Government at Ottawa—and argued—that legislation enacted by Order-in-Council by the Dominion Government at that time should cover the whole field of industry so that neither management nor labour would be bedevilled by the problem of determining in relation to any particular labour dispute whether the industry was a war industry, or one not so classified. That was one course we urged.

The other course we urged was that the administration of that national war-time legislation should be delegated back to a well-established and very experienced department of labour found in the different provinces; in other words, there should be a uniform national law, and a decentralized administration of that law.

We did not quite attain that objective, because, despite the fact the Government of Ontario indicated its willingness to forego and constitutional objections, and to subscribe to that degree of co-operation, the Dominion Government at that time, was not prepared to go that far in its legislation, by reason of objections they felt might be taken in some parts of the country.

They, therefore, enacted by Order-in-Council a code, later known as P. C. 1003, which applied to war industries, and in order to achieve the uniformity at that time desired, by the very same devices as contained in the present bill before this Legislature, the province

applied the war-measure code for provincial legislation, to that part of industry not covered by the Dominion measure.

There the matter has stood ever since. P. C. 1003 was enacted in order that the revocation of the war measures would not leave us without legislation, because P. C. 1003 then became the legislation of the Province of Ontario, and is the legislation of the Province of Ontario today.

Mr. Speaker, I would remind the hon. members of the Legislature that the area of difficulty in relation to P. C. 1003 in war-time was the division of industry between war industry and ordinary industry, not so classified.

The new Dominion legislation, it should be borne in mind, each of the hon. members who are interested have been able to examine ever since last year, that is, Bill 338, which was introduced but not proceeded with. That bill, to describe it quickly, is a revision of the Order-in-Council 1003, but not a very major revision. I would say the relations of P. C. 1003 found in this bill are not of a major nature, and there **are no great alterations** in principle. There are minor amendments.

The difficulty which arises now is this; although the war measure applied to that segment of industry designed as a "war industry," and although this proposed legislation is a revision of it, it must be borne in mind by the Legislature that the new Dominion Act, although a revision of a war-time order will, in fact, if enacted by the Dominion Government, apply to a very, very narrow segment of industry, namely, that small segment of industry which comes within the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada.

Therefore, instead of a great and vast part of the industry of the Province of Ontario being covered, as it was in war-time by a war measure, it will be a very small part, and the vast part of the industry of this province will be covered by Ontario legislation. That Ontario legislation will either be 1003, which is our present legislation, or this

legislation now proposed to the House, or some entirely different Act that may be enacted by this Legislature, but which ever of those emerges at the present time is what will cover the great part of industry in this province under our present constitutional set-up.

There is, however, a vague field in relation to what the Dominion can cover and the province can cover. There are those of us who feel that the public interest in this respect is paramount and far more important than the question of any difference of opinion about legislative jurisdiction.

What uniformity will permit here under the design of the Ontario bill is for the Ministers of Labour to get together and quite apart from all the constitutional jurisdiction made, say under the B.N.A. Act, these Ministers will be in a position to recommend to their respective governments what part of that administration should be carried on by the other.

And with uniformity legislation it is open to the Government of Canada to appoint an administrative agency in Ontario as its agency to administer both in all respects and in respect to conciliation under the legislation, and vice versa; the Province of Ontario is in a position to appoint a Dominion agency set-up under this Act to administer what is the law of the province applicable to the industry in this province.

And so I hope that bringing the discussion to this point, Mr. Speaker, this bill does not represent a new idea of Dominion-provincial co-operation by this Government, but is a continuing attitude of co-operation by the province to the Dominion and by the Dominion with the province in this extremely important field commenced in 1943 and continued to the present time, and now projected into a future field of co-operative effort to keep labour relations, affecting not only industry and labour, but also the general public, free of entirely unnecessary jurisdictional and other disputes, and so that we may continue to go forward with our board in Ontario and the board at Ottawa; if

they will accept our appeal proposals developed in relation to this body of labour legislation, developed jurisprudence, that is something that both industry and labour could depend on so that labour relations will go smoothly.

Although the Dominion Act was introduced last night by the hon. Minister of Labour at Ottawa, the Parliament itself introduced it, no doubt, it will no doubt go through the course of consideration in committee before that Parliament. When our Act was introduced here, we had no knowledge as to when the Dominion Act might be introduced.

The provisions of the Ontario bill carry with them the plain intentions that if the enacted legislation as it develops at Ottawa represents, as it appears to represent, a revision of our present legislation, 1003, and nothing develops in the course of that consideration, that would appear to be a hopelessly unacceptable principle that would be accepted by this Government responsible to this legislation, then it would be adopted and P. C. 1003 would then disappear as the legislation of the province, and the adopted bill would then become legislation of the province. On the other hand, if it is not adopted, we are not without legislation until this legislation meets again, we still have P.C. 1003 as our legislation and our administration can go forward. In that respect, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) raised a question whether the adoption of this legislation in any way ultimately implies the end of this Legislature. Mr. Speaker, I wish to assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and all the hon. members of this Legislature, that our Act is simply the same as any other Act of this Legislature, it provides for the adoption by Order-in-Council, which is true of the Dominion Act, and that is just the same as if we had passed an Act in this Legislature and it can later be revoked or can be revised. But may I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that substantial revision of the proposed Dominion legis-

lation in the enactment into legislation would only destroy the object we are seeking to obtain.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I did not say anything about a substantial revision.

MR. BLACKWELL: May I put it that way. I am sure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will agree with this, if a case of departure from the uniformity were to develop in any material degree, then there would be a case for change of policy to be put forward by this Government, there would be a case to put forward our own legislation with regard to the legislation of the Dominion. The case here is one of a policy in the public interest that if there is not a case of sufficient importance to justify the departure from the uniformity, then what we would stick to and what we propose to stick to is the uniformity so that there will be no obstacle placed in the way of one government delegating an administrative agency of the other administration in matters that appear in public interest.

Now, I would emphasize that, not only to the extent of delegating administration of the whole of the legislation in a certain field, but it also involves the question of delegating administration in the way of conciliation back and forth on a basis where the officials are dealing with exactly the same law of administering it in exactly the same manner.

Mr. Speaker, with that explanation of the broad purposes and objects behind this bill, I want to express my support of the motion as initially made, and would say that the amendment to the motion will not be acceptable to the Government.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): May I ask my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) one question? It arises out of his remarks. He made some reference to an appeal, the suggestion of an appeal which the Dominion Government accepted. To what had you reference there? Is there anything contained in the bill?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: There is a provision in the bill whereby if an agreement cannot be reached, the national board at Ottawa can be used as an appellate tribunal from the Ontario board.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Mr. Speaker, having listened to the lengthy explanation of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) and his attempt at defence of this bill that is before us, I am more than ever inclined to oppose Bill 124, which is before us now, and to favour the amendment, that is, to hoist it. Although I should add I would favour total defeat of the bill, but there is an amendment for hoisting.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my opposition is based on two major considerations. First, that while it may be legal, it is a most unusual procedure to follow in the Legislature. It is most unusual that a Legislature should adopt legislation that is not actually before it, to endorse legislation from another house which is not legislated in that House. To vote for a bill which will be the basis of labour relations in the most industrial province of the Dominion, which is not before us, on which we cannot study and cannot express an opinion, and to say the least, it is unusual, it is irregular, it is wrong, and should not be applied nor supported in this House. My colleague (Mr. MacLeod) says it is not constitutional, but I do not want to get into constitutional discussions, particularly in the absence of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), who left after he said his piece.

But I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Attorney-General's (Mr. Blackwell) attempt at drawing a parallel between what is being attempted now and what was done in 1944 is not in accord with the facts. In 1944 this Legislature did not adopt legislation which was not yet enacted elsewhere. It decided to apply the regulations which had already been adopted by the Federal Government under the War Measures Act to cover specific industries in our province, regardless of what we

had to say about it, to apply these regulations to all industries. That was the issue in 1944. It was not a case of asking this Legislature to adopt something that was going to be adopted, we were asked to extend the application of something that Ottawa had adopted and was applying already.

I submit there is no comparison between the two bills.

And, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) says having already applied the regulations known as P.C. 1003, what we are asked to do now is to adopt something which is similar to that, but contains minor amendments. I submit, Mr. Speaker, it is nothing of the sort. The legislation which we have not before us, which we are asked to adopt beforehand, is not one that contains minor amendments of P.C. 1003. There is a very profound difference between the two measures.

The first point I want to make, though, is there is no comparison between what we are asked to do now and what we were asked to do in 1944. This, to my knowledge, is the first time where such important legislation as that governing labour relations is to be adopted, if the Government has its way, without the actual legislation being before us.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I submit that the action of the Government in presenting Bill 124 is, in reality, an evasion of its responsibility, it is an attempt to hide behind the skirt of Ottawa.

It sounds almost fantastic to hear spokesmen of a Government that is almost always opposed to uniformity in social legislation, such as family allowances and other such items, suddenly blossoming forth as champions of uniformity. I say that something is "rotten in Denmark," when you become the champions of uniformity.

You promised the province and the working people of Ontario the best labour legislation in the world.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have got it.

MR. SALSBERG: I say without any fear of contradiction that this Government has not introduced a collective bargaining legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: Might I ask the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) to please stick to the question before the House, and not start wandering.

MR. SALSBERG: I am sticking to what is before the House, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) whether or not he is sticking to it. At the present time he is not.

MR. SALSBERG: I submit that I am. The record will show that—

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) starts to talk that way, I must remind him that while I do not want any trouble, I must insist that he respect the chair in any case.

MR. SALSBERG: I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this Government has not introduced a single bit of collective bargaining legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: Might I say to the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) that he is out of order. I do not want to report him to the House, but if he continues I certainly will do so.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, will you please tell me why—

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my feet, I must insist that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) sit down.

MR. SALSBERG: I am.

MR. SPEAKER: You are now.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, —

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that is my ruling.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, may I ask for an explanation why I am out

of order, and wherein my observation is out of order? I think I am entitled to know that.

MR. SPEAKER: In not sticking to the question before the House, which is Bill No. 124.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I submit to you that I am speaking on collective bargaining legislation which is contained in this bill, and I submit to you most respectfully—

MR. SPEAKER: Might I point out to the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg) that he is beginning to criticize the Government not on Bill 124. Stick to the bill and I will be glad to give you all the leeway necessary on that, but do not start getting away from it.

MR. SALSBERG: I did not think I was getting away. However, I say that the collective bargaining legislation that was on the statute books of the province so far—and remember I emphasize collective bargaining legislation—is entirely the legislation which was adopted in Ottawa, known as P.C. 1003.

Today we are asked to again adopt legislation which has not yet passed but which Ottawa is preparing. I say this is not fulfilling the promise that has been given, and I say further that this haste on the part of the Government to incorporate legislation that has not yet been adopted in Ottawa is in order to be able to say in time of election: "We have adopted Ottawa legislation because we want uniformity, and labour always wanted uniformity, and if the bill is not good enough, gentlemen, blame Ottawa, do not blame us."

I suggest that is not going to satisfy the working people, and I do not think the Government should seek to apply Ottawa legislation at this stage.

Insofar as uniformity of labour legislation is concerned, it is true that labour has always asked for uniform national labour legislation. That is true, and labour welcomes any attempt at uniformity in labour legislation, but I think

it is also common sense to expect that any type of national legislation at this time governing labour relations will not be the best possible kind of legislation. I imagine that the Federal Government would have to take into account positions such as that taken by the Prince Edward Island Government which is wholly reactionary, and that taken by the Saskatchewan Government on labour legislation. Ottawa will attempt to find some middle of the road legislation. That does not make it the best, and Ontario certainly should not try to hide behind that legislation, but should bring in improved legislation, better legislation than this average sort is bound to be.

I think it is correct to say that this bill will constitute a backward step in collective bargaining legislation in this province. I say without fear of contradiction that 1003 was in some ways a retrogression from the collective bargaining legislation that existed before 1944. At that time, both the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) stated in this House that they were not very happy with P.C. 1003, that they attempted to influence Ottawa at the time to improve upon it, and I know they did, but they applied it because that was the regulation and they wanted to make it universal in the province.

I might also remind the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) that I moved an amendment at the time to incorporate some of the better features of the old provincial law into 1003. The government rejected it. 1003 was in some ways a step backward, it lacked enforcement instruments and now we are given a new bill, a bill which is not even before us, and which I submit is worse than 1003.

HON. MR. DALEY: How do you know that, if you have not seen it?

MR. SALSBERG: I have seen it.

HON. MR. DALEY: I know you have.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Minister, I have got it right here, and so have you.

HON. MR. DALEY: Certainly.

MR. SALSBERG: You know it, and I know it. I submit the new bill 338 is worse in many respects than 1003, unsatisfactory though 1003 is. It is a serious step backward, it does not constitute only a few amendments as the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) said, it constitutes a revision on some points that are decisive.

I have before me, not only 338, minus the final amendments, the content of which I do not know, but I have before me an extract from the official Labour Gazette issued by the Dominion Government, in which they point out the major differences between the provisions of the bill and the provisions of P.C. 1003. I call, Mr. Speaker, to the attention of hon. members of this House, that I am quoting the official journal of the Federal Department of Labour, and that I shall quote their own emphasis of the differences and leave it to hon. members to judge whether they are minor or not. For the record, I am quoting from page 927 of the Labour Gazette for July, 1947, commencing at the third paragraph, which says:

"The basic requirement of the legislation for the certification of a trade union as the exclusive bargaining agent for a unit of employees is that the majority of employees in the unit are members in good standing of the union.

"In P.C. 1003 written authorization given by employees in favour of a union were accorded recognition as the equivalent of actual union membership for the purpose of certification."

That is the end of paragraph 3. Now, Mr. Speaker, this is obviously a step backward. It makes it extremely more difficult, as the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) knows so well, to secure certification under this change. The law is not required for the good employer,

as the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) and all hon. members know, the law is required for the employer who refuses to go along, is that not right? Now, such employers in the past have practised the firing of employees, discriminating before a vote could be taken. A terrific turnover of employees takes place, and the result is that you can almost never have a majority.

HON. MR. DALEY: Oh, yes, you can.

MR. SALSBERG: I submit that is a very serious retrogression, which I do not think we should endorse.

Then I would like to read paragraph 4 of the Government's own statement, that is the Federal Government. That paragraph says:

"There is provision giving the board discretion to revoke certification granted to a union if it is satisfied that the union no longer represents the majority of employees.

"In P.C. 1003, when once certified, there was no provision for revocation of certification except when displaced by the bargaining representative selected by another union organization."

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this clause provides an opening—again I emphasize for the employer that does not want a union—to keep the union in continuous turmoil, to allow it no peace.

HON. MR. DALEY: That will not affect the good union.

MR. SALSBERG: I suggest it will always affect a bad employer, Mr. Minister, and many a good union has had that experience, you know that. At any rate, I submit it is a serious step backward which we should not approve. I submit further that it is not a minor amendment.

Paragraph 10 of that same statement says:

"The provision providing that for the purpose of prosecution under the Act a trade union or employees'

organization is deemed to be a person is new."

That is a most serious innovation. It will, if enacted, make a trade union suable in the courts, Mr. Speaker, and that is not at this moment, and never has been, permitted because of the very character of trade unionism, and this has come down from British practice. I submit this is a very serious, profound change. It is not an amendment, it is a retrogressive step, which we should not approve. Even if Ottawa adopts it, this Government should not. There are many other sections in this statement of the Ottawa Government itself, in its official publication, which show the serious step backward being taken through this Bill 338.

Mr. Speaker, I followed the attitude of labour and other groups towards Bill 338 since it was first introduced in Ottawa, and I can say that there is not a single group in the Labour movement that is enthusiastic for Bill 338. No one is enthusiastic about it.

HON. MR. DALEY: Oh, yes there are.

MR. SALSBERG: The difference in the approach within the labour ranks differs from mild opposition to strenuous opposition. There are union leaders who argue that it might have been worse, and that we should, therefore, give it a try. That is the best that any labour man says about Bill 338. On the other hand, the vast majority are opposed to Bill 338. The entire Canadian Congress of Labour and its leadership—that is not Red, Mr. Speaker—is unalterably opposed to 338. They look upon it as a dangerous step, and I think that they are right, I think they are correct. It is a bad bill, which is going to be hard on labour. It is not going to improve relationships, it will endanger them. The whole C.C.F. is opposed to it, and I might say, of course, that our group is opposed to it for the same reasons that all others are. They are opposed to this bill because it does not provide the best labour legislation, it is a step back from 1003, and the Canadian

Congress of Labour went to the extent of preparing a bill of their own called a "National Labour Code," which they presented to Ottawa, and which I would respectfully submit to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) for study and consideration through the period when the bill will be hoisted. It contains at least the essence of what is required for satisfactory labour relations. From every point of view I think that the legislation before us should not be acceptable, first, because it is a wrong way to enact legislation—we are asked to vote for something which is not before us and which has not yet even been adopted in Ottawa—second, even if such were the case, even if Ottawa had adopted it and even if the bill had been before us an appendix to the bill, I would oppose it for the reasons I have advanced, and I would urge the Government not to rely upon that bill only because Ottawa had adopted it, but for the reasons I pointed out and for many others, to improve upon it to give Ontario better legislation than the Ottawa bill while we could at the same time, to feel that the Ottawa bill at any rate will establish a minimum level for Ontario labour and Ontario industry, to know that no one in the country will come below that level.

That would be a proper step, but as it is, I agree that we are asked to buy a pig in a poke, and I submit that the pig, 338, has a very, very, dangerous grunt coming out of that bag. I do not think we should buy it. I do not think the Government should want it. I do not think they should ask hon. members to adopt it. It is a wrong method, and wrong legislation—it should be completely defeated, a proper bill introduced and, failing that, it certainly should be hoisted.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I rise at this moment not so much to debate the merits or demerits of the bill. I think a very reasonable request has been made of hon. members of this legislature, that request being that the bill be hoisted for a week.

I have had an opportunity of looking over Bill 338, and in my humble opinion, I just want to make the observation that it is totally inadequate, and I think it is very unfair for the Government to take the position that we should pass the legislation which we do not have before us. I admit I had an opportunity of studying that bill, but how many hon. members of the Legislature have had that opportunity?

I appeal to the Government's own common sense that it give all hon. members here in this Legislature an opportunity of examining Bill 338. Let the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) tonight, or at this moment, wire the Government at Ottawa and have copies sent here so that tomorrow on our desks we may have copies of this bill. Is that not a reasonable request?

HON. MR. DALEY: You have had that for a year, it has been published for a year.

MR. CARLIN: It has never been on our desks, to the best of my knowledge. If it was, it must have been while we were prorogued. I think it is a very reasonable request, and I reiterate that I hope the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) will reconsider the statement that he made a few moments ago, and accord hon. members of this Legislature an opportunity of studying that bill here in this Legislature before we adopt it.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): As a matter of fact, your leader made a prepared statement about it.

MR. CARLIN: I beg your pardon?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I say the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) read a prepared statement about it. He has been over it, or somebody has been over it for him.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, I want to register my support of the amendment to hoist this bill, for one very important reason, and that is a sound principle I have always followed throughout my life—I

am never disposed to buy grab-bags, and that goes for legislative grab-bags.

Hon. members will remember that when legislation to implement P.C. 1003 was presented to this House, this group voted solidly against it for certain reasons. The big reason was that we did not know what was in the Federal Order in Council. We, in this group, and I myself especially, would like to know what we are voting for. And we in this group most especially would like to know what we are voting for. Some have had an opportunity of reviewing 338. Myself, I have not seen it. I do understand that after it was presented in the Federal House last year that some groups have had the opportunity of suggesting several amendments. Whether these amendments have been included in the new presentation or not I do not know, but I do know this that it is possible, if the same spirit of lack of co-operation exists between the Federal Government and this Government, it is possible that the Federal Government, if it might show a man the present bill, that it would be unacceptable to this Government and then we would have committed the Government, if we voted for that, committed the Government to administer this Act. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that all labour will resent any elected members in this Chamber voting on a bill that they have never seen. The bill before us is implementing legislation but the important thing is the bill that is before the Federal House at the present time. That we do not know anything about. A lot of it is hearsay. The Leader of this group has presented several reasons why we should oppose it. We do not know whether those clauses are in the bill or not. I think the thing to do is vote against it or hoist it for a week so that we might have an opportunity to peruse the bill.

However, there is still this important thing, that even after we pass this enabling legislation the bill might be so altered in the Federal House that it would not be acceptable even to members sitting here. I am not going to vote for a grab-bag; I want to see what is

inside that grab-bag even though it could be acceptable to the present Government.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Possibly the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Harvey) would permit me to correct him. If I understood him correctly he stated the reason why that group voted against the adoption of 1003 in 94 was because it was not before them and they did not know what was in it. May I take this opportunity of correcting the hon. member? 1003 was introduced as Schedule A in the Legislature.

MR. F. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Speaking on the amendment moved by my hon. friend from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett). The amendment suggests that the bill be not now read the second time but be read the second time one week hence. Now, if I thought the bill in the Dominion Parliament would be revealed with any more clarity in a week from now than it is now I think, perhaps, I would support the amendment, but there is no assurance that it will even have reached the stage of second reading in a week. I think it would not serve any useful purpose to support an amendment of that character and then find, when the week has elapsed, that we are in precisely the same position, insofar as information concerning Bill 338 is concerned.

While I am on my feet, if the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will permit me, when we move into the committee stage on this bill, I have an idea that perhaps the Government majority, with some assistance that it might pick up, will carry the second reading of the bill. Then going into the committee stage I think it would be advantageous to the members and helpful to them in a proper assessment of the bill, if we could have copies of 338 distributed to the members prior to the committee stage of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I think that suggestion is not an unreasonable one.

I would, of course, point out that this bill has been available to every member of this Legislature since June 17 of last year by the ordinary channels, and I must confess I am a little surprised at some of the statements which have been made to the effect that certain members, who are interested in labour matters, did not know the contents of this bill, because my understanding is that copies of this bill were sent to every union organization throughout the country after June of last year for their consideration, as it was sent to other organizations who might be interested in it. It has had extremely wide distribution.

Insofar as that suggestion is concerned I am sure the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will be agreeable to seeing what can be done to obtain adequate copies of the new bill.

The fact is the amendments are not very extensive. There are a number of minor and a few major amendments, but as we are today only dealing with the principle and not with the contents we can discuss the effect more fully when we are in committee. I would point out the principle really at issue on second reading is whether we are in fact prepared to approve the principle of uniformity of labour legislation.

When this bill was originally introduced the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) pointed out that the Act before the Parliament of Canada, if and when it becomes law, will apply to certain industries which might be regarded as national corporations such as railways, etc., but that there is bound to be a border area in which it would be most likely that jurisdictional disputes might arise, and it is very greatly in the interest of organized labour in this Province that disputes of that nature—which produce very little in the way of satisfactory results—should not be invited by having that very doubtful area which would lie in between these national corporations and the ordinary employers within the provincial law.

That was exactly the principle which led the Government to introduce and the

Legislature to pass the earlier legislation which made P.C. 1003 applicable to all industry in Ontario and in that case applied particularly to any industry and meant there was a possibility of jurisdictional dispute, and for the purpose of establishing a uniform basis, it was made applicable to any industry. We are simply carrying forward the same principle set forth at that time and which met with the approval of this Legislature.

The Government will oppose the amendment for the reason we are dealing with the principle now and not with the bill.

MR. HARVEY: We do not want uniformity of bad legislation, and that is what we are concerned with. If we do not see this bill we cannot tell.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): I have a very vivid recollection this legislation was before the House in 1943, and that, I might say, was before the boys behind me changed their line. They were with the Government at that time; they have made a couple of flops since.

HON. MR. DREW: You cannot wish them on us.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): This, for the information of the speaker, the only amendment made to the bill in 1944 was made by my colleague and I.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): How did you vote on second reading?

MR. SALSBERG: We did not agree—

MR. NIXON: How did you vote?

MR. SALSBERG: We did not—

MR. NIXON: How did you vote?

MR. SALSBERG: I do not recall how we voted. Yes, we may have voted for it finally. We did not think it was Fascist legislation although we did not

think it was good legislation. I think that was the correct and sane approach toward the question at that time.

HON. MR. DREW: We still do not know how you voted.

MR. TAYLOR: Now, the hon. member from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has finished his speech. At that time, as I said, the hue and cry of this group was: we must not do anything to offend these Tories, but since then they have changed their line.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I want—

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Speaker, may I have a little order. We got rid of one of the rabble-rousers. He went over to the Tories last week and we just want to keep this place quiet. At that time I recall that was the case. Since then, this group have been backing the Ottawa Government that put through this legislation. Now, they have had another flop and they are allegedly behind us, but the bill that is before us—and I hope, Mr. Speaker, you won't rule me out of order because the bill that is before us is actually not before us because it is before the House in Ottawa. I feel that our amendment is quite a reasonable one. Let us have a copy of this bill and let us see what is in it and let us study the bill that you propose to make legislation of the Province of Ontario.

I also remember well the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) at that time saying that he had a bill that covered the best legislation in the world and, if I remember correctly, one of our members challenged him he did not have it, and he had to withdraw his statement. Now, that bill has not come to light yet, that best legislation in the world, and apparently it is non-existent as yet. We are still prepared to rely on the Federal Government at Ottawa for our gas tax legislation. We rely on them for amusement tax, but we cannot go along with them on immigration or Dominion-provincial relations, and so we just take what legislation suits us and leave the rest. I think this govern-

ment has hewn to its own line pretty well. They have told the Federal Government they are not going to be dictated to by them in anything, but this is quite obvious and I am all for uniformity and all for a national labour code, but I would like to see the national labour code before I vote for it.

HON. L. M. FROST (Treasurer): Have not you seen the bill since June 17th, a year ago?

MR. HARVEY: We have to rely on the press—

HON. MR. FROST: You are fighting technicalities.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I was disposed a few moments ago to let the thing take its course and say nothing, but now that the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) has plunged into the dark and dismal past I feel that I perhaps should say a few words.

I was interested to notice that what was said by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) was really an extension of a brief observation I made myself when this bill was given first reading three days ago. As I followed the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) on that occasion I felt that we were really being called upon to take an unprecedented step. We were being called upon to delegate the authority of this Legislature to this government, to make applicable in the Province of Ontario certain legislation which was not then before the Federal Parliament and which only came before the Federal Parliament in its amended form last night. Now, I do not think that there are any precedents for what this bill calls upon the Legislature to do. I am not going to take up any great amount of time quoting authorities on this question. I happen to have before me the March issue of the *Canadian Bar Review*, which contains a very interesting article on the Delegation of Legislative Power to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the general conclusions of this article, written by a

very learned man, are very much at variance with what the law officers of the Crown are calling upon the members of this Legislature to do. We are asked to give the government the power to make the law in the Province of Ontario, a piece of legislation which no jurisdiction has yet had an opportunity to fully consider or dispose of, and I want to say very frankly that it is not the sort of thing which will enhance the reputation of the members of this Assembly to so lightly delegate their powers to the executive. We are being twitted from the other side of the House—"Well, this bill has been available through normal channels since last June to anyone who wanted to read it." That may be so, but I would like to ask the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth)—who will undoubtedly vote for this bill—if he has read Bill 338 and is prepared to stand up now and give us a brief résumé of Bill 338?

MR. W. E. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I have not got the bill before me now, but I read the bill and have been assured by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) it is a proper bill, and that is the reason why the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is bringing down this bill today.

Now, you fellows have all had a copy of the bill. What you want to do, to my mind, is to disturb labour and keep it disturbed all the time. You have seen a copy of the bill? Admit it.

HON. MR. PORTER: He knows it by heart.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Yes, he knows it by heart.

HON. MR. DREW: He has made speeches about it.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Why disturb something that is going to be a great benefit to the labouring people of this province?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, that is just about what I expected.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Will the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) explain what he did expect.

MR. MACLEOD: I remember when the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) sat over on this side of the House, in the decimated ranks of the then Tory Party, in 1943, he made a speech against the collective-bargaining legislation brought in by the government in 1943, and he contended that its provisions were in line with the Wagner Act. I remember "Mitch" (Mr. Hepburn) jumping up and saying, "The hon. member has mentioned the Wagner Act. I suggest he give the House a brief résumé of the Wagner Act," and my hon. friend (Mr. Duckworth) did not come off very well at that time, and I wondered if he had read Bill No. 338, and whether he is in a position to give an intelligent vote.

What the hon. member (Mr. Duckworth) has just said indicates very clearly he has not read the bill, but because the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) said it was a good bill, he will vote for it.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Mr. Speaker, I resent that. I did not say I had not read the bill. I have seen the bill and read it, and I am quite satisfied. I think it will be of great assistance to labour, and I think you should adopt the same attitude.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. May I say to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) he asked the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) a question, and the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) answered his question, and I think the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) should be gracious enough to accept the answer, because he "asked for it."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I must say, with all respect, the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) did not answer my question. He made a speech.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Oh no, he did not.

MR. MACLEOD: I think we would be in a much better position if, instead of having a vote on the amendment, the government would recognize the action it is proposed to take is not satisfactory, and the public at large are not likely to think highly of a group of representatives who without the text of a bill before them, give a blank cheque to the executive to make the bill the law of the Province of Ontario.

I think this whole question could be very easily disposed of at this stage, if the government, recognizing the House will be in session a week from now, would agree to let second reading stand over, and let the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) order 90 copies of the bill, and let the hon. member for West York (Mr. Allan) and the other hon. members who have not seen it or read it, have an opportunity to stand up and cast an intelligent vote in support of the motion. I think that is the course to follow. Any other course is beneath the dignity of the House.

The House divided.

AYES: 59

NAYS: 9

The amendment negatived on division.

MR. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): I do not want to quarrel with your ruling, Mr. Speaker, but I think if you vote not to do something, the thing is automatically done.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Oh no, that came up the other day.

HON. MR. DREW: It is not so convenient as that.

The House divided on the motion.

AYES: 59

NAYS: 9

Motion approved on division; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 25th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order, second reading of Bill No. 125, An Act to assist the Development of Housing Accommodation, Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 125.

In rising to move second reading of this bill, it will not be necessary for me to outline at length the intentions of the government which were placed before this House on first reading.

I may remind the hon. members of the House, however, that this bill is couched in general terms so as to enable the government to deal with situations as they may arise, and to allow considerable flexibility in approaching the various problems which may come forward, and thus enable us to deal with those matters most fully and effectively from time to time.

The general intention of the government, as outlined on first reading of the bill, is to attack the whole problem of housing shortage as it exists at the present time, in four different ways.

As you will recall, in the first instance, we propose to provide for a decrease in the down payment of newly-built houses with the object of stimulating the building of a greater quantity of houses for people who at the present time are denied them, due to the size of the down payment required, and thus to take care, in some measure, of those people between the class of people who have \$2,000 or \$3,000 in cash to put up on a house, and those people who cannot afford to buy houses at all, but must rent in order to have housing accommodation.

In the second place, we intend to encourage new types of production and new methods of construction, where they appear to have the very definite result of reducing costs of construction. In many of these cases there is some hesitancy on the part of builders to

engage in this type of building, because of the novelty of many new, very sound forms of construction, and they are not so certain of making sales. There may be cases—and we know of a number coming forward at the present time—where some assistance might result in a new type of construction being proven, with very beneficial results, in the long run.

In the third place, I mentioned we would be substantially interested in the redevelopment of obsolescent areas in the municipalities and would participate with municipalities with a view to redeveloping areas with a result of enhanced assessment, and making the best use of the services and amenities which exist in the central areas of many of our municipalities.

In the fourth place, in order to ease the burden upon the municipalities which have expressed a desire—or who may still do so—of entering into the Federal Government's low rental housing programme, we are prepared to offer to municipalities to pay half the costs of the land and services which they are required to provide under that programme, and in this way, we expect the burden of low rental housing will be, to that extent, reduced and taken from the shoulders of the municipal ratepayers.

So, in these four ways, we expect we could bring about the building of increased accommodation for the home owner.

We also hope by experimenting in the new methods we might also be able eventually to bring about a reduction in costs of construction, in many instances, and we also expect that by our developing some of the central areas of municipalities that are ripe for that, that increased accommodation under better conditions will be provided in those places where a great many of the urban population desire to live and live as a tenant at a place that is close to their work and close to their various activities that they wish to engage in.

In the fourth place, by easing the cost of low rental housing as it now bears upon the municipalities, they

might be able to increase their programmes if they so desire. In other words, with the same amount of money they may be able to get twice as many houses, or if they find they do not want as many houses as applied for, they will be able to get the same amount of houses for half the amount of money.

So, from those four aspects we hope to assist in the provision of houses for the home owner and for those people who, for other reasons, desire and require to be tenants, and on the whole, to increase and improve living conditions by stimulating and encouraging the building of housing accommodation so we will have more and better and cheaper houses in the long run for a greater number of people.

I might conclude my remarks in outlining the general purposes of this bill, in general terms, so we might not be tied down and prevented from entering into some arrangement which may become necessary if we wish to accomplish the objectives which have been outlined.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER
(Leader of the Opposition): I want to say a few words, Mr. Speaker.

I think the House will generally agree the objectives set out in this bill and given voice to by the hon. minister (Mr. Porter) are very laudible ones; insofar as it will provide extra housing units to the people of this province. I think one of the particular objections to make to the bill—and to me this objection strikes right at the very root of our procedure in the legislation itself. My hon. friend (Mr. Porter) has spoken of the general terms that could be applied to this bill, and as to the flexibility with which it is surrounded. While I find myself in complete agreement with my hon. friend (Mr. Porter), in this regard, the terms are certainly very broad and the flexibility is there for all to see. There is no question about that.

I think in the House we should carefully consider whether we are going to surrender, as a Legislature, to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the power to make regulations that could be

embodied in the legislation itself when it is being considered by the House.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): That is what you just did.

MR. OLIVER: I will argue that with you at some time, but not just now.

In my opinion, after reading this bill, you could drive a team and wagon right down the centre without touching anything but the broad authority contained in the bill itself.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is no justifiable reason that comes to my mind why we need to have these powers so broad and why they need to be so flexible to achieve the ends my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) has in mind. Surely, we can set out in this bill, make it more full of the meat of legislation than it is at the moment. I think we are all familiar with the Erection of Houses Act passed in 1919. In that Act the powers were of a similar character, but they went on to set up in the statute itself, the composition of the local authority, and to say that money could be loaned on this or that project, the interest rate, the time element involved; there is nothing of that at all in this bill, and the hon. members of this House—and I say this seriously—are entitled to know how the Government intends to proceed under the legislation now before the House. I would urge the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) even at this time to set out in the bill many of the things which should properly be in the bill, but which, under these provisions, we are delegating to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, the hon. minister (Mr. Porter) in outlining the general principles of this bill has given us 4 principles around which he hangs the general application of the whole Act. First, the first is by guaranteeing loans made by loaning companies to individuals so as to lower the required down-payment. Now, I do not see how that does anything of the kind. You might be guaranteeing the amount required

to be made by the loan company lower than the loan company might otherwise require from the applicant, but at the same time, you increase the mortgage he has got to carry, you increase the carrying charges. There is very little assistance to the home owner in that clause.

The second one referred to by the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) for guaranteeing loans for building developments using new and cheaper construction methods; in this case, the Government could have loaned to the person constructing his home a direct sum of money. We have at the disposal of this department of the Government a considerable sum. We have a \$25,000,000 surplus. Why not use a little bit of that surplus to lend direct at low rates of interest, sums of money to persons who want to build their own homes. Why give the benefit to big loan corporations or financial institutions by guaranteeing money that they are going to finance for the construction of a home of this kind.

The third point raised by the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) by guaranteeing loans to municipalities for slum clearance. Here is another place, Mr. Speaker, where the Government could have used direct loans to a great advantage. We know that in some of our larger cities there are extensive areas that should be cleared; slum clearance is one project that should be now undertaken in several of our larger cities. By using provincial funds, we could clear away these slums and assist the municipalities in providing better homes in these areas. That will never be done until some body such as a government body assists in doing it. It is far too big a problem, in the City of Toronto especially, for the municipality to undertake. If the Government will assist, then you might see something done.

In number 4, by paying grants of \$300 per house to assist municipalities for their share of Dominion low-cost housing projects. That is the first place we find the Government willing to provide money, money to assist in the

down payment required by the Dominion Government. I am in full accord, and that is the first time I have found the government willing to help out. Of the \$30,000,000 which you set aside, only \$3,000,000 may be used and that comes in that provision; the other \$27,000,000 may never be called upon, you are only guaranteeing loans made by the loaning institutions. It may never cost you \$1. Therefore, talking of setting aside \$30,000,000 for housing projects is erroneous. You are setting aside \$3,000,000, and the remainder \$27,000,000 may never be called.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is far below what was expected in Point No. 8 of the now famous 22 Points. If the hon. Attorney - General (Mr. Blackwell) were in his seat, I might be inclined to read Point No. 8 to him, but I am not going to do so at this time.

As I said before, Mr. Speaker, I would like to see the Government take some more positive steps, spend some money, not cover it up by guaranteeing loaning institutions money that they may spend, but our Government should go ahead the same as the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) does in his Department of Highways, and the Public Works; he spends money. Let the Government go ahead in the Department of Planning and Development and spend a little more money and make this department what it should be, one of the outstanding departments.

I believe if the hon. Minister's (Mr. Porter) hands were not tied it could be made the outstanding department in the Government. There is great scope for this department, and with a little encouragement, I know that the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) can build it up to a much higher standard than it now possesses.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Mr. Speaker, I am in favour of this bill, but I am wondering about Section 5 where it says:

"Notwithstanding any other Act heretofore passed, any municipality, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may advance

moneys or guarantee moneys to be advanced to any building development corporation undertaking a building development, and may issue debentures therefor."

As the case is now, in any municipality where they are spending money, the taxpayer has the say and that is subject, of course, to the Municipal Board. Does this legislation take all that away?

HON. MR. PORTER: It can always be referred to the ratepayers, as I understand it.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I beg your pardon.

HON. MR. PORTER: My understanding is, Mr. Speaker, that these matters can be referred to the ratepayers or to the Municipal Board.

MR. ARMSTRONG: That is fine; I was just wondering.

HON. MR. PORTER: It is my understanding that can always be done.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I have made a few notes on the bill which are based not on the bill itself but on the speech that the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) made when he introduced it for first reading.

I dropped down to the House on Saturday to get a copy of the bill, intending to make some annotations that might serve as a basis for any remarks that might be made on second reading. I was rather astounded to find when I picked the bill up that there was absolutely nothing in it about the plans of the Government. Therefore, I had to come back again and get the speech of the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) to find out what the bill was all about, just as I would have to take the night train to Ottawa to find out what the bill that was passed a little while ago was about. However, there are a few things I would like to say about the bill.

I would say that it should, first of all, be noted that the bill is entirely and

exclusively in the nature of minor supplemental assistance to federal and municipal housing undertakings or schemes already in effect. It does not in any sense of the word constitute new housing legislation or a new housing scheme. I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) will agree with that.

HON. MR. PORTER: Oh, no, I do not agree with that at all.

MR. MACLEOD: No Ontario Housing Authority is established.

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, may I just say, so that my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) will not assume that I agree with anything he has said so far, that I definitely do not agree with that last statement.

MR. MACLEOD: I thought perhaps we were getting together. Now, you drive my spirits down. No Ontario Housing Authority is established, as was suggested in the 22 Points Programme of 1943, nor by the same token, is any Ontario housing scheme projected. In other words, there is nothing, Mr. Speaker, in the bill which in any sense fulfils Point No. 8 of the 22 Points. Since the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) was too modest to read it, I am going to read it now, and I hope I will have better luck than you had when you were reading it. Point No. 8 says:

"An Ontario Housing Commission will be created to plan a great housing programme throughout the whole province for the purpose of creating employment in the period of readjustment, and at the same time, bring to an end the unsatisfactory housing conditions in many parts of Ontario."

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: That is the end of the quotation.

HON. MR. FROST: That is O.K. We have gone further than that.

AN HON. MEMBER: What an optimist.

MR. MACLEOD: "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

This point, Mr. Speaker, definitely implied to people with ordinary common sense there was going to be an Ontario Housing Commission of some kind or another, and at the time, as I have frequently pointed out in the House, the deputy to my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) went up and down this province, talking about the necessity of building 10,000 homes a year for 10 years, and that this would be necessary to even catch up on our housing needs, and it would be a good idea to spend \$100,000,000 for awhile to bring our present buildings up-to-date, and raise our standard of living to what it should be in the 20th century. Those were the words of Dr. Langford, the very able deputy you had working for awhile. Why you ever parted with him, I do not know, unless it was just because he was saying things of this kind which constituted a fulfilment of the pledge the Government made.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, the pledge made in 1943 could mean only one thing, namely, an independent Ontario scheme for large scale production of houses for sale, built in self-contained projects, or it meant what all housing movements in the modern world asked for, a low-rental, subsidized housing scheme. Neither of these is provided in the present bill.

The most pressing housing matter is the Dominion Government emergency housing, being constructed for rent, which was cancelled a few days ago because of legislation passed by this Government, but which has now been given the green light since this Government of Ontario has seen the light and withdrawn its legislation. These federal projects are not low-rental, but medium-rental housing projects. The rent ceiling has been set at \$37.50 per month. In other words, the cost plus operating expenses, all of which are unspecified, must be completely covered by this rent.

Mr. Speaker, there is a difficulty which holds up in practice the construction of these Federal Government houses; for example, in the City of Toronto—and I would like the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) to note this—the thing that holds up this construction is not the \$600 which the municipality is required to guarantee per house to pay for services; which has never been complained about by the municipalities as being too onerous. In the case of the 600 homes built by Toronto as the first project under this type of scheme, the city paid for the pavements, the sidewalks, the water mains, the storm sewers and the sanitary sewers at a cost of approximately \$1,400 per house. To pay \$600 as a contribution to such service is therefore a very small amount and the municipalities are not complaining about it. The complaint arises with respect to the cost of schools, and it is specifically the new schools which are made necessary by these housing projects, which now stand as the direct obstacle to the agreement of suburban municipalities that such housing projects be built within their boundaries.

In providing legislation to grant up to \$300 from the province to cover half of the \$600 required from the municipality is an attempt by the Provincial Government, in my humble opinion, to evade the real problem which has been presented to the many towns, namely, the problem of provincial grants to finance the required new schools. The inadequacy of this legislation consists in the fact that it actually brings not a single additional dollar to the task of getting these houses built, but assists the municipality by cutting in half the amount of its contribution.

Unfortunately, this will not solve the problem in any way in the Toronto area, where it is most acute. The City of Toronto can easily afford the \$600, but has no authority, and could not afford, to build new schools which the suburban municipalities demand before they will agree to such housing projects being constructed within their boundaries.

Second, with respect to the \$1,000 down payment for the individual who is planning to buy a private home from a speculative builder, this undoubtedly will appeal to real estate interests who are finding it increasingly difficult to convince people to over-extend themselves by purchasing one of the highly-over-priced houses available today. This cannot be considered in any sense progressive housing legislation. Its only consequence can be a greater number of housing foreclosures in the coming crisis.

Third, as to the grants to building developments and building development corporations. While Clause 5 provides that municipalities may advance moneys to developments, I am, by the way, very doubtful if there is any legislation anywhere giving municipalities outside of Toronto authority to undertake building developments or to set up housing authorities. The main point here, however, is that the \$15,000,000 allegedly allotted to this aspect of the Act is meaningless until we know what regulations will be set up under Section 9. If under Section 9 a system of regular annual subsidy is established in addition to construction grants, then this legislation will be a real advance. The only slum clearance programme under way in Ontario is the Regent Park project.

It appears now this project will be a high-rent project. Alderman Shannon, a member of the Housing Board mentioned \$39 per month the other day, as quoted in the press. This is high rent, not low rent. Very substantial building grants will have to be received to bring this "cost rent" down to something reasonable, say around \$30 per month, and the province, or the Dominion, or both, will have to provide annual rental subsidies to bring the rents down to an average of less than \$25 per month. Without this, the Regent Park scheme must fail, and obviously nothing will be done to commence new slum clearance projects.

Modern thought on housing does not advocate slum clearance as the starting point for low rent public housing pro-

jects. Legislation today of this kind to support so-called slum clearance projects is necessarily always suspect. It is to be noted that the definition of building development in the Act embraces the word re-development, and therefore might be interpreted to be applicable only to slum clearance. If so, I would immediately suspect the grants to be made by the Provincial Government under this legislation would have to do with the payment of the enormously excessive costs of slum real estate at present-day prices. If this is not so, and these grants will be made to development projects on raw land then it is progressive housing legislation.

I will be through in a moment, Mr. Speaker. I know you are worried about the clock, but I will be "right on the ball."

What is required today is not slum clearance but the building of low-rent public housing projects on raw land, to provide many tens of thousands of units so as to ease the shortage and provide alternative accommodation for the tens of thousands of families in emergency shelters, slums, stores, and other unfit places.

Mr. Speaker, there are 2,000 people living in miserable quarters, such as Little Norway, Stanley Barracks, Malton, and other emergency shelters in the City of Toronto, and I want to say to the hon. members of this House there is not one of you in this Assembly who would want to have your children raised in the kind of accommodations provided by these emergency shelters, where people are forced to live in these rat-infested quarters, and they are not going to be assisted in anyway by this legislation, to get away from that miserable existence.

Such schemes would not be burdened with the excessive costs of slum real estate, and require only a modest subsidy too ensure their complete success. Any legislation that would open the way for such housing schemes would be going a big step beyond the present Federal Emergency Housing schemes which are of frame construction, and

which are not subsidized and would be opening the way for construction of masonry-row houses and three storey walk-ups in integrated projects with proper recreational facilities, public buildings, and space for commercial buildings, mentioned in the definition in the Act. If the word "re-development" does not limit this whole aspect of the Act to slum clearance, but would open the way for public low-rent housing projects on raw land, or could and would be interpreted in that light by the Government, then certainly there would be necessity for the Act to be extended to include the setting up of a proper Ontario Housing Board to administer that feature of the Act.

Mr. Speaker, before I sit down I just want to remind my hon. friend, the Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) of a prospectus which was unfolded by this Government in tens of thousands of pamphlets which were circulated throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

HON. MR. FROST: Europe?

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, Europe. And you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Frost) are the man responsible for sending them over there. I was there when you launched the project.

The prospective immigrants were told, and I am quoting:

"This is what the average Canadian workman can expect to get for his outlay: a five-room bungalow of brick or frame construction standing on its own grounds, with a lawn in front and a garden in the rear. There will be central heating and a three-piece bathroom. A telephone and an electric refrigerator can be put in at a small added cost. A garage in the rear will house his car and there will be municipal transportation within easy reach."

Now, listen:

"The cost will be approximately \$3,000 payable at 10 per cent. down and the balance over a period of twenty years. This will amount to a

total of about \$25 per month, a sum easily within the means of the average mechanic, artisan or office worker."

Now, Mr. Speaker and hon. members, listen to this:

"This is not merely a hope or a tentative proposal. It is an actuality that has been amply proved by the many thousands of Ontario citizens who are already living in such homes. Ontario has a generous share of houses built on a more ambitious scale, and these beautiful homes are a source of pride to their owners, and to the province."

And the booklet is illustrated by photographs of some homes, one of which looks very much like the home of George McCullagh.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: That is the way you were talking in 1943, and now, in this year of grace 1948, you bring down a piece of legislation which in no sense of the word touches even the fringe of the housing crisis in Ontario, and although I do think this is a pitiable performance, although I think this Act should be called the "Hoaxing Act," instead of the "Housing Act," I have no other alternative if a vote is called on the bill but to vote for it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: It took some time to persuade you, but you have come to it.

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) will vote for the bill, I have very little to say in reply. And in view of the fact the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray) has rejoined our ranks, I am sure there will be no opposition from that quarter.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to point out very briefly one or two matters—

MR. E. A. MACGILLIVRAY (Glengarry): Mr. Speaker, I would like to

know what the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) meant in saying I had "joined his ranks."

HON. MR. PORTER: I said "joined the ranks of the members of the Legislature"; "our ranks" in a broad sense; in other words, there are no restrictive items about the bill.

MR. MACLEOD: You were very "cagey" last year.

HON. MR. PORTER: I would not hold you to that. I take it as being a very straightforward expression of the generous feeling you show, and I am sure you will not oppose me on this bill.

The hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray) is at liberty to oppose me on some other bill, but not on this one.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Oh no—not on this one.

HON. MR. PORTER: It is true, as I have said, this is an unusual bill in that it is couched in very general terms. After all, what do we wish to accomplish? I know the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) is always roasting the chestnuts and re-roasting them, and it gets quite tiresome.

MR. MACLEOD: They are your chestnuts, not mine.

HON. MR. PORTER: I know, but they are old. After all, we did not do so badly in 1945. In 1945, the people did not think we had done too badly on these classic 22 points, but the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and some of the other hon. members, are taking them up all over again. We have gone so much farther than we ever intimated we would with these 22 points, but, of course, the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) has nothing else to talk about. He has to go back to ancient history, and revert to these old chestnuts which are roasted so much they have been charred by the fire.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: 25 points next time, and 75 seats.

HON. MR. PORTER: After all, when we had no points, we got 66 seats.

MR. MACLEOD: You had no principles then.

SOME HON. MEMBER: Oh, oh.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): You still have no points, but you have got 67.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Would the hon. members kindly let the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) complete his remarks? It is nearing 6 o'clock.

HON. MR. PORTER: I will be very brief, Mr. Speaker, if I may complete this before the adjournment.

It is true this bill is in general terms, and the reason is we want to have our hands free and be untrammelled to do what may be possible in the power of the Government to increase the building of houses, so we will have the maximum number of houses in the shortest possible time.

It is possible to set down a great many restrictive regulations and to tie our hands, and prevent us—when we find conditions change somewhat, when dealing with various loaning institutions, when rates of interest change, and conditions generally change—from meeting those changes. We wish to be free to carry out our guarantees in such a way that we will be able to accomplish the building of houses for the people who may wish to buy them. It seems to me that is the main objective. I know my friend, the hon. Leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) is always very much concerned because we talk about guaranteeing money which we might not lose—

MR. GRUMMETT: Which you might not spend, is what I said.

HON. MR. PORTER: To him, nothing is meritorious unless you end it with a deficit, and this Government is not meritorious, because we have a surplus.

MR. GRUMMETT: Spend a little of the surplus.

HON. MR. PORTER: If we guarantee some millions of dollars, under this bill, the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) will say "Have you got it all back? Is it all liquidated?", and if it turns out to be a good, sound development, then, according to him, there is something wrong with it. He seems to think there is merit in a Government handing out money where it does not come back. In some cases that may be so, but as far as encouraging the building of houses is concerned, if we can do it in a way which creates assistance to the fullest extent, of course, we are accomplishing our object, and getting the houses built.

MR. GRUMMETT: Good, old free enterprise.

HON. MR. PORTER: That is not too bad. In the first place, it is good, and in the second place, it is free. That is about 100 per cent.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: How many houses are required?

HON. MR. PORTER: I am not prepared to answer that question. It depends on many factors—

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) care to have the figures—

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) should go on.

HON. MR. PORTER: I have answered your question. I said I was not prepared to answer your question.

MR. SALSBERG: I was going to give you the information.

HON. MR. PORTER: I do not want the information.

MR. SALSBERG: You do not want the information?

HON. MR. PORTER: I have the information.

MR. SALSBERG: You have the information? Is that it?

MR. SPEAKER: Order. I will ask the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) to please keep quiet. I do not know why he thinks he has to jump up on every occasion.

HON. MR. PORTER: The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) mentioned something, but I do not know what he means when he talks about some "provincial agreement." He seems to think there is some merit in the Government becoming involved in a lot of little organizations they will set up, and sending out the carpenters and bricklayers on its payrolls.

MR. MACLEOD: I did not say that at all.

HON. MR. PORTER: That is what he is talking about, and what the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) is talking about. There is no merit in encouraging the building of houses if the Government steps in and actually employs the people to build them. I say quite frankly we have no interest in doing anything of the kind.

The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) says what is holding up the building of these rental houses which have been offered by the Federal Government is not the \$600 per house, which is to be put up by the municipality, but it is the schools. Of course, as usual, he is beating around the bush, because, after all, what is preventing some of these municipalities from entering into transactions of that kind is the financial position in which they find themselves, but if they receive some financial assistance which puts them in a position where they might consider it to be in their own interests, it seems to me it makes not the slightest difference whether the money is paid as a grant to schools, or a grant for services, or in some other way.

Supposing, for instance, these municipalities decided they wanted 1,000 of these houses. If they wanted 1,000 of these houses at the present time, they would have to put up \$600 for the land and the services, and in addition to that they might have to have a school.

Supposing the school costs \$1,000,000 today. Of course, the Provincial Government pays toward the cost of the school, at any rate, and there will be a substantial grant from us, depending on the size of the municipality. It might be one-half, and if it was, there is \$500,000 already provided.

Then the municipality gets \$300,000 on account of lands and services from the government. So that you can apply that to the schools, or to the lands and services; it does not matter. It is \$300,000, and all the municipality then has to put up is the balance, and the balance of the cost of the school, whatever that may be.

After all, it gets payments in lieu of taxes for these houses, and it brings down the municipal participation, and the municipal burden to a very workable and very moderate degree, in most cases.

After all, if the municipality requires the houses, they should have some stock in the enterprise.

MR. SALSBERG: That is not the case in Toronto.

HON. MR. PORTER: Of course, my friend (Mr. Salsberg) is such an authority on Toronto.

MR. SALSBERG: I wish you had attended a meeting—

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

HON. MR. PORTER: Well, one has a theory of one kind on a question, and another has a different theory.

This bill attacks it in various ways; it assists the home owner; it assists the man who wants one of these rental houses out on the "raw land," as the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) described it; it assists the man who wants some place in the redeveloped area in a more central part of the city. Every power required to enter into negotiations and agreement with this objective in view is given by this bill, and with this bill, "give us the tools, we will finish the job."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, there is just one question I would like to ask, and I hope I am not out of order. I am quite anxious for the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) to get the tools and do the job, but I am wondering whether this \$3,000,000 is in the estimates, or will come down as a supplementary estimate.

The House divided on the motion.

AYES: 64

NAYS: Nil

Motion approved on division; second reading of the bill.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, that is better than nothing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I may say to the hon. members we will be

sitting tomorrow night, and will proceed tomorrow with the debate on the budget. I think it would be wise before proceeding with the debate to take up the estimates of one department, and perhaps two.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Will my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) indicate what departments will be taken up tomorrow?

HON. MR. DREW: The Department of Municipal Affairs, and the Department of Health. I do not want to break into the debate, and if it takes any extended period of time to cover the estimates of the Department of Municipal Affairs, I will not call the second estimates. If we cover the first one in a reasonably short time, then I will call the second department.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 6.12 of the clock p.m.

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ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Thursday, April 8, 1948

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1948

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

HOTEL FIRE SAFETY ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled the Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1948, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

LIGHTNING RODS ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled the Lightning Rods Act, 1948, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

CROWN TIMBER ACT

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I feel I should clarify one particular point in regard to the reports which have appeared in the press, and particularly, certain reports which have been given over the radio in regard to the immigration activities of the Ontario Government.

There has been some suggestion in the news reports that the Ontario Government is discontinuing its immigration activities. I wish to emphasize to the hon. members of this Legislature, and through this Legislature, to our own people here, and perhaps, equally important, to the people of Britain and elsewhere, that the Ontario Government has no such thought nor has suggested at any time that we are discontinuing our immigration activities.

The reason I regard it as advisable to deal with this right away is that in the nature of the rapid transmission of news, it is quite possible the reports to the effect that we were discontinuing our immigration activities might be republished in Britain and elsewhere.

I explained in this Legislature on two occasions the air transportation which we have provided under the Ontario Air Immigration Plan is being discontinued with the termination by the Dominion Government, or their agents, of our existing contracts. That does not mean we are terminating any of our activities in regard to immigration either by sea or by air insofar as immigration activities are concerned.

I sought to make that clear in my earlier statement, and I repeat now what the Ontario Government did was to provide a means of transportation which did not exist. Our immigration activities

apply to all methods of transportation and by all lines, either sea or air. At the time we announced our own particular programme last June, we explained we were providing our own special transportation facilities and those special transportation facilities have continued under charter arrangement until this month and flights are still continuing and will continue during April.

In that case, we simply took the necessary steps to arrange by charter for low-cost air flight to Ontario. That transportation did facilitate the movement of more than 7,000 people to this Province by that special transportation arrangement. It is only that transportation arrangement which comes to an end this month. There are other means of transportation by air of regular routes and, of course, there is increasing accommodation all the time at sea.

The hon. Minister of the Dominion Government responsible for this particular activity has indicated the Dominion agency now has plenty of aircraft available to bring immigrants to Canada, and there is no reason for the Ontario Government to continue its charter arrangement any longer to provide that means of transportation.

I want to assure hon. members of this Legislature and those outside, that our immigration activities will continue in London, in Glasgow, in Birmingham and elsewhere, and that we will continue the streamlined immigration procedure which we have inaugurated overseas for the purpose of facilitating the movement to Ontario of those who wish to come and settle here.

I said in my earlier statement, and I repeat, it is for the immigrants themselves to choose the means of transportation, and our immigration offices are available to them no matter what kind of transportation they choose.

Perhaps the hon. members have not been sufficiently impressed with the fact, in addition to the more than 7,000 who have come to Ontario by special transportation provided by the Ontario Government, a great many more have also come to Ontario by air with the

assistance and advice of our immigration offices overseas, by regular commercial airlines.

And, of course, many thousands of people have come here by sea whose accommodation and whose immigration arrangements have all been carried out in the Ontario offices.

I might explain, just as an example, in addition to our activities in Britain, we are at the present time carrying on discussions in regard to the movement to Canada this year of 8,000 Dutch immigrants, and we are taking the appropriate steps to assure that as many of those immigrants as possible come to Ontario, and we are making our services available for that purpose. I might also remind the hon. members our immigration facilities have resulted in the settlement in this province of a larger number of immigrants from other European countries, and Ontario has received more than 50 per cent. of the Polish immigrants whose transportation to Canada was arranged by the Dominion Government.

I think all the hon. members of this Legislature will recognize there must be some reason for the fact that more than half of all the immigrants who came to Canada last year from every country, came to the Province of Ontario. That was very largely a result of the immigration facilities we have arranged and the constant efforts we have made to impress upon those who are prospective immigrants that Ontario is a good place in which to live.

I can merely sum up these remarks by saying in view of the assurance by the Dominion Government that they now have all the aircraft that are needed to bring immigrants by air to Canada, there is no necessity for the Ontario Government any longer to provide special air transportation. We are continuing our immigration activities, as distinguished from transportation activities, on an increased rather than a decreased level and we are sure as a result of those activities a larger number of immigrants will come into Ontario this year than at any time since the end of the war.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 1st Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

MR. S. J. HUNT (Renfrew, North): Mr. Speaker, rising to take a small part in the debate, I can assure you it is not my intention to take a lot of your time. I listened to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) the other day state that at this time of year it is only natural for the farmers to have the urge to get back on the land. I can only say that I am wholly in agreement with what he had to say in that respect. Also, I agree with him that to those of us who are farmers, I think it would be more satisfactory if our sessions were called at an earlier day. At this time of the year, we commence to think of what we should be doing back on the farms.

I think I might emulate a good many of the hon. members who have spoken previously, and bring to the attention of the Legislature some of what we consider are problems in our county and also tell you what we have to offer in Renfrew county.

First of all, I would like to congratulate our hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost), who is in the House at the present time, on the very excellent presentation of the very excellent financial statement. As I listened to a good many of the previous speakers since the opening of session, I was almost convinced by the remarks which were made that our Government in Ontario had been remiss in carrying out their duties and somewhat negligent in the discharge of the business of this province.

I recall some of the criticisms which were offered, and some of the suggestions which were made. One in particular was the need for the cataloguing of all crippled children in the Province of Ontario and suggestions of what

might be done for their care and treatment. Another criticism which was offered was on the assistance which had been given through the Department of Health for hospitals and for the improvement of health conditions of the people of this province.

Another was the criticism offered over lack of any housing schemes to relieve the shortage of low-cost houses in Ontario. As I said before, I was pretty well convinced that perhaps our Government had fallen down, but as our legislative programme unfolded since the 2nd day of April, I have come to realize that what was suggested earlier in the session has already been taken care of.

The crippled children of this province have already been catalogued, and provision made for a centre here in this province where they might be treated and given training that would be very beneficial to them.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) introduced a bill a short time ago to impose, if and when the opportune time comes, an amusement tax to raise a very considerable amount of money, all of which is to be held in trust and paid over to the hospitals, or for the improvement of health conditions throughout the Province of Ontario.

On top of that, we had the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) present a very comprehensive scheme to assist in building low-cost houses throughout the province, so I think, all in all, we can go right down the line and take one department after another, and I would be quite justified in congratulating our Government on the very wise, successful and economical way they have handled the affairs of this Province during the last year, so that today we are enabled to write off a very large amount of our provincial debt.

Having sat a number of years as a member of a county council, I have always felt if we could end up our year with a balance on the right side of the ledger, we were quite safe in going back to our townships and being commended for the way in which we carried on the

affairs of the county, and I feel quite sure the people of this province will feel that way when they realize the affairs of the province have been conducted in an economical way without neglecting any of the services after which they are looking, and were able to reduce our provincial debt by an amount of some \$27,000,000.

To get back to my own county of Renfrew, it is a little off the beaten track, although a good many hon. members sitting here today have had occasion to pass that way. We have been fortunate in having a good many of our Cabinet Ministers come down to see what things are all about, but we feel that we have a good deal to tell you about in Renfrew county and a good deal to offer to some of the new immigrants and the new industries which are coming into this province.

Last year I took up a little of your time in telling you something about how we farm in Renfrew county. Farming today is the foremost industry, although as I said last year, at one time lumbering was—and still is—a very important industry with us. I may say there is a good deal that we might wish for in the way of better farming in Renfrew county and a good deal we might wish our hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) to do for us in an advisory capacity, and enable us to improve our methods, the quality of our stock and in a good many other ways, but we do appreciate what has been done.

A new breeding station was opened at the town of Kemptville last year to take care of the Ottawa Valley generally, and this is going to bring about a very marked improvement in the quality of our dairy herds in the Ottawa Valley. I think that is something which has been really worth while and in the interests of our farmers in that section of the province.

I listened with some interest to some of the remarks which were made the other day. I heard the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) remark that the farmers of this province had just passed through an unprecedented period

of prosperity. Well, I would like to assure the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) that very few of the farmers of this province have amassed fortunes in the last few years. I thought too that he was inconsistent when he came back—I believe it was on the same day—and bewailed the fact that the farmers of this province were labouring under very great difficulties in spite of the fact, I suppose, that they had just passed through this wonderful period of prosperity. He outlined how many of them were without automobiles, without running water in their homes and referred to a great many other points. I thought the two remarks, coming so close together, were, to say the least, rather inconsistent.

I will agree with him there is a great deal that can be done in the interests of the farmers, and we are looking to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) to do a great deal for us. We believe he will, and in the introduction of this new milk bill, we believe he has accomplished a good deal in the interests of the dairymen of this province. It represents a lot of study, a lot of effort on the part of the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) and his officials, and we believe it will really be beneficial for the milk producers of this province.

I think one of the greatest handicaps that the farmers were labouring under during the last few months was due to the fact of the high prices they have had to pay for their feed. Last fall, if hon. members recall, the controls were taken off coarse grain and the price allowed to soar to such a point, the farmers have had to operate at a loss, to produce at a loss, or to curtail their output.

I think both these statements are more or less true. The farmers, in spite of the fact they do get a little more for their whole milk, are, in a great many cases throughout the province, operating at a loss. A great many have curtailed the output of their farms. During the war years we were fortunate in this country in capturing a goodly portion of the bacon market in Britain, and I think it is very desirable, and indeed essential, we try to hold that market

and improve the quality of our product. However, owing to the high price of feed last fall, a great many of the hog producers of the province sent their breeding stock to the market. Later on in the winter, when negotiations were reopened with Britain and arrangements made, a great many of those breeding stock had gone off the market, and I think it is regrettable that next year there will be a great deal less bacon produced in the Province of Ontario and there will be a shortage not only for export but I believe for domestic use as well. I think in spite of the fact that the Federation of Agriculture and other bodies representing the farmers of this province made representations to Ottawa, that a very grave mistake was made; if it had been the intent of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to injure the hog-raising industry of this province, it could not have been more effectively done.

Now, to get back to our own county, I will tell you a little of what we have there. On the south-easterly end of my riding—I am not going to touch on South Renfrew, because I see the hon. member for South Renfrew (Mr. Dempsey) is here and will be very glad to tell you about that himself—we have a great magnesium plant at Haley's Station where a great part of the magnesium required during the war years was turned out under Government supervision. Since that time, this plant has been turned over to private ownership and is today employing between 400 and 500 men.

Then we get a little farther up the river and come to the town of Pembroke where we have our sawmills, there being 3 large mills sawing altogether in the neighbourhood of 12,000,000 board feet, not all of it coming off Ontario land, as we get a good deal of that from the Quebec side of the river.

We have the Eddy Match Company in Pembroke, and two companies sawing a good deal of lumber and turning out the finished product. Then we have the Steel Equipment, quite a large plant turning out office equipment. We have

the Superior Electric, turning out electrical equipment, and a goodly number of other smaller industries.

As we move a little farther up the river, we come to our fish hatchery at Petawawa Point.

Just in passing, I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) that we are expecting something to be done there this year. We have assurance that it will be taken care of, that it is being considered at the present time.

We realize that due to the shortage of material and labour in that part of the province it has been rather difficult to keep up some of these plants to their full capacity, but this one at Petawawa Point is in very great need of repair at the present time. On that property as well, we have I think the only herd of elk in captivity in the Province of Ontario, and perhaps in the Dominion; I do not know whether they have any in the other provinces or not. We are shipping them out year after year, truckloads of them to be released in different parts of the province. The hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Johnstone), I believe may have run across some of them up there in the Bruce Peninsula. This is all in connection with the fish hatchery there. They have, I believe, in all some 200 or 300 acres fenced in where these elk are kept in captivity and are thriving, and as the herd increases, are being shipped out to other parts of the province.

Then, as we go a little farther west we come to the atomic energy site at Deep River. Three or 4 years ago this was just a solid jackpine forest. During the war years the townsite was cut out there and I am sure you have all heard a good deal of what has been accomplished there. The plant is not open to inspection by tourists going through, but anyone who happens to be going down that way is quite at liberty to go in the townsite and see what they have there. They have 6 new hotels there, they have their own water system, they provide all their own services, and it is quite a complete community in itself.

Then hon. members will all have heard a good deal about the power developments on the Ottawa River. If we go a little farther west we come to the Des Joachim's development, of which a great deal has been heard since the opening of this session. These places are all in North Renfrew, and a great deal has been accomplished there. At that site they have started pouring cement and this project, when completed, will consist of four separate dams, one of the largest power developments in Ontario. In addition, we have the other one being commenced at Chenaux Falls, down at the other end of the riding at Portage De Fort, and it will be of a considerable size.

I am sure hon. members have all heard of the development in South Renfrew at Stewartville that will come into production this year. So, all in all, we think we have a good deal to offer in Renfrew county, North Renfrew particularly, and we will be very pleased to have any hon. member of this Legislature, on either side of the House, visit us at any time. We feel we have something really worthwhile to show you and we will extend you every courtesy. I hope some time during the year it may be possible to arrange for some hon. members to make a tour of that part of the province. It is a little off the beaten track, but by going up No. 11 to North Bay and back down No. 17 to Ottawa, you have a very good road and a very pleasant route to drive on.

To go back to what we consider something more or less in the way of local problems, the riding I represent is a very long riding, extending some 90 or 95 miles along Portage De Fort on the Ottawa River up almost to Mattawa. The Ottawa River forms the inter-provincial boundary there, and between Portage De Fort and Des Joachim we need a bridge over the river. People of Renfrew have been agitating for a new bridge for some time. We realize this should be a federal matter, with a portion, perhaps, assessed to the two provinces.

We have been successful insofar as it has been recognized as a necessity at

Ottawa. A survey has been made, and estimates drawn up and we are in hopes that in due time this bridge will be constructed. We hope that the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) will look favourably upon it, and that the Province of Ontario will assume their share of its cost. I think it is very desirable that we should have this bridge at Pembroke. We are living so close to the Province of Quebec, that we have come to appreciate the best in our French-Canadian neighbours. They have a lot of good qualities, make good citizens, and we like to do business with them. Until we have some interprovincial means of access, this business is greatly curtailed, and, as I said before, our mills derive a good deal of their raw material from the Quebec side of the river. I think it would link up as well our highway systems in Ontario and Quebec. On the Quebec side we have Highway No. 8 coming from Ottawa and Hull, terminating right opposite Pembroke on the Quebec side, coming to a dead end. I think it would encourage our tourist traffic and bring about a greater volume of business inter-provincially and be of great benefit to our industries in Pembroke and to the people on the Quebec side who look on Pembroke as their logical market place.

Four years ago when I came here first, I tried to draw to the attention of hon. members of this Legislature the fact that very few of our people in Renfrew county had hydro facilities. We at that time had several new incorporated villages which were still dependent on kerosene lamps for lighting. I am certainly glad to be able to tell you today that a great deal has been done to provide hydro facilities for these places.

A number of these incorporated villages have been taken care of, lines are in process of being built, and while we have a great many people in our rural section still demanding Hydro service, we realize that due to the shortage of material, the shortage of energy and other causes, that it has been impossible to extend our hydro lines where it was considered desirable by the Hydro Commission. However, we feel

reasonably sure that with all this development on the Ottawa River we will in due time receive our fair share for the rest of the county and that provision will be made to supply industry wishing to locate in the Ottawa Valley.

We have a great many sites for new industries between Hambourg and Mat-tawa, cheap sites, a lot of labour available—we have never had labour problems up to the present time—and cheap power should be available there. We hope that the Hydro Commission will take whatever steps it thinks advisable to give us a good rate, since we are so close to the power site. Not being an electrical engineer I do not know and I would not like to go into the matter of whether or not it would be good business, but I certainly think that something could be arranged whereby power could be supplied at a lower rate for power in locations close to sites where power is developed, providing the industries are there to need this energy when it is readily available.

There are only a couple more minor points I would like to bring up.

I would like to ask hon. members of the Legislature to refer to a highway map at some convenient time and look at the number of highways we have in Renfrew County. Go down to western Ontario and you will see a criss-cross of red lines, which indicate first-class highways, and when you get up into Haliburton and North Hastings and Renfrew Counties, there are vast stretches where there are no highways at the present time. I will admit that a good deal of this is Crown land that will never be opened for agricultural purposes, but it is not wasteland by any means. This land has been producing crops for the last number of years. A good deal of it has been logged over 2 or 3 times and a good deal could be done in the way of reforestation.

This country should be a real Mecca for tourists but in order to open it up it will be necessary to build some new arteries to allow traffic to penetrate to these hidden treasures, and while it may not be the best in the way of agricultural land, it will I think be the means of

producing a great deal of revenue for the province through people coming in from other parts of the province and outside of the Dominion. When they come here to spend a holiday, these places should be more accessible. I know that I have had some people from western Ontario go back into Algonquin Park in the wilderness when it was very difficult to get in—you have to take the midnight train from Pembroke and North Bay and arrive there in the middle of the night, and then look up accommodations. Something has been done to open up this, but a great deal more could be done, and I am only suggesting that the Department of Highways, or possibly the Department of Lands and Forests should do something. I think they have something in mind at the present time to provide a means of fire protection and save what we have left there. They may be in a position to do something in the way of opening up that part of the province.

There is only one other point I want to say anything about, and that is in connection with the Department of Lands and Forests. Two years ago I believe it was, there was a bill passed in this House vesting in our county councils the right to regulate the cutting on patent lands. I would like the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) to correct me on this if I am not quite correct, but I think this is the substance of the bill, that all county councils were vested with the right to regulate the cutting on patented lands.

If timber is cut on Crown lands, the Department of Lands and Forests sees to it that nothing is cut below a 15-inch stump, but a great many of our patented lands throughout Ontario have been stripped by companies coming in from outside. I could mention one company in particular which has come into my county. They buy the land with the wood on it, they strip everything, perhaps down to 3 or 4 inches, anything that would make a handle for a fork or shovel. A lot of this is rocky land that will take possibly 50 or 75 years in which to grow a new crop, and I think it is unfortunate that so much of this

land that is not fit for agriculture should be stripped.

I know that the county council have the right to deal with it, but to date very few of them seem to know they have that right and very little has been done.

I am not asking the department, or the Government, to rescind that bill, I think perhaps they could do something to encourage the county councils to be a little more active and see if something cannot be done to limit the cutting of these privately owned lots. I think the time will come sooner or later when something will need to be done in this province or we are going to have an awful lot of what may then quite truly be called "wasteland."

I think too, in our county we have a lot of good agricultural land, but we have also a lot of light, sandy or gravelly land, some of it owned by the Crown, and a good deal privately owned. I think something more should be done in the way of reforesting some of this partial wasteland. I think some encouragement should be given to property owners who own the land, in the way of supplying them with trees or making young seedlings available and giving them more encouragement to plant them. It will be a great many years before any revenue will be derived, and there is not very much incentive for the private owners to put a great deal of money into this, but a good many of them would be prepared to do so if they were given a little more encouragement and young trees were more readily available.

I think with those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I will bring my address to a close. We are not altogether satisfied with things as they are in Renfrew county, but we do feel like paying tribute where tribute is due. I think the Government of this province has done a real good job. We expect them to do a great deal more for us in Renfrew county and we feel sure that they will.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, I want to first assure you that I will make my remarks fairly brief, and while I had

the opportunity earlier in the session to congratulate you, I would like to do so again. I would like to congratulate you for the second time, and to offer my best wishes for the very efficient manner in which you carry out your duties, and the very friendly attitude which you evince toward all the hon. members in the House.

Last Friday the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) brought down his budget. He delivered his address in his usual very capable manner, and boasted of having a surplus of \$25,000,000. During his entire address he endeavoured to impress upon the hon. members of the House that the policies of the present Government were responsible for the prosperity which the country now enjoys. With this assumption I cannot agree. If you turn to page 12 of his budget address you will find these words:

"We were told in 1940 the gross national product amounted to \$6,708,000,000. We are now advised the gross national product has risen to at least \$13,050,000,000; in other words, the value of the national product has more than doubled since 1940."

There, Mr. Speaker, you have the reason for the prosperous times being enjoyed not only in Ontario but throughout the entire country. This increase in the wealth production in this country has been brought about mainly because of the war and improved conditions. The improved economy would have developed, had the previous Government, the Liberals, remained in office.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Oh, no, I do not think the public would have had the same confidence.

MR. ANDERSON: The improved economy has enabled a number of Governments to increase social services, and undertake building projects which were considered impossible prior to the outbreak of war.

Sometimes I think our memories are very, very short. This great province,

with all its natural resources, is the same province as it was when the Conservatives were in office prior to their defeat in 1934. From 1930, when the Liberals at Ottawa were defeated because they refused to give "a 5c. piece" for keeping the unemployed, the Dominion had a Conservative Government at Ottawa, and yet we experienced a condition of mass unemployment. At that time we had an annual income of less than half of what it is today. Full employment was only made possible after this country went to war.

From 1929 to 1934, out of a total of 26,530 persons deported from Canada, 16,765 were deported for no other reason than they had become public charges. In other words, they had no work, and had to accept relief.

This afternoon we listened to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and heard him say that more than 7,000 immigrants came out with special assistance from the Province of Ontario. So here you have, in those earlier years, 16,765 persons being forced to leave this country because they were public charges, because this country was unable to or refused to try and provide constructive employment for them. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that knowing these things, we should be planning to prevent a recurrence of the economic conditions such as we had in the "hungry 30's."

Mr. Speaker, may I quote an article from the *Toronto Daily Star*, dated January 23rd, 1939. At that time I presume the hon. members of the present Government would not feel the way they do now toward the *Toronto Star*, as the Liberals were in office at that time.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question?

MR. ANDERSON: Have you a point of order?

MR. HANNIWELL: I have a question to ask, and I think it is pertinent.

MR. ANDERSON: Very well.

MR. HANNIWELL: The 16,765 to whom you referred; did they leave the country because they could not make a living or of their own volition?

MR. ANDERSON: I am telling you they were being charged with being unemployed.

MR. HANNIWELL: They were?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes. The heading, Mr. Speaker, of the article to which I referred is as follows:

"'JOBLESS' PLIGHT SADDEN-
ING' SAYS SIR WILLIAM
MULOCK

"Unspeakable Citizens Should Be
Out in Snow Homeless

"'It startled me when I came to this country to find that the one place where a man could be sure of food and lodgings was in jail,' Rev. J. R. P. Sclater declared in a sermon devoted to the problems of the single unemployed. Forty of them attended Old St. Andrew's United church last night.

"Sir William Mulock, who attended, he said, as a result of his interest in the unemployed, listened attentively from a seat near the front.

"Sir William told the gathering: 'I do not know the solution to the problem, but what an unspeakable condition it is when our fellow citizens must go out into the ice and cold tonight with no homes and through no fault of their own.'

"The thought filled him with 'unspeakable sadness,' he said."

Just as true as we are in this House, when the very, very large loans which are being extended by both this country and the United States to the south of us are discontinued, as they assuredly will be some time, and when the countries of Europe get on their feet, as we hope they will some day, the people of this country will be faced with the same economic condition which prevailed during the "hungry 30's."

Today we have hard times, in many cases, because of the shortage of con-

sumer goods, but in those days there certainly was no shortage, Mr. Speaker—no shortage.

I live, as you know, in the city of Fort William. I have seen returned soldiers from the first World War condemned to a life of poverty, forced to go into little dirty restaurants and damp cellars to get the meagre allowance, which would give them about \$2.10 per week, and that at a time when we had some 96,000,000 bushels of wheat and other grains stored in the elevators right beside where these men were living. It is because of that I hope I can interest the hon. members of this Government and of all parties to do what we can to prevent such economic conditions returning to this country.

I will now quote another brief article from the same paper, on the same day:

“HANDLING OF JOBLESS ‘COURTING BULLETS’

“Rev. Gordon Domm Charges Administration Provides Grist for the Communist Mill

“‘Let’s hope Hitler doesn’t learn about Ontario—he might get the idea that everything is in perfect shape for him to step in,’ remarked Rev. Gordon Domm last night. He preached in Bathurst Street United church on ‘Ontario’s Shameful Treatment of Our Transients.’

“‘Let not another week go by without you and me and thousands like us getting so hot and bothered about this sorry plight that Governments must take note,’ he said. ‘Let us tell them we shall register our protest by ballots on the first occasion available. Let us realize that this is a desperately serious situation, and that ballots, perhaps for a party we have hitherto never voted for are better than bullets courted by such maladministration as this.’

“‘Are you afraid of Communism?’ he asked. ‘You’d better be, if this thing goes on another week. All the propaganda of pulpit and press cannot keep step with grist for Communist mills which our faulty demo-

cratic machine is furnishing. Fascism? You didn’t imagine anything like this could happen outside a Nazi concentration camp?’

“‘Here are hungry men who know not where to lay their heads,’ said Mr. Domm. ‘Ontario has not used, and refuses to use, help offered by Ottawa, dollar for dollar,’ said Mr. Domm. ‘What alternative confronts the homeless jobless army in Toronto? This question I have been asking legal minds this week. They admit there are but two possibilities: either they must steal or they must beg.’”

HON. MR. DUNBAR: What date is that?

MR. ANDERSON: January 23rd, 1939. We had the depression almost up to the time they started shooting one another in Europe. It took a war to bring us out of it; it was not due to the policy of the present Government.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Have there been no nice things done in this country, with the highest living standards in the world?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, and you can thank Ottawa for that. In the time of which I am speaking things were so bad in this country that over a period of just a few years, the Federal Government spent \$1,000,000,000 on unemployment, and a few very minor bits of unemployment work.

In my own city—and I suppose it was no different from other parts of the country—I have seen full-grown men carrying snow from this side of the street over to the other, and the next day going over to the other side and carrying it back again. And they were and still are respectable citizens.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Were you the mayor then?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. ANDERSON: No, I was not the mayor. If I had been, I do not think, my good friend (Mr. Scott) that the

mayor of a municipality can do the work the Provincial and Federal Governments should do. I blame that predominantly on our national Government, and I also credit the national Government with the prosperity we have today.

Sometimes I am asked just why I am a member of the C.C.F. Well, Mr. Speaker, I joined the C.C.F. when I became thoroughly convinced that the policies of the two old political parties of this country had failed to meet the new situations that resulted from monopolistic capitalism, and, Mr. Speaker, I am not alone in my thoughts regarding this important problem.

Do not laugh, just listen.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): What is the date of that?

MR. ANDERSON: Our party was formed in 1933, and I think I was one of the first to get in at that time.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You are right there. I wanted to know if you are a charter member.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You were not really C.C.F.; they were Communists then.

MR. ANDERSON: Just wait, and try to keep this debate in some kind of order. I am not trying to make a "mulligan," I am trying to make an address.

The Church's attitude is somewhat similar. If you will be patient, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), I will quote from three of the main Churches in this country, and naturally I must go back a few years.

The first statement is from the Toronto conference of the United Church of Canada, 1933. It is as follows:

"We hold the capitalistic system to be unchristian on the following grounds:

"1. It is organized about and continually incites to action the motives that Jesus condemned;

"2. It destroys the initiative, freedom and security of vast multitudes of people;

"3. It falsifies the Christian scale of values, putting the money interest above the human interest;

"4. It is unjust and inhuman in its distribution of the burdens and benefits of economic effort;

"5. It continually frustrates the will of individuals to practise and put into effect what Jesus taught."

Now, I want to quote from the Lambeth Council of Anglican Bishops. Bishops of the Anglican Church from all over the world meet in conference every 10 years. This was passed in 1920 and ratified in 1930, and it says:

"An outstanding and pressing duty of the Church is to convince its members of the necessity of nothing less than a fundamental change in the spirit and working of our economic life. This change can only be effected by accepting as the basis of industrial relations the principle of co-operation in service for the common good in place of unrestricted competition for private or sectional advantage."

Now, Mr. Speaker, another from the Papal Encyclical, of 1931, as follows:

"You assuredly know and lament the ultimate consequence of this individualist spirit in economic affairs. Free competition is dead; economic dictatorship has taken its place. Unbridled ambition for domination has succeeded the desire for gain; the whole economic life has become hard, cruel and relentless in a ghastly measure . . . It is rightly contended that certain forms of property must be reserved to the State, since they carry with them an opportunity of domination too great to be left to private individuals without injury to the community at large."

Of course, I suppose the author of that was not aware we were going to have another world war and be given a "shot in the arm" for awhile.

The last quotation is from the Catholic Hierarchy of Saskatchewan, 1934. It says:

"It is abundantly clear why the Church condemns and abhors the abuses of the materialistic capitalism of our industrial age with its consequent unemployment and misery for the masses, and huge fortunes for the few. These evils are so well known that we are saved the trouble of listing them here. Suffice it to say that materialistic capitalism is so unchristian in its philosophy and evil consequences that it must give way to a reconstructed social order based on Christian principles."

MR. HANNIWELL: Your party changed all of that.

MR. ANDERSON: When you get up, say what you like. In the meantime, let me carry on, unless you have a question to ask, or wish to raise a point of order.

If the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), Mr. Speaker, was imbued with these viewpoints, I feel sure he would not have piled up a surplus of \$25,000,000 at the expense of the people of this province. He could have been more generous with the hospitals, the old age pensioners, and many of the mothers and children who are receiving mothers' allowances.

Mr. Speaker, I will now say a few words about the Official Opposition in this House. The hon. Leader (Mr. Oliver) can wait.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): How do you know I can?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. ANDERSON: The Official Opposition in this House has a very difficult task. The hon. Leader (Mr. Oliver) and his group are tied to the old views that we can solve our economic problems within the present system. As long as there were only two parties, the role of the Opposition was not difficult, but today the situation is entirely changed.

The C.C.F. has become a national party, and has gained sufficient strength since it was formed in 1933 to force the Liberals and Conservatives into coalition in two of the provinces. This places the Liberals in this House in an impossible position.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, we are the Official Opposition. It is not an impossible position.

MR. ANDERSON: You are in name only.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I think it is you who are in an impossible position.

MR. ANDERSON: No longer is there room in this country for two political parties representing the same thing, the same views politically. One or the other has to go, and it looks as if the hon. gentlemen on that side of the House "have the ball."

We have been told time and time again that a C.C.F. Government if elected would take away the freedom of the people.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Don't drop the ball. I have seen that done.

MR. ANDERSON: They say a C.C.F. Government would be inexperienced, and would therefore be unable to give good government. Well, in 1944, the voters in Saskatchewan who are largely represented in rural areas, elected a C.C.F. Government with a very large majority, and I propose to deal with some of the achievements of that Government.

Saskatchewan's co-operative movement, apart from credit unions, now has 944 separate organizations established in the province. A total membership of 447,220 was reported for the 1946-1947 fiscal year.

These members have a total equity in their co-operative enterprises representing excess of assets over liabilities of almost \$40,000,000, averaging almost \$90 per member.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Is the boot and shoe factory included?

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, I am coming to that. Now, coming to credit unions, the first year I was down here, Mr. Speaker, I was in on one of the committees and they were discussing credit unions and I heard one of the new members say: "Are there not enough unions in this country? Why do they want any more?" He was confusing credit unions with the trade unions.

The number of credit unions in Saskatchewan has increased from 128 in 1943 to 189 in June, 1947. Credit union membership has more than doubled in the same period, rising from 14,539 in 1943 to 32,412 in June, 1947. Their total assets have increased more than 7 times from \$797,000 in 1943 to \$5,721,000 in 1947.

Now then, this may come to the factory you are talking about. Government activities. The net operating surplus of 13 enterprises established by the present Saskatchewan Government for the six-month period from April 1st to September 30th, 1946, was \$282,000, and the net profit after depreciation was \$190,000, or 13 per cent. per annum on money advanced by the Provincial Treasurer. These figures do not include operations of the Power Commission or the telephone system. For 1947 to 1948, the estimated profits of crown corporations is \$600,000. Now, quotations from the budget—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Have you got the figures for the telephones?

MR. ANDERSON: No, but I could get them for you.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls): Is this the Saskatchewan budget we are discussing?

MR. ANDERSON: No, but I am attempting to prove to you that the C.C.F. Government in office is making a very good job and I think if we are democrats in this country we should be interested in what is being done in other places.

MR. HANNIWELL: I asked you about 16,000 people who left Canada. I

was wondering how many left Saskatchewan.

MR. ANDERSON: I could not tell you.

MR. HANNIWELL: According to this clipping that I have, it was more from Saskatchewan than anywhere else.

MR. ANDERSON: They would have their share; they had very difficult times out there.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Thousands left there last year.

MR. ANDERSON: Thousands left Ontario last year.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Our population is on the increase.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker, you might assist me if I might have fewer interruptions.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That 13 per cent.; you did not mention what taxes they paid or what are the exemptions from taxation.

MR. ANDERSON: They may be like Ontario with hydro, maybe they do not pay taxes. I hope this committee you are going to set up will deal with municipalities, I think that is one of the things you should discuss.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Everything exempt?

MR. ANDERSON: Not at all. You cannot expect them to do something out there, they are not doing in other parts of the country.

This is a quotation from the budget speech of the hon. Clarence Fines, the Provincial Treasurer, February 26th, 1948. Speaking of Crown corporations, Mr. Fines said:

"The fact that the overall financial results have been successful is a source of keen gratification. And yet it will be obvious to thousands of our people today that it is not possible to

measure the results only in terms of dollars and cents. I noted here last year how the Timber Board had deliberately maintained its prices for lumber below the ceilings, and had refrained from exporting its whole quota out of the country in order to make available to our own people supplies of desperately needed lumber."

They had control, and in that way they were able to plan for the needs of the province. We are not in that happy position.

"This is the same approach which looms large in every commercial enterprise of the Government, and it is the approach which I know would be approved by the people of the province who own these enterprises."

Now I am going to talk about free enterprise, private enterprise. Private enterprise has been flourishing in Saskatchewan. Capitalization in the province in 1946 was eight times that of 1944. In 1944, 74 new companies with an aggregate capitalization of \$3,000,000 were incorporated in Saskatchewan, while in 1946 there were 182 new companies incorporated, with an aggregate capitalization of \$24,250,000.

In 1944, there were 201 new partnerships registered and in 1946 this number jumped to 754.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: So that Terrace Bay would have a greater amount of money spent on it than all Saskatchewan.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, but you must remember in this Dominion, all the provinces are not in the fortunate position of Ontario.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: It is only one little municipality.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, but remember this, if you want to speak about Terrace Bay, I am quite familiar with these enterprises. We had two large pulp and paper Mills in Fort William and one was completely shut down for a number of years and the other one 2 and 3 days a week.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We are talking about 1944 and 1946.

MR. ANDERSON: I am talking about what could happen to this great enterprise you have up at Terrace Bay.

In 1944, there were 201 new partnerships registered, and in 1946 this number jumped to 754.

Between July, 1944 and January, 1947, 400 provincial and extra provincial companies have been established with a capital of \$104,000,000, and 1,307 partnerships have been formed. These figures include 335 provincial companies with a capital of \$34,000,000, and 65 extraprovincial companies with a capital of \$70,000,000.

Now, a word about farm debt. In July, 1944, the farm debt of Saskatchewan stood at \$232,109,656. This was reduced 25 per cent. in the following 6 months, a further 30 per cent. during 1945 and 20 per cent. during 1946, leaving the total at \$97,486,052 at the end of 1946.

The Bill of Rights, re-affirming fundamental freedoms and rights to all and prohibiting discrimination on racial and religious grounds, the Saskatchewan Bill of Rights, 1947, is the first of its kind passed by a Canadian Parliament.

Now, a word about the right of civil servants. In Ontario, provincial civil servants are not even allowed to run for municipal office. In Saskatchewan, civil servants have full political rights. Civil servants desiring to run for public office must be given up to 30 days leave of absence for campaign purposes.

A new and uniform classification system for the public service has been introduced, and a new pay plan based on this classification to eliminate any inequalities in pay for similar jobs.

Civil servants are allowed to form their own union with no strings attached, and the Government bargains collectively with them. In addition to pay increases, the Government has granted a cost of living bonus amounting to \$1 per month for each point above 140 in the cost of living index. Already,

they are benefiting from this to the extent of \$10 per month. The public service commission has introduced competitive entrance examinations, and is instituting in-service training programmes to increase the efficiency of Government employees and give ambitious employees the fullest opportunity of advancement.

Employee relations. In 1945, the Saskatchewan Government signed collective bargaining agreements with the United Civil Servants of Canada (C.C.L.) representing employees in the mental hospitals and with the Saskatchewan Civil Service Association (T.L.C.C.) representing the balance of the public service. These agreements provide for equal pay for equal work, seniority recognition, position and union security, annual holidays with pay, cumulative sick leave, veteran preference and other mutually beneficial measures.

These provisions are also included in a new agreement with the United Telephone Workers of Canada, covering employees in Saskatchewan Government telephones.

Collective bargaining agreements have been signed with certified trade unions in all government crown corporations.

MR. HANNIWELL: For the information of the Mayor of Fort William (Mr. Anderson) there are still civil servants in this province holding public office in municipal offices.

MR. ANDERSON: They are certainly not encouraged to run for public office.

MR. HANNIWELL: They hold office.

MR. ANDERSON: You may have the odd case. There are departments where they cannot run.

The voting rights extended from 21 to 18 years. Now, that is that.

Before I close, I want to deal with the question of old-age pensions and compare the treatment of the pensioners in Ontario with those of Saskatchewan. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr.

Frost) tells us there are 70,859 old-age pensioners in Ontario. In his estimates, he is allowing the sum of \$1,333,655 to pay the special provincial bonus to these pensioners. Even if there is no increase in the number of pensioners during the year, that will mean an average payment per pension of \$18.82 for the entire year, an average of \$1.57 per month.

A year ago when we had a \$28 pension, the province was paying \$6.25 a month as its share of the Dominion pension, plus a bonus of \$3 a month, or a total of \$9.25.

Next year the province will pay \$7.50 as its share of the \$30 Dominion pension, plus a bonus averaging \$1.57 or a total of \$9.07 per month for each old-age pensioner. The overall estimate to be voted is larger because there are more old-age pensioners, but the province right now is paying a smaller amount to every old-age pensioner.

For medical services—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You are only figuring that on \$30, you did not figure on \$40.

MR. ANDERSON: Who can figure on \$40 at the present time? For medical services the estimate is \$720,000, which equals \$10.16 a year or 84 cents a month for each old-age pensioner. Saskatchewan is paying \$5.08 to give complete health services to its pensioners. Here is the comparison:

Provincial share of basic pension, Ontario \$7.50, Saskatchewan \$7.50. That is the case of 50-50. Special provincial bonus Ontario \$1.57, Saskatchewan \$5; medical services, Ontario 84 cents, Saskatchewan \$5.08. The total provincial payment Ontario \$9.91, Saskatchewan \$17.58; plus Dominion payment of \$22.50 for Ontario and \$22.50 for Saskatchewan. The total received by each pensioner including value of health services, Ontario \$32.41, and Saskatchewan \$40.08.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that concludes my remarks. I want to thank you for the courtesy you have shown me.

MR. A. H. ACRES (Carleton): Mr. Deputy Speaker, rising to express myself I wish to say how happy and pleased I am to see you sitting there as assistant to the Speaker. The Speaker of the Legislature has certainly shown justice to the hon. members of this House by the careful attention he has given, and his courtesy, and I want to congratulate particularly the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in the very able manner in which he presented the budget and in which the budget was introduced. When we realize the great position we are in in the Province of Ontario, with this surplus, that shows the good work of this Government.

I listened very attentively to the hon. member who just sat down (Mr. Anderson), and he just gave us a great lecture on the Province of Saskatchewan. I want to say this, he never offered one suggestion as to betterment for the Province of Ontario. When we come to realize the Province of Ontario and its basic industry, which is agriculture, of which I am keenly interested, I want at this time to say the Government is doing a great deal for agriculture.

In the first place, the Government stepped in and the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew), backed up by his members, gave 50 per cent. to the cause of education which, after all, assists the farmers very materially as well as the city people. These are some of the things we appreciate as farmers. And also, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) introduced a bill that is going to maintain the bonus on bacon and cheese. By giving that bonus, it helps the consumer as well as the producer.

We, as farmers today, have been coming through a very hard time with the increased cost of living. You will notice the cost of labour; and agriculture has been placed in a position where we have to look after it in a different manner. There is no question the high cost of living is not to be blamed on agriculture altogether. A year ago, I

stated here in this House that the new Department of Planning and Development and the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) should have a large amount of money placed at his disposal to assist in building. I am glad to congratulate the Government for doing something to assist the returned man in the housing problem in this province.

Surely we have in the Province of Ontario several fine young men who were brought up and educated along the agricultural line, who have been overseas and returned. We have hundreds of farms today in the Province of Ontario which are vacant, the people who own them have left or retired or gone elsewhere on account of the scarcity of labour. Why should those farms be left practically uncultivated? A lot of other farms they have rented for the grass. I would say to the Government: I will endorse you 100 per cent. if you will assist those returned men to try and start some that have had agricultural experience to farm. You place them on those farms which are vacant. Some people will say: "Yes, that is going to cost a lot of money." Do you know, there are thousands of farms in the Province of Ontario that you can buy from \$4,000 to \$8,000. Would not our young men be better engaged to go on to them and suppose the Government gives an extra \$1,000, and the finance companies would then carry the balance of the mortgage and pay money to help buy stock and machinery, etc., to start in a small way and in a very few years a man who understands farming at all and is willing to learn, is pretty well set with sufficient capital and machinery to carry him on.

Also we have today our agricultural colleges where our young farmers are graduating with information about the farm. Our college representatives could go and call on these young returned men who have just returned from the war and assist them and advise them what to do, and it would go a long way to getting them away from these centres of population.

I am going to go back some 25 years, when I used to rise to say a few things in this House, and I was the first member who advocated to the Ontario Government to establish what they call London House. I remember as well as yesterday, talking to the late hon. Howard Ferguson and the late J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, and going down to London House to see the way the immigrants were coming in. There was no selection, there was no inspection, but they were taken in. I came back and I want to say this; the late Howard Ferguson and his Government started London House, and it was in a position to do very good work in advertising the natural production of this province in all lines. Unfortunately when the Hepburn Government came in the first thing the late Douglas Marshall did was to close that place, and I want to say the Prime Minister did well to open it up again. Some have criticized it, the bringing in of thousands of immigrants, but it is nice to bring in these Scotch, English and Irish people to this country. I look forward to this Government creating a market place where all our different lines of production—cheese, apples, fruits—of all kinds will be on the British market for exhibit and will create a better market continuously.

I remember being in Denmark and driving with Dr. Neilson for four days and he told me at that particular time that the Danish Government had paid the farmers a bonus to send their bacon and their cheese and butter, etc., in order to get the British market, which we, as Canadians were losing—no matter what party the Government was—the exportation of Canadian produce. We have now got that market and it is up to the people of Canada to stand solidly united and see if we can continue on with the good work and the opening up of London House is one of the best things this province has done.

We listen a good deal to what has been done along the line of education, and they are now going to collect a 20 per cent. amusement tax. I might

say to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) it is all of 20 years ago since I spoke in this House on hospitalization. I had been in Ireland and had seen what they had accomplished with their sweepstakes there. I advocated 20 years ago to allow sweepstakes, and now the Government put a tax of 20 per cent. on amusements for hospitalization. With the high costs of today the people as individuals cannot take care themselves and the Government are curtailed on what they are doing. I would go even further—I would put on sweepstakes to raise money. People may criticize me for advocating this. It is not compulsory. They do not need to spend money if they do not want to, and we have hundreds of thousands of dollars of Ontario money going to buy Irish Sweepstake tickets. It is not compulsory. That is the very thing that will take care of the needy of this country and assist very materially in hospitalization.

I listened very attentively to some of the members for northern Ontario asking for more money to be spent in northern Ontario. I remember well coming up on the train some 23 years ago, when hon. George Henry was Minister of Highways and hon. Howard Ferguson, and I had been on a trip through the States, and I said “the American people have put a tax on gasoline.” I said to Mr. Ferguson “Suppose you put a tax on gasoline.” “Well,” he said, “something has to be done, people are asking for greater grants, have taken over more provincial highways, have given greater assistance to county roads and something has to be done.”

The Government of the day introduced legislation to put a three cent tax on gasoline. That is a large item, and as the cost went up, the larger companies absorbed that, for there was a surplus of gasoline all over the United States and everywhere else. The people who buy gasoline today are paying it, but are not paying as much as I did when I got my first automobile in 1913. These are some of the things I wish to show

you. Just consider the amount of revenue from gasoline, and from liquor.

Speaking about spending this money in the surplus; I want to tell the hon. members from northern Ontario you have not used the Conservative Party right up there, you have not used the Liberal Party right. I remember well in every constituency in northern Ontario, the Government of the late hon. Howard Ferguson was endorsed. Now, what have you done? The late hon. William Finlayson was a minister under whose jurisdiction the northern development was proceeded with. He was up there on two or three trips, when the people were asking for extensions. The hon. Charles McCrea was Minister of Mines, and no one knew the northern country better, far better than do the men who represent those ridings today, and he worked harder for the development of the north.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, I was the member who started the Provincial Government into improving this northern country. The late hon. Howard Ferguson gave hon. Mr. Finlayson \$5,000,000 for roads. The people up there were very pleased, and appreciated it very much. The next year he spent \$10,000,000 up there and do not forget, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of this House, that at that time there was not one cent of revenue coming in from the gasoline or liquor business.

Hon. Howard Ferguson, and hon. Charles McCrea, and the supporters of their Government believed in that great northern country. Then, what did they do during the third year? They built the Ferguson Highway, many miles of it. The following year hon. Howard Ferguson contracted for the extension of the T. and N. O. Railway up to James Bay, and opened up that very beautiful country. As the years went by, every assistance was given to northern Ontario it was possible to give.

Then there was a change. I do not want to say very much about this. but the hon. "Mitch" Hepburn came up there in the election of 1934, full of

glowing promises, and I am frank to admit the Conservative Party lost a great number of seats to the Liberal Party, and I congratulate the Liberal Party for what they have done for the north. Then what happened? We find now labour agitators interfering with the labouring people up in the northern section of the country, and it is a crime. Then they send one man down here to represent them, but not a representative of either of the two old parties.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear. hear.

MR. ACRES: And what is happening today, not only to this province, but all over Canada, indeed all over the world? These third and fourth parties have been getting in some of their work up there. Just look at the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), going around, talking to the youth of this province, and they are listening to him, and think they are on the right track. I say to the hon. members of the third and fourth parties, if you have anything worthwhile and intelligent, why not join the two old parties.

As I listened to the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) this afternoon, he never offered one suggestion for the betterment of this province, but spent all his time telling us what the C.C.F. Government has done in Saskatchewan.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. ACRES: In this House, we find the two Labour-Progressive members taking up about 65 per cent. or 75 per cent. of the time of this Legislature, delaying progress, delaying the bringing down of legislation, and then look what happened. When it comes to recording a vote, they vote with the Government. After the whole afternoon was taken up on two bills, talking nothing but a bunch of nonsense, they vote with us afterwards.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ACRES: There is another thing I want to say, Mr. Speaker. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and my hon. friend on my right (Mr. Duckworth) will bear me out when I say I was the first member of this Legislature who advocated a flat rate for hydro. The present Government, under the leadership of hon. George Drew, is the first Government which has tried to get back to a flat rate. I remember speaking in this House 21 years ago, and said the credit of the province was behind the debentures issued to make possible the development of the water powers.

I remember sitting in this House with the late Sir Adam Beck, and I said "If you take away the interests of the agricultural people of this province, you could not sell the debentures of the Province of Ontario for 50 cents. on the dollar." I said, "Because they live in the rural sections, why should they not have power and light as cheaply as they do in the centres of the population?" That has been the reason for the great depression which we had in Ontario.

The larger industries come to the large centres, where they are provided with cheap electrical power, and the young men from the rural sections go to these industries and endeavour to obtain employment, and when they see the lights in all the little houses and the electric attachments in the houses, they will not return to the rural centres. That has been going on for the past number of years. I hope this Government will, in another year, introduce legislation that no matter where industry is located, that the same charge per horse power or electric energy will apply all over the province, whether in industry or in the rural communities right down to the little villages. I do not see any reason for trying to encourage people, particularly the young people, to come into the large centres of population.

Those are some of the things we have to face, and they are very essential, and every hon. member in this House should be looking after matters of this kind.

I am very glad, as I said before, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) re-presented the Milk Bill. That caused a great deal of discord all over the province, and even the consumers were wondering what was going to happen. Under the present set-up, the consumers, the producers and the distributors are not getting a share of the increase.

I endorse this bill completely, and I compliment the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) for re-introducing it. It provides that there shall be no increase in the price of milk to the consumer without the approval of the Milk Board, endorsed by the Government, and will not be done unless there is a real necessity where the price of the commodities which go into the production of milk are increased too much.

I advocated years ago—and I have not changed my mind—the creation of a Milk Board, and I was instrumental in the creation of the first Milk Board in the province. I will take credit for that. I was the first member of this House who advocated there should be a Milk Board, and at the time I thought the Milk Board would be in control over all the dairy products such as whole milk, milk for cheese, condensed, powdered and milk for the creamery.

In the City of Toronto, which requires a lot of milk, why should the larger dairies be allowed to go out 75 miles or a 100 or a 125 miles into a good cheese country and take a large proportion of the product there and bring it into the city. This results in some of the cheese factories having to close up, and the smaller farmers who are not producing a lot of milk are in a position where they are left out. If not, they have to get the cream separated, and many of them do not know how to use them. I think, Mr. Speaker, in regard to milk, every city should be zoned, and the whole milk situation of Ontario should be under one milk board, and the large dairies should not be allowed to go out a 100 miles or so taking it from the cheese factories, and

breaking up the operations of those cheese factories.

In Carleton County, which I have had the honour to represent for 14 years, we had 8 cheese factories out there and the majority of them had to close. Speaking of the prices the dairy men get, there is a great deal of agitation going on. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, I was president of a cheese factory for 11 years, and we found it very difficult to get sufficient whole milk to produce the cheese required.

There is another thing in connection with this. If a man wants to milk 20 cows a day, he has to keep 30 cows on hand all the time, that is, 10 extra cows, to produce milk 365 days a year. If he wants to milk 40 cows, he will have to keep 60 cows in order to keep this production going. On the other hand, a man selling milk to cheese factories, knows you only milk cows for eight months of the year, they are lying down the rest of the time resting, and this means that the machinery of the cheese factories is also resting, and if a cow freshens up in the Spring and comes in, it will give more milk from feeding off the fresh grass in the pastures than if you feed it with a lot of food, and try to produce milk the year round.

Those are some of the things the Milk Board should take into consideration, and not allow men to go back hundreds of miles and break up our cheese factories. That is one thought I had pertaining to milk.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Would that not interfere with private initiative?

MR. ACRES: No, not at all. It would be of great assistance to it.

I congratulated the U.F.O. Government, when in office, for passing legislation along this line, but while they passed the legislation, they did not proclaim it. It was hon. Howard Ferguson who proclaimed that legislation. I am behind this Government, and I hope they will see fit in the very near future to give increases in the old-age pensions. These things have to be considered very

carefully, and those people require a great deal more than they are getting.

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take up a great deal of time today. I have listened very attentively to the different speakers, and I know there are a lot of hon. members yet to speak. I did not intend to speak on this, but I thought I should express myself a little.

I want to congratulate the Government for the budget it brought down. It is one of the best budgets ever delivered in this Legislature.

Speaking of depression; I want to say there should never be a depression in this Province of Ontario or the Dominion of Canada.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! hear!

MR. ACRES: I remember very well when hon. George Henry was Prime Minister of this province, the late hon. Mr. Dunlop introduced his bill to set aside \$5,000,000 for direct relief. After he finished speaking, a most unusual thing occurred. I got up, as a supporter of the party at that time, and opposed \$5,000,000 for direct relief. I spoke for about 20 minutes on it, and when I sat down the late hon. Mr. Sinclair, the then leader of the Liberal Party, arose and asked if the hon. member for Carleton was sincere, and I said, "Yes, and when it came to a vote I would register my vote against it."

I have been in England on a couple of occasions, and saw what they did. They went off the dole, and made it compulsory for labour to go to the positions open for it. France went on the dole, and went off again in 10 months. Here we have old-age pensions, mothers' allowances, and homes for incurables, why give assistance to able-bodied men and women. It is a disgrace. I said, "Let them go to work." The hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) and the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) can bear me out, that I said, "Why do not we develop more water power and put electricity in every home in Ontario. If we have to advance the money, the province can

stand behind it. It is all right, and will make people happy." I said, "Why not extend our highway system, build better roads to increase the tourist traffic and give people better means of transportation." There is another thing I said we could do, and that was to commence reforestation in this country, which would employ hundreds of men. My good gracious, Mr. Speaker, with the natural resources we have in this province, and I say any man who votes for direct relief should be disqualified for the position he holds. In this great country there should never have been any relief required at all.

Mr. Speaker, if we look over at the hon. members of the third and fourth parties, let me ask them, "Why do you sit there?" "What have you got to offer the people?" "All you do is to create disturbances and discords between management and labour, talking this and that." The Conservative Party and the Liberal Party have done everything they could for the northern country, and they are the friends of labour, and yet you people send agitators up there to dissatisfy our good union labour men and disturb the friendly feeling between the employers and labour. I employ men on my own farm, and I certainly would not want any agitator coming in there amongst my men, such as the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin). Mr. Speaker, I think I would feel like shooting him right there, before he could get in any of his work.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ACRES: I want to say the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin), has done more harm to create unrest in northern Ontario than any other 500 men who ever went up there. I want to say to the two Labour-Progressive members that in this wonderful city you, who are brilliant speakers, are going out and speaking to the youth of our country, and they are listening to your stuff, and think you are right. You are spreading a complete story of disloyalty to Canada, and to the British Empire, and

to those young people who believe in freedom. I say today it is not too late to make a change. All of you in the next election line up with the Conservative or Liberal Party and get out of the group you are in, which is creating discord; let us be one united people and stand together for the benefit of this province, and march forward trying to make this province the best one there is. I thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. WILLIAM DOCKER (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in the budget debate I wish to congratulate the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) on the picture he portrayed to us in his budget address.

Figures are a dry subject to most of us. A good accountant can manipulate figures which can be very impressive to the novice. However, Mr. Speaker, I will not dispute the fact that the Government has shown a large surplus; but I am rather at a loss and dismayed at how that large surplus has been created. A Government's duty is to give the best possible service at the least possible cost to the taxpayer. It is not the duty of a Government to have surpluses at the expense of social services.

Let us look at the picture before us from a humanitarian point of view. On the one hand the Government shows a \$25,000,000 surplus; on the other hand we have destitution among a great number of our people—the aged, the sick, the blind, and those who have no decent housing accommodation. Take the case of the old-age pensioner; here is a quotation from the budget address:

"It is hardly conceivable that an old-age pension can be arrived at which will be equitable in all cases. Much of course depends upon the basis of payment. If for instance the basic payment were \$30 per month, it is apparent that public assistance would have to be given to some pensioners from some source. We believe that it should be from the Dominion Government. Failing that,

however, this Government is prepared, within its means, to supplement the basic amount in cases of need."

Mr. Speaker, I repeat this Government is prepared within its means to supplement the basic amount in case of need. That, Mr. Speaker, should mean that every old age pensioner can expect an increase in their pension because you must agree with the increased cost of living there are cases of need. Why wait for the Dominion Government to act. Shame them into action. You have the money. As time goes on the problems of looking after the aged will be many. We must give more thought to this. I think it is about time we recognized this fact. Old age cases are increasing every year and the Department of Welfare is in a quandary as how to surmount the difficulties ahead. The time has arrived for some planning in this regard, and I think it is the Government's duty to take the leadership.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that every old age pensioner does not want to live in an old folks' home. However, I know there are thousands of old folk who would welcome an opportunity to go into a home, provided they will have decent accommodation, good food and decent surroundings. We can't say that those who are living on \$30 a month today in private homes are very happy and contented, especially a man and his wife.

It is time the Government did a little experimenting in building a few modern old folks' homes, homes which will be a credit to this province, and where staffs can be trained to look after our aged. It will be a good investment and will pay big dividends in the future.

In my district we have the machinery ready to go ahead with the building of a home for the aged. I hope we will be able to do a worthy job; but I am afraid the Government grant is not large enough to do the job that should be done. I think with a little extra help from the Government we might be able to relieve the Welfare Department of a lot of future headaches in building a model home for the aged

that could be used as a measuring stick for the province.

Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity of visiting 2 of our mental hospitals within the last 2 or 3 weeks, and I must give credit where credit is due.

First of all, great credit is due the staffs of these institutions for the great sacrifice that they are making in caring for the mentally sick. It is not a pleasant job and they are not highly paid. These hospitals are handicapped for the lack of help, and proper accommodation. I am not blaming the department for this state of affairs; but I would say to the Government that they should give every encouragement to those who are willing to give their services to this kind of work; also give them the tools and facilities to do a better job, which they are willing to do.

Mr. Speaker, my next few remarks will be in connection with the financial difficulties of our hospitals. Every one of them are in financial difficulties. What is the solution? Larger government grants, or a socialized medical service and a hospital plan—a plan that will spread the cost so that no one individual or family is required to assume an intolerable burden due to illness; a plan that gives equal opportunity to all. That's good business. You will agree it is practicable. I believe that the Federal Government should do this nationally. Again I say, why wait until they do it? Shame them into it. Take the leadership in this respect.

Most of our sickness can be greatly reduced through education and preventive measures. In the past we have been using hit-and-miss methods. The time has arrived for provincial governments and municipalities to co-ordinate their action and thinking in establishing better health and hospital services for all. When I am on the subject of health—I wonder if we will ever get on the right track when you see a province showing \$34,000,000 profit on liquor.

Mr. Speaker, I am not a temperance crank; but if we expect to drink our

way into health and prosperity, we are greatly mistaken. The situation looks bad. It looks as if we can't drink in moderation. It seems the more outlets, the more drinking. Maybe we need an educational course in our schools and colleges to teach us how to drink in moderation, and show us the danger of excessive drinking.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): You cannot get it free that way.

MR. DOCKER: No. Mr. Speaker, education is very important in our way of life. We spend millions of dollars on education. Sometimes I wonder if we are concentrating too much on preparing students for a higher education which they will never be able to undertake, and neglecting the practical education. It is not every student who can absorb a higher education. Yet we seem to concentrate most of our energy and money training secondary school students as though they were going into the professions, and neglecting the vocational training. We need to spend more money on vocational training if we expect to have a well-balanced society. These days we must be well balanced in our thinking and teaching.

With world conditions so unsettled, the people are looking for leadership to take us along the road of progress, peace, and a full life. We must forget our selfish interests and co-operate more with one another. That applies to capital, labour, governments and the people. Don't let us think too much on profits and our selfish interest. I realize that profits are necessary in business, but I am afraid in the last few years we have gone over the deep end. Being in business myself, I have a good idea what profits have been made. I will grant that most of the profits have been made on turnover; nevertheless profits have been made, and they should be more generously spread among the workers. I know that is what I have done in my business.

If we are to avoid another depression we must see that our wealth is dis-

tributed generously among all our people and that way is through paying the highest standard of wages that the trade will allow.

The income of the majority of our people is not high when you take into consideration the cost of living. \$35 a week now is in comparison to \$20 a week in 1939, and you will agree that \$20 a week in 1939 barely kept body and soul together then.

To create business and keep it healthy we must have a healthy purchasing power and that comes from the income of labour generally; and, when I say labour, that covers a very large field, Mr. Speaker.

I think we were too hasty in withdrawing ceiling prices. Going from a war economy to a peace economy is a far slower process, and I might say just as dangerous, as going from a peace economy to a war economy. Time has proven this to be right. Let us go forward keeping in mind that we have a far bigger job to do than we had during the war.

The press can do a great deal in moulding public opinion. They, too, must be tolerant and honest in their expression of opinions. I am of the belief that a great deal of our trouble is caused through egotistical radio commentators and editorial writers. I think the press has a big job to do in reporting the news honestly and intelligently. The radio and press should not be a medium of expressing one man's opinions. I think if the press would pay more attention to publishing the news as it is reported, then the public in general can do their own thinking and act accordingly. That is democracy in action. With the help of a free and honest press to enlighten the public in reporting our major problems truthfully and consistently, there will be no danger of our democracy cracking up.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the

House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Item 121, page 76, Department of Municipal Affairs.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Chairman, before going ahead with the Department of Municipal Affairs estimates, I would like to give you some idea of what we are endeavouring to do in that department, and have done during the past year or so, by extending some of our branches, opening up new branches, bringing in new personnel and, we think, improving the department in general.

Mr. Speaker, assessment is the foundation upon which municipal taxes are levied, therefore it is the foundation of a municipality. In recent years people interested in municipal government have been giving a great deal of attention to the question of equalized assessment, not only in a municipality, but between different municipalities in the county.

Assessment Branch—In August, 1947, experienced urban and rural assessors were added to the staff to make a study and report on the best method to insure the municipalities would have a proper equalized assessment so that the burden of taxation would be levied in just proportion on all taxpayers in the municipality. The advice and assistance of these assessors have been made available to different municipalities in all parts of the province. It is anticipated that their services will be in greater demand during the coming year.

County Assessors—Where levies for county purposes are distributed over all the municipalities in the county, in order to have equitable taxation it is necessary to have an equitable assessment between all municipalities in the county. For this purpose provision was made for the appointment of county

assessors. To date the following counties have appointed county assessors, and at the present time three other counties (Bruce, Lambton and Peterborough) are giving serious consideration to the appointment of county assessors: Brant, Essex, Grey, Halton, Huron, Middlesex, Norfolk, Ontario, Peel, Renfrew, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Simcoe, Waterloo.

Soil—I would like to mention that the department has received a very fine offer of co-operation from the Department of Agriculture through the Soil Survey Branch of The Ontario Agricultural College. They have offered to work in the field with the county assessors in three counties to interpret the soil conditions of the rural areas from the productivity standpoint, so that a fair valuation for assessment purposes may be placed on farm lands. If this experiment is successful and beneficial in arriving at an equitable valuation of farm lands for assessment purposes, it is expected that the project will be extended to cover other counties that have enjoyed the benefits of soil surveys and that have appointed county assessors for equalization purposes.

Municipal Audit Branch—Standard Municipal Audit Reports—For the use of auditors making their reports covering municipal activities for the year ending December 31, 1947, the department prepared and printed standard audit report forms covering all phases of municipal finance, including all local boards and commissions. The audit reports prepared on these new forms give a much clearer picture of the financial position of the municipality, and make it possible to compare the operations of one municipality with other municipalities in the province. It is expected that in a few years Ontario municipalities will be able to compare their financial position with other municipalities all over the Dominion. The new reports will enable ratepayers to secure an accurate picture of the financial position of their municipality, and from now on to compare one year's activities with another year's activities,

as the audit reports will be prepared on the same basis, year after year.

Licensing of Municipal Auditors—In order to make certain that ratepayers of a municipality secure an accurate statement covering the financial activities of their municipality, the department requires that all persons auditing municipal accounts must have a licence from the department. During the year ending December 31, 1947, there were 304 municipal auditors licensed by the department.

Assistance Rendered Auditors—The officials of the department have in the past year, where necessary, assisted municipal auditors to enable them to prepare reports that present a correct financial picture to the ratepayers of the municipality, and this assistance is available to any municipal auditor desiring same. The officials of the department have attended meetings of auditors in order to assist them in preparing their auditor reports, and when requested, will continue to give this service.

Municipal Schools—The department has continued its policy of assisting and encouraging municipal officials in the efficient administration of the affairs of their respective municipalities. During the past year two municipal schools were held; one in the City of Port Arthur, the other in the Town of Fort Frances. These were held during the latter part of December, 1947.

Lectures were given by the officials of this department on assessment, general administration, accounting and auditing. Some 60 elected and appointed officials attended the school held at Port Arthur and some 40, the school at Fort Frances. These lectures were well received and the interest taken in them was amply demonstrated by the many questions put to the departmental officials during the course of the lectures.

Pensions—A standard pension plan for adoption by municipal councils and local boards to provide pensions for their employees has been made available for distribution to all municipalities.

36 municipalities have approved pension plans in effect, and 4 applications are pending.

10 municipalities are preparing plans and have written in for information and assistance in arranging plans.

An official of the department has visited a number of municipalities at their request, to discuss plans with the local council, boards and associations.

Municipal Directors—The Statistical Branch of the Department this year prepared and published a *Municipal Directory*.

The directory contains a list of all municipalities by counties. It lists the name and address of the county warden, the mayor or reeve, and the clerk of each municipality for 1948. It also sets out the assessed population, the assessed acreage and total acreage. It gives the preliminary assessment figures upon which taxes will be levied in 1948. It also gives the number of miles of streets and roads, and the mileage of sewers and watermains in each municipality. It sets out whether or not the municipal council is elected annually or bi-annually.

The favourable comments received in connection with this publication demonstrates clearly that it fills a long outstanding demand for information of this nature.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the clerks of the municipalities in Ontario who co-operated in furnishing the information that enabled the department to publish this directory by the end of February of this year.

Statistical Branch—Annual Report on Municipal Statistics—The Annual Report for the year 1946 was presented to the members on the opening of this Legislature, and copies were distributed throughout the province the following week. The form of the report is the same as that of preceding years.

Returns from Municipal Officials—The compilation of the Statistical Report will, commencing in 1948, be changed to conform with the new standard audit reports. The use of the standard audit report has relieved

municipal treasurers of the onerous duty of preparing a treasurer's return covering statistical information in reference to their municipality, from which the department in previous years compiled the Statistical Report.

Debenture Debt—The Statistical Report shows that the gross debenture debt of the Province of Ontario at the close of 1946 was \$214,648,074—\$58.12 per capita—or 6.8 per cent. of the assessment. This is a reduction in the gross debenture debt of \$16,236,338 over the preceding year. The gross debenture debt of the province at the end of 1946 is the lowest since 1919.

Tax Levies—The tax levies of all municipalities for 1946 amounted to \$117,629,000, an increase of \$9,466,000 over the previous year.

Tax Collections—The total taxes collected for 1946, current and arrears, amounted to \$117,925,000. This is an increase of \$7,922,000 over the previous year, with the result that all the uncollected taxes carried as an asset on the books of the municipalities have been reduced by \$607,000 to a total of \$11,115,000.

Assessed Values—The assessed values for 1946 of property in all municipalities in Ontario have increased by \$64,392,000, to \$3,173,454,000.

Improvement Districts—There are 14 Improvement Districts under supervision, as follows: Atikokan, Beardmore, Cameron, Gauthier, Kingham, Kingsford, Marathon—effective Jan. 1, 1947, Mountjoy, McGarry, Renabie—effective Sept. 1, 1947, Red Rock, Sioux Narrows, Terrace Bay—effective Sept. 1, 1947, Wasaga Beach.

The three new Improvement Districts above noted were erected in 1947, and as in those Improvement Districts erected in prior years, the department ensured that at the commencement of their municipal existence, correct procedure was installed in the holding of meetings of the Board of Trustees, in the passing of by-laws and resolutions and the preparation and adoption of minutes.

The department supervised the installation of proper budgeting and accounting systems and continues to give instruction on the methods of adherence to them. Considerable advice in reference to the manner of the making of an assessment and the levying and collection of taxes were afforded. A degree of guidance was given as to the type and cost of proper municipal services, the method of financing same, and the procedure to effect the regulating of the use of land and construction of buildings.

Supervision—The main and important functions of the department when it was created in 1935 was to supervise the affairs of 34 municipalities which had defaulted in their debenture and other obligations. The debt of such municipalities have been refunded with the exception of the Roman Catholic Separate School Boards of the Town of Blind River, Town of Haileybury, Town of Tecumseh, and the Town of Sturgeon Falls.

Refunding—During the past year the department assisted the following Roman Catholic Separate School Sections in refinancing their defaulted debenture debt. In most cases there had been no payment made in the debt since 1932. As the settlements effected were approved of by all the holders of the debentures in question, there was no need for a hearing before The Ontario Municipal Board.

1. Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 3 for the Township of Sandwich East.

2. Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 8 for the Township of Sandwich West.

3. Roman Catholic Separate School for the Town of La Salle.

Defaulting Municipalities Still Under Supervision—There are thirteen municipalities still under supervision, as follows: Blind River, Essex, Haileybury, Hawkesbury, LaSalle, Rainy River, Riverside, Rockland, Sandwich E. Twp., Sandwich W. Twp., Sturgeon Falls, Teck Township, Tecumseh.

General Assistance—In addition to the above activities a large portion of the time of departmental officials is devoted to answering all enquiries of municipal officials made by mail or by personal attendance at the office in reference to every and all kinds of municipal activities; assisting and advising municipal officials as to the proper method of preparing budgets, all kinds of by-laws, especially debenture by-laws, and advising the municipality as to the current rates of interest for municipal borrowings, and putting the municipalities in touch with various bond dealers so that they can secure competitive bids when disposing of their debentures.

Municipal Subsidy—A municipal subsidy equal to 1 mill on the local assessment on which the general tax rate is levied, was distributed in 1947 as follows:

	1947	1946
Cities.....	1,916,140.02	1,871,633.95
Separated Towns	25,328.52	24,648.90
Towns.....	297,774.53	274,102.98
Villages.....	98,902.81	93,702.68
Townships.....	934,893.12	901,210.86
Improvement Districts.....	9,117.09	4,167.08
Total.....	<u>\$3,282,156.09</u>	<u>\$3,169,466.45</u>

The above figures show that the subsidy paid in 1947 was a \$112,689.64 increase over that paid in 1946.

Below is a list of the municipalities who have not made application for payment of the municipal subsidy for 1947, notwithstanding repeated reminders from the department that they have not made application. Also shown below is the estimated amount of subsidy for each of the municipalities in question:

Town of Nesterville.....	\$33.88
Township of Eastnor.....	503.30
Township of Head, Clara and Maria	75.78
Township of Neelon and Garson....	534.00
Township of Rutherford.....	73.80
Township of St. Joseph.....	330.54
Improvement District of Sioux Narrows	119.32
	<u>\$1,670.62</u>

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Increased Membership—The personnel of The Ontario Municipal Board was increased from 3 to 5 members in May, 1947. This increase in personnel was necessitated by the increased activities of the board.

Increased Activities — There were 4,822 applications, including Public Vehicle and Public Commercial Vehicle applications, made to The Ontario Municipal Board during 1947. This is an increase of 735 over 1946. The board held 494 public hearings, other than 1,734 Public Vehicle and Public Commercial Vehicle License applications.

Revenue—The revenue of the board during 1947 amounted to \$103,798.38, an increase over the previous year of \$27,983.57.

General—For further particulars of the activities of the board may I refer you to the Annual Report of The Ontario Municipal Board covering year ending December 31, 1947, tabled with this Legislature.

Vital Statistics Branch—A new Vital Statistics Act has been passed at the present session of the Legislature, which gives Ontario one of the most up-to-date systems of registration to be found in any province in Canada, and a model for other provinces to follow.

Regulations in respect to The Vital Statistics Act, 1948, are being prepared, and it is hoped to have the new Act proclaimed by July 1, 1948.

Below is a Summary of Registrations received during the year 1947:

Births.....	105,916
Marriages.....	43,572
Deaths.....	41,558
Stillbirths.....	2,126
Total Registrations.....	<u>193,172</u>

Now, I would like to go over those figures again. The births in 1947 were 105,916, as against deaths of only 41,558.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant):
Are you taking credit for that?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That is not a bad immigration scheme in itself.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): I think it is good.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Marriages 43,572, so that you can see, no matter what we hear from our friend from Kitchener (Mr. Meinzinger) who arrived too late to hear the sermon we got this afternoon—

MR. MEINZINGER: There is no reason to vote against the present Government, and I have been here 15 years.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: There is not a man sitting here who would like to give up his privilege of living in this province.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): What privilege?

MR. MEINZINGER: Of being a Progressive Conservative. Go ahead, Mr. Minister.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): He is one of yours.

On Vote 121:

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, on Item 121, may I ask a very brief question of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar)? I know you want to finish before 6.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Go ahead, no hurry.

MR. MACLEOD: My question is on Item 2 on Vote 121. I see you have an estimate there of \$13,000 for travelling expenses.

MR. MEINZINGER: Why not?

MR. MACLEOD: Now, last year the appropriations for your department for travelling expenses was \$8,000, of which you only spent \$3,121. Now, just where are you planning to go this year that is going to cost you all that money?

AN HON. MEMBER: Saskatchewan.

MR. MACLEOD: Saskatchewan, or down to Termiti?

MR. MEINZINGER: May I answer that, Mr. Chairman?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I told you we were going to cover the province with municipal schools. If you look for the grant on municipal schools, you will see there is \$3,000 less. We placed that with more money for travelling expenses. I explained to you about the testing of the soil. We cannot ask these men to bring a sandwich in their pocket, at least we will have to buy them meals and pay for their transportation. If they are going to give their services free, that is the least we can do. Therefore, I think you will find that we will require this amount of money.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, on Vote 121, Item 10, reads as follows:

“To provide for payment of a subsidy to certain mining municipalities as may be directed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs.”
In 1947, this subsidy amounted to \$100,000.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: \$150,000.

MR. GRUMMETT: No, in 1947. I am talking about 1947.

MR. MEINZINGER: You said 1946.

MR. GRUMMETT: In 1947, the grant was \$100,000. In 1948, it was \$150,000. You have now increased it to \$180,000, Mr. Minister. Is that increase for the purpose of giving grants to other mines, or is it to increase the grants that were given to certain mines last year—when I say “mines” I am referring to mining municipalities.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I would say off hand that that is intended to give it to other municipalities. We found municipalities this year that had never received any grant before. It will go to a few. We guaranteed to these mining municipalities that there would be a floor that it would not go below, but if the

profits from the mines were to improve greatly, then they would receive that benefit. I might be asked by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) to take some out of this \$30,000, or something, to help some of these who have not received any, in order to raise theirs, but I do not believe that is the way it will be handled. But when you ask me that question, I understand that the \$30,000 is a separate offer to municipalities.

MR. GRUMMETT: New municipalities?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes.

MR. GRUMMETT: On that same point, Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) what is the basis on which he distributes this amount among the municipalities. Have you got a scale bearing on their assessment, or on what basis is it distributed?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Some of it was in case of need. Of course, in the case of the larger municipalities, it was on the basis of assessment, and the assessment on the mining profits. Take for instance, Kirkland Lake, they were entitled according to the Statutes Act to 15 mills, but we gave them another 15 mills, out of the \$150,000. In the case of Timmins we felt that Timmins was more deserving than Teck township, and we gave Timmins another 15 mills bringing them up to 30 mills.

It must be understood that when I am talking about 15 mills in this connection, I am talking about the profits tax on the mines. Thus, the 30 mills is equal to 10 mills on their assessment.

The 15 mills that we added to their other 15 mills which they had received from the Mines Branch was equal to 10 mills, therefore, the 10 mills that we gave them and the 10 they received from the hon. Provincial Treasury (Mr. Frost) made 20 mills, with the Township of Whitney 10 mills.

MR. MEINZINGER: The assessment was lowered, though, of course.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: In speaking of that 10 mills, I would like to give hon.

members exactly what it is in mill rate. For instance the town of Cobalt—the hon. member who comes from Cobalt (Mr. Taylor) seemed almost to have forgotten that I was ever there when he was thanking the ministers for going there. That is rather strange, when one comes to think of it, that he should have forgotten that I was there.

MR. TAYLOR: I did not forget you.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I went there in 1944, and what did I do? The town of Charlton, for the date I was using, showed a figure of \$1,135.19. The town of Haileybury, \$204,312.48; the township of Buck \$63,697.26, making a total of \$269,114.92. And still they say this Government is doing nothing for that constituency. What other constituency in the Province of Ontario was treated more liberally?

MR. MEINZINGER: No appreciation.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That was not all. Last year I was surprised when the hon. member was speaking on that subject as he did not thank me for sending \$5,000, because they were not entitled to any of it, but they had a fire, I believe they were wanting to buy fire equipment, so I had \$5,000 less to be given to municipalities in case of need, that is, mining municipalities. I talked the matter over with the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and we agreed on that. Of course, the people themselves were pleased, but the hon. member seems to have looked on it in a political way because he did not say anything about it when he was speaking of the tough times they were having up there.

MR. ROBINSON: Holding out on us too, Mr. Minister?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: He did not say anything in 1946 about \$29,548.40 being written for the high school there. I ask hon. members here, if you had \$29,000—some odd dollars written for your high school now—this is the part of the country that we are doing nothing for.

Here is \$269,000 in one place and then \$29,000 in another; why, I am surprised. I am never looking for Christmas boxes or anything like that, but instead of criticism, a man would expect a Christmas card anyway. They only cost a few cents.

MR. MEINZINGER: I thought the C.C.F. was—

THE CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. MEINZINGER: They are spellbound because the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) is telling the truth.

MR. TAYLOR: I will leave a piece of Christmas cake for the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) when he comes down the chimney next year.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): May I suggest, Mr. Minister, that the Chairman should notice that it is 6.00 o'clock.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Did you want me to finish that or not?

MR. MACLEOD: In deference to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), would it not be better to report progress on these estimates, and let Mr. Speaker return to the chair so that we can resume the debate on the budget at 8.00 o'clock?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I want to thank the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) for that, because there are a lot of things I will think of between now and 8.00 o'clock.

MR. MEINZINGER: Hear, hear.

It being 6.00 o'clock, the Committee recessed.

After recess.

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, I was speaking on Vote 121, Item 10, regarding payments made to municipalities during the fiscal year 1947-1948. That is, from the \$150,000 which was placed in the estimates of the Department of Municipal Affairs distri-

buted to certain mining municipalities. Here is how it is distributed; Cobalt, \$5,000, that is 10 mills, approximately the mill level of the realty assessment; the town of Geraldton \$10,000, that is 10 mills on the assessment; the town of Timmins 15 mills on the mines profit tax which is equal to two mills on the general assessment for the town of Timmins; the township of Larder Lake, \$6,000, that is equal to 6 mills on their assessment; and the township of Matachewan \$3,720, that is equal to 10 mills on their assessment; the township of Teck, they have 15 mills in mines profit tax, that is \$61,556.73, which is equal to 7½ mills on their regular assessment for the town of Teck; 5 mills to the township of Tisdale, \$29,508.58, equal to 4½ mills on their regular assessment; 10 mills for the township of Whitney, \$11,870, equal to 10 mills on their assessment. That totals \$149,816.97. You see I had a small balance \$100 some odd left over there, and the very gratifying part of the whole thing is there has never been one complaint from one municipality of how that \$150,000 was divided. They may have said to some people, "we expected more," but that was all that was placed on the estimates, \$150,000. Now, it is \$180,000. Some of those were municipalities in need, and I hope we will be as successful this year because it was very successfully handled, as far as we know. The mining municipalities came down and had a meeting with us and we had the leader of the C.C.F. group, the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett).

You remember we sent assessors up to these municipalities in order to get an idea whether it would be better for the municipalities whether they were paid the assessment of the mines on the mills. We talked it over and they decided they would accept for five years with a floor on what they received last year, but the mines profit tax was greater to get that amount, and we agreed with them we will go up with our assessor during the summer months

and go with their assessor and check over what we gave them to see if they agree with the manner in which our special assessors assessed the property. So, it was quite agreeable to the different municipalities to carry on in that way. That is all I can say to Item No. 10 on Vote 121.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I do not want the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) to take offence at this; I know he will not, but I have noticed on a number of occasions when these payments were being made to the municipalities, it has been the practice for the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), when visiting the municipality in question, to take the cheque along with him and the presentation of the cheque has taken on the character of a political demonstration. It is inevitable that a Minister of any Government going on a visit like that—the Liberals would do the same thing—undertakes to do a bit of political “fence repairing.” My feeling is that since this money is being paid out of revenues contributed by the taxpayers of Ontario and since the money itself is appropriated and authorized by the Legislature that no hon. Minister of the Government should make a partisan political demonstration out of turning over a sum of money to a municipality. Do not you agree it is bad practice, unethical and unprincipled?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I wish you would withdraw that last remark, I do not think you meant to say that—

MR. MacLEOD: I will withdraw that. Strike it from the record.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I was making a trip to a municipality which was not entitled to a grant, but we checked the budget and found they were doing a good job, a very difficult task they had to make ends meet, and there was about \$10,000 deficit for the year prior, and I was making a trip to all those municipalities, and I decided right there that I would take a \$10,000 cheque to Charlton, and I did. I came down Saturday afternoon, there was no great fanfare,

there was no banquet. I will admit they were glad to see me and I was glad to see them. I had been there before, and there was no person asked to vote for the Government.

MR. MacLEOD: Just the subtle suggestion.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: If that were so, what would you say of the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) when in his campaign the ex-Reeve made a statement at a political meeting about this \$40,000 I wrote off, that it was a promise of the Drew Government. If I have been a partisan politician as you say, that could have been cancelled right there by Mr. Fenton and he could have refused it. I often think if the ex-Premier, Mr. Mitchell Hepburn had been in our place he would have said, “It is cancelled if you think our word is not good.” And it would not have been said and he would have been justified, because I think that is cheap politics, when a Minister goes to municipalities and offers to write off \$46,000, and then the Reeve of that town—I do not know his politics, and I do not care whether he agrees with me or not; I prefer now he does not—but he made the statement and he has nothing to do with the municipality. That is all forgotten. I did not expect you were going to ask this question because the hon. member from North Cochrane (Mr. Habel) told me at the beginning of the session he was going to have some fun with me over a cheque I delivered.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): I want to tell you I was not going to worry about it.

MR. MacLEOD: I did not get my question from him.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That is that. It is all done. I had a very enjoyable afternoon. I enjoyed it very much, and I am going back, if I am living and well, to see the people and congratulate them on the way they have been carrying on because they have a tough job with all the mines around there and no real revenue in industry. There is nothing

coming in and they have a tough job, and we are going to try and help them out.

MR. MACLEOD: I do not want to pursue this, but I really think, just between you and I, the answer you gave gives additional point to my question because you chose to put on what I call a "political demonstration" in a municipality that had not been provided for in the money appropriated by this assembly and therefore your action in giving them money that had not been provided for them and which they did not expect, was bound to make them feel under obligation to the party you represent.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You do not need to forget when the \$150,000 was voted to the Department of Municipal Affairs, every man in this House voted for it because they had the confidence in the Minister.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews): Before we proceed, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) a couple of questions that concern the general policy of the Department and especially that of the hon. Minister himself. The city of Toronto asked the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) for an amendment to the Assessment Act that would enable them to properly assess and tax the Royal York Hotel and other properties which are not properly part of the railway but which are not now paying tax, that other comparable companies pay. It is most unusual for me to agree with the *Telegram*, but I am obliged on this occasion to read an extract of the *Toronto Evening Telegram* from an editorial in its issue of March 31, which places the question very simply and very correctly.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway and more particularly the Royal York Hotel, which it owns and operates, owe a debt of gratitude to the Private Bills Committee of the Ontario Legislature and more particularly to the Minister of Municipal Affairs, who opposed the city of Toronto's

application for legislation to amend sections of the Assessment Act pertaining to railways which has been shelved.

"This means that the Royal York Hotel will continue to enjoy exemption from business taxes which other hotels in the city are paying, and will continue to enjoy the advantages of being assessed for general taxes once every five years while other taxpayers are assessed annually."

This one item alone means a loss to the city of Toronto of about \$45,000 or \$46,000 a year on the basis of the present assessment, and it is not only a hotel which competes with other hotels and does not pay the tax which other hotels pay, but the C.P.R. is operating a heating plant that sells heat to the Post Office, and so on, and it does not pay the regular taxes because it is railway property.

Now, when the city of Toronto asks for such legislation, it certainly is a sign of a rather unhappy approach,—and I am very mild to the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar)—when the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) refuses to grant that modest and legitimate request and offers protection to the Royal York Hotel and not to the taxpayers of the city of Toronto.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, I ask the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to withdraw the statement that I am offering special protection to that hotel or any other hotel in this province.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not think I said you did.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That is exactly what you said, and there is no mistake about it.

MR. SALSBERG: What I meant to say was your refusal to grant the request of the municipality amounts to a refusal to give protection to the taxpayers, the property owners, who will have to pay the \$46,000 through their property tax, which otherwise, if you had granted the request, would have come from the Royal York Hotel and from some other

property that the railway owns and does not pay taxes on.

This is a matter of general policy, and I think it is time the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) gave a very detailed report of the operations of his department. I give the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) credit for knowing his department and municipal affairs and I am shocked and surprised to find he takes a stand such as this on the matter, so that even the *Telegram*, which is generally very favourable to this Government, finds it necessary to come out editorially against the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) and singles out the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), if you please because he is the one who asked no action be taken. That is question number one.

Question number two is another one which concerns the policy of the department, and particularly the Minister, and also the city of Toronto. Sometime back, the city of Toronto evidently wanted to secure the experience and advice of a member of the Municipal Affairs Department. That desire was not fulfilled; they could not get the person. What makes matters worse is, according to the statement of a controller of the city of Toronto, the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) refused to allow the Deputy-Minister of Municipal Affairs to serve the city because a member of this House, whom the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) does not like—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Now, just a minute.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have to stick to this Item 121.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Just a minute Mr. Chairman. What reason has the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) for suggesting I do not like any member of this House? Come clean on this. You are not talking to Communists here. Nothing but the dirt which was born in you is coming out now.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) when he gets hot and bitter—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I am not hot and bitter.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, please, we are not discussing these things. You stick to 121.

MR. SALSBERG: It is customary I think.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't care what you think, you discuss this item.

MR. SALSBERG: If the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) does not want me to read the statement of Controller Innes I will not read it.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) does not run this committee. That is my job.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, would you let him read that. It is right down my alley, and I want to reply.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, that is the last; read it.

MR. SALSBERG: I have not gone around seeking information on the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar).

I am quoting the *Toronto Daily Star*, the other evening paper, of February 28, 1948.

“Controller Innes said when Mr. Farley put in his resignation last June it was to take effect in three months. ‘It was then Bob Saunders, as mayor suggested a board of assessors,’ he continued. ‘He said he had W. J. Stewart in mind as Stewart had shortly before resigned in a huff as Speaker of the House. I objected even then to Mr. Stewart, but the mayor persisted. The mayor also wanted to borrow Mr. Gray, who was then Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, to act as the third member of the new board of assessors along with Mr. Stewart and Mr. Farley.

“‘He went up to Queen’s Park to ask permission from hon. George Dunbar, Minister of Municipal Affairs. He told him what he wanted, but when Mr. Dunbar heard Stewart was to

be on the board also, he refused to let Gray go,' the controller related. 'The mayor came back and told us he couldn't get Gray because Dunbar didn't like the fact Stewart was on the board.' Nothing was done for a while, and then Mr. Gray resigned as deputy minister."

That ends the quotation and I submit with all respect that I am in possession of unusual information; I have no ulterior motive.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, no, oh, no.

MR. SALSBERG: I am reading what was published in the largest daily newspaper of the city, and I think it is a matter of public interest and should be dealt with on this occasion.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: All right, question number one—that I favoured the Royal York Hotel. This assessment has just gone into effect this year. You admit the assessment was to be considered every five years. Have I been Minister of Municipal Affairs ever since the Royal York was built?

MR. SALSBERG: No.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You listen to me. On March 16 I received a letter from the solicitor or assistant solicitor, who stated that on March 23rd or 22nd—one of those dates—the council was going to meet and decide what action they would take regarding asking amendment to the assessment, but the date the city council was meeting to decide, was the one day our meeting was deciding on amendments to the Assessment Act.

The thing that you mentioned regarding coming to my office, I think is quite right. My advice was it would be impossible for us to get in touch with all of the municipalities now. This will not only affect the Royal York Hotel, but other hotels in the Province of Ontario. Do you think it would be fair for me to change an Act which had been in vogue for a number of years, just to suit the city of Toronto? Why did not

you place it in your private bills? You know they have a legislative committee which meets and decides what legislation they would ask for. Did they ask for that? No, not until the 22nd or 23rd of March—after our meeting. My advice to your friend the city solicitor was: "It is too late this session to get the municipalities together to find out how many hotels would be affected. Do you not think, when you have waited so long, you can wait until this summer when the province and municipalities are coming together and then decide what should be done, when all the municipalities will be represented at that meeting."

That was the advice I gave him, and I still say it is sound advice, instead of putting through amendments to the Assessment Act not knowing how many hotels were affected.

Now, I come to number 2. You read Controller Innes' statement. Mayor Saunders at that time came to my office and asked if Mr. Gray would be permitted to act on an assessment commission for the city of Toronto. You mentioned Mr. Stewart's name. His name was never mentioned. I did not know anything about it. I said that it would be impossible for the Deputy-Minister to act on a commission which would be making recommendations which would come before this House to receive their o.k. Is not that common sense? The Deputy-Minister would sit on committee and make recommendations, and we would have to say to the Deputy-Minister "No, you are wrong."

I am in charge of that department, I might tell you, and there is no Deputy-Minister of mine going to act on any commission which is going to make recommendations to the Government. I know that men who have had a lot more experience than I have had in this Government will agree I am right.

I read what Controller Innes said. He said the mayor was down in Ottawa and was told by some important individual connected with the Federal Government, that Mr. Gray had resigned and he immediately got on the long-distance

telephone and said to Mr. Gray, "Don't do anything. You want to . . ."

MR. SALSBERG: I accept your explanation.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I was the man who got Gray his job. The day of the ball game, I said to Mayor Saunders, "You remember you asked for Gray. Now he is yours for the asking." And he said, "Fine, I will get in touch with him." Mr. Gray came into my office and said, "Have you seen Mayor Saunders?" He says, "Salsberg is bothering me on the telephone wanting to know if I am quitting the Government." That is what Mr. Gray said, "Salsberg is telephoning me and is getting on my nerves." I lifted the telephone, and called "Bob" Saunders and told him he could have Gray. He said, "All right, send him down." Did he get his job the way Controller Innes said or did I get him the job? That should be satisfactory to you. Mr. Stewart's name was never mentioned.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I am speaking on 121, Item 10. Perhaps my hon. friend (Mr. Dunbar) would advise the House why Sudbury was excluded from this subsidy. I am certain he must feel that Sudbury is entitled to any financial assistance that this or any other government could give them, and may I assure you, if assistance is forthcoming we will see to it that you will get a banquet, if you did not get one in Geraldton.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I must say I am not settling the policy of the Government.

MR. NIXON (Brant): You said there was still \$100 there.

Vote 121 approved.

On Vote 122.

MR. NIXON: Who are the members of this Board now?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The Municipal Board?

MR. NIXON: Yes, on 122.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Coulter is the Chairman, Mr. Near is the Deputy-Chairman. Mr. Moore is on the Board. He is an engineer who came here from Pembroke, and had been County Engineer for a number of years. Mr. Yates, a lawyer from Hamilton, and Mr. Rowland, who was Deputy Reeve of Forest Hill Village. That is the personnel of the Board.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I am one who believes a word of appreciation should be given where it is due, and in this case I wish to express my appreciation of the work done by the Ontario Municipal Board. I have had occasion several times within the past two or three years to appear before this Board, and I can realize what they have before them and the amount of work they have carried on, and I wish to say that your expenditure here of \$67,010.00 is money well spent, and we owe a debt of gratitude to this branch of your department.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Before you pass on, I would like to concur in the words which have been expressed by our worthy leader (Mr. Grummett). During the past number of years I have had occasion to bring matters to the attention of the Ontario Municipal Board many times, and I have always received the greatest co-operation.

Mr. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister (hon. Mr. Dunbar) have any objection if we made it unanimous?

Votes 122 and 123 approved.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT: On Vote 123 there was one question I wished to ask, under item number 3 there is equipment rental \$11,000.00. I was just wondering what that covered.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Those are key-punching machines, and we are really being reimbursed by the Federal Government. We are making records of births and deaths and supplying the Federal Government with them, and if

there happened to be a fire in Ottawa there would be a record here, and if a fire here, there would be a record in Ottawa. We are reimbursed for that.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 53rd Order, page 44, Department of Health.

On Item 63.

HON. RUSSELL T. KELLEY (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, before asking the members to consider the items of the Department of Health, there are just a few things I would like to say. I will say them very briefly.

Our budget for last year as approved was \$18,500,000; our expenses were about \$1,700,000 more than that amount and was spent in this way: the representatives of the various sanatoria came down to see us and explained their financial position and having in mind there was no way in which they could get any private funds, the Government was the only place they could go. We gave them an extra \$1,050,000. In our budget we had \$400,000 for rent for hospitals and spent slightly in excess of \$1,000,000. So we had to have an overdraft there from extra spending of \$600,000.

The Government decided to be on the British Food Relief Commission, and I was asked to accept the Chairmanship, and the Government pays the entire cost of carrying on this Commission. We sent over to Great Britain 1,600,000 pounds of clothing, 550,000 pounds of canned goods, 247,000 pairs of shoes, \$160,000 worth of furs. We received in addition about \$100,000 in money, and this money was spent for canned meat, canned milk and other canned goods. We have a very small amount left and we have thousands of letters from Great Britain expressing the greatest appreciation for the Government in carrying on this work. The cost to us was approximately \$120,000.

Our budget statement for the coming year amounts to just slightly under \$22,000,000, about \$1,100,000 more than we spent last year. This is made up in this way. As the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) and the hon.

member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) know, these two gentlemen and a number of us went on Monday of this week and spent about three hours in one mental hospital. We found it generally in very good condition, but we were all impressed with the fact of the great shortage of staff. We have put additional money in our budget this year for extra staff and for extra pay and maintenance, hence the extra \$1,000,000. That will be spent in a way I think is very worthy indeed.

We have quite a number of other items in which we will have increases in our expenses, and as we go over these figures you will see what they cover.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention one or two things we have in view, which we would like to do. As the hon. members know, we have been considering for some time X-raying all the nurses who go into the various hospitals. For two reasons it was not possible to do that this past year. The first reason was that not many machines have been available, but they are coming into greater supply at the present time. The second reason is it has been most difficult to go to the hospital boards—and there are about 160 in the province, nearly all of which have overdrafts, one of them as high as \$300,000, and many of them \$10,000, \$20,000, \$30,000, and \$40,000—and ask them to go to the increased expense, and provide the increased staff for this work, when they have these deficits. With the new income which this department expects to have, we will be in a position to help those hospitals, as machines become available, and I am hoping this year something will be done along this line. At the present time, there are 8 hospitals which have the machines, or have them ordered, and we are getting under way.

On the order paper there was a question as to how many nurses have contracted tuberculosis since 1939. It is hard to say how many nurses received their R. N. in that time, but it would probably be in the neighbourhood of

9,000 or 10,000. The total number of nurses, registered and undergraduates, in all the hospitals in the province, including our Ontario hospitals, contracting tuberculosis, is 467 during that time. It does not seem perhaps a large number, but if one of them happened to be your daughter or your sister or one of your friends, it seems like the whole world, and we are definitely of the idea of establishing these units in the hospitals as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman, I would like also to say something about polio. Not many people realize the Government pays the entire cost of those who have contracted polio. There were not many deaths fortunately; last year, 17; the year before, 18; but again if it happened to be your boy or your girl, or one of your loved ones, it seems like the whole world is gone. So we have been trying to find out the cause. It is most difficult.

After the polio season was over last year I went to three homes where they had the disease, and there was not one idea I could gather as to why these children had this trouble. However, we believe with research work surely the medical men will find what causes polio.

I was going to say a word about the cancer foundation. You will be very happy to know the hospitals are becoming more interested in this. Our Polyclinic Hospital at Kingston is doing a good work, and the one established yesterday at the Women's College Hospital will be a great factor in assisting the number of people who are dying from this dreadful disease.

We are happy to report that the year 1947-1948 had the lowest record in the province in connection with venereal diseases. I would like to pay tribute tonight to those who have been interested in that work, especially the Junior Chambers of Commerce across the province, who from time to time have put on campaigns, and have done a great deal of work in connection with this subject.

With these explanations, Mr. Chairman, in closing I would like to pay my own personal thanks to the members

of our staff for the work they are doing, and also to the hon. members of this House. We are your servants. We want to help you in any possible way. If you went into a room tonight where a man who had \$1,000,000 was ill, he would give you most of that \$1,000,000 if you could make him well, so without health we are not very rich. I think today health is one of the greatest assets we have, and work in connection with health is one of the greatest works we can carry on, and I trust the estimates you will be shown here will meet with your approval.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I would like to have your instructions on this. I would like to make a few brief remarks on some of the things touched upon by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley). I can either make them now before we proceed dealing with the items, or wait until we reach a particular item.

HON. WILLIAM G. WEBSTER (Minister without Portfolio): Put it off as long as you can.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: I did not hear you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Go ahead.

HON. MR. WEBSTER: I said put it off as long as you can.

MR. MacLEOD: If it will relieve the hon. Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Webster) he is perfectly free to go out for a couple of minutes while I raise the question now. I do not think that sort of thing helps very much. The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) has just finished making a statement on his department, and I am sure, being the gentleman he is, he would welcome comment on what he has said from any hon. member of this House, without offering any gratuitous insults.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say at the outset I appreciate very much the hon. Minister's (Mr. Kelley) acceptance of

a suggestion I put forward last session, that he make it possible for a number of hon. members of the House to visit some of the mental hospitals in Toronto and the surrounding area, and the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) was good enough several days ago to take a group of half dozen hon. members out to 999 Queen St.

Personally I welcomed the opportunity, because, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) and the hon. members know, there have been some rather alarming statements made as to conditions in the mental hospitals in Ontario, not only in the daily press, but in a leading publication which until recently was published weekly, now a monthly publication, the *New Liberty* magazine. This magazine carried a series of articles which were bound to disturb the public in general, but particularly those people who may have members of their families confined to these hospitals.

May I refer to one news story which appeared in an evening paper, under the heading, "Charge Broken Jaws and Bruised Faces Seen in Mental Hospitals." Then, another headline in the *Globe and Mail* of March 1st, "Cruelty Said Common in Mental Hospitals."

Statements of that kind have a very disturbing effect on the public, and, as I said a moment ago, particularly on those people who have their relatives in these institutions.

For that reason, it was a relief to go into the hospital at 999 Queen Street, to meet the director, and to see the staff at work and the general conditions in the hospital, and I want to on this occasion pay the highest tribute to Dr. Montgomery, the superintendent at 999 Queen Street, and who is a man of outstanding ability, with great human sympathy, and who is making every effort, under rather difficult conditions, to treat the inmates of that hospital in a kindly and humane fashion.

We discovered, however, there is a great shortage of attendants there, a shortage of people to give the necessary services to the 1,100 or 1,200 inmates in the hospital. The hon. Minister (Mr.

Kelley) admits there is a shortage of help, and he says in his estimates special provision is being made to secure additional help, and to pay them better wages as an encouragement to take that kind of employment.

I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) and the Government are to be commended for doing that, because I am satisfied there is a very close relationship between the shortage of staff and the lowness of pay. I do not think you can expect people to work in an institution like that at the prevailing wage rates, and the only possible way you can get people to take that kind of employment is to offer them a wage commensurate with the difficult tasks they have to perform.

I want to add, in my judgment, the building at 999 Queen Street is not fit for a mental hospital. It is obsolete, miserable, a dingy building which ought not to be in use in this day and age, and while every effort is made to keep it clean and attractive—I was particularly impressed with the cleanliness of the place—there are physical conditions there which cannot be overcome by the superintendent and his staff. I think this Government should move as quickly as possible to find other accommodation for those people, especially the scores of aged people who are in there merely because they are too old, and because it is difficult for their families to take care of them. They go there, and remain there until they die. I say these aged people should be taken out of 999 Queen Street, and we should find homes for them in the country, and, if necessary, erect a number of inexpensive buildings in which these people could be placed, in charge of a sympathetic and understanding woman who knows how to handle elderly people, and to treat them sympathetically. You do not even need to have a doctor or a psychiatrist on the staff.

I think it would be true to say that one of the reasons why 999 Queen Street is crowded today with these old people is because of the housing shortage. There are a great many people today who would be perfectly willing

to take care of their grandmother, or their elderly aunt, or what have you, if they had homes of their own in which to take care of them.

I think the increase in the number of elderly people going to these institutions will continue until such time as the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) gets around to solving the housing problem.

May I say a word now on the compulsory X-raying of patients entering public hospitals. I think it is a year and a half ago since the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) gave an undertaking in a public address that legislation would be passed in this Legislature making it compulsory for all hospitals to take such X-rays of all patients entering those institutions. After a couple of months, he was quoted in the press as saying that public opinion did not seem to support his proposition, and the legislation would not be passed. In the month of February, the *Toronto Daily Star* carried a number of articles, in which it was pointed out that, on the basis of a statement made by people in the electrical business, within 15 months at a cost of \$1,000,000 every one of Ontario's 160 hospitals could be supplied by Ferranti Electric Company of Weston with machines for chest X-ray. What I just read from the *Star* is based upon a declaration by Mr. A. W. Anderson, manager of the X-ray department of the Ferranti Electric Company of Weston—

HON. MR. KELLEY: Mr. Chairman, I think I should really correct that statement. It is not correct. I had a telephone message, and also a visit from Mr. Anderson in which he stated it was not correct, and it would not be humanly possible for them to supply the machines in that time.

MR. MACLEOD: I do not question what the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) said. But I would think if Mr. Anderson, after having been quoted in a paper like the *Star*, would have made certain any remarks attributed to him which were erroneous would be corrected. I never saw any correction in the paper.

I say, Mr. Chairman, that even though the majority of the hospitals are not equipped with these X-ray machines now, we should have on the statute books of the Province of Ontario today legislation which would make it compulsory for every hospital so equipped to take fleuroscopes of all patients entering these hospitals.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) has said that over a period of years, 467 nurses contracted tuberculosis, but that does not tell the whole story, because the figures only cover nurses. I believe if the investigation were carried forward, probably we would find other classifications of hospital employees have also contracted tuberculosis. To my knowledge, tuberculosis is not a compensable disease. So we have permitted a state of affairs in the Province of Ontario where nurses and other hospital employees who are willing to devote their lives to the care of the sick are exposed to a disease which will undermine their health and usefulness for the rest of their lives. I cannot believe it has not been possible in the five years this Government has been in power to do something to remove conditions of that sort.

We have been told in the Legislature that every immigrant who has come here from England in the past year has been given an X-ray before being permitted to fly to Toronto. That is wonderful. That is splendid. But I say we should be prepared to give the same protection to our own nurses in the public hospitals as has been given to the immigrants.

MR. J. D. MCPHEE (Simcoe East): Mr. Chairman, may I add a comment here?

MR. MACLEOD: I am just about through. Will you wait a minute, and then you can say what is on your mind. I know, as physician, you are an expert.

I say, Mr. Chairman, if we take the precaution of making certain that immigrants who come to Canada are not tubercular, then we should certainly be consistent in that policy and make sure that anyone who is prepared to serve

as a nurse in a public hospital, or in any other capacity in a public hospital, is not exposed to this most deadly of all diseases.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) is not a doctor. You do not need to be a doctor to be a good Minister of Health—

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: The requirement for a minister of Health is to be a fighter for public health, and I think in a number of things the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) has done, he has proven himself to be a fighter for public health in the province. I hope he will keep on fighting until such time as he can persuade the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) to give him money to do the things that—

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Do you not think I have done pretty well with \$22,000,000?

MR. MACLEOD: It is not bad, but do a little better.

On Vote 53:

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): On Vote 53, Mr. Chairman, Item No. 10 referred to the "costs and expenses in training certified nursing assistants in conjunction with the Department of Education"; in 1948 that sum was \$32,500. Your estimates this year call for an expenditure of \$80,000. I was wondering if you have been able to increase the number of applicants for nursing assistants.

HON. MR. KELLEY: We have graduated, up to the present time, 170 and we have 174 in the classes now. We have been conducting 3 schools, 1 at Kingston, 1 at Toronto and 1 at Hamilton. We may possibly have to close the 1 at Hamilton as we are located there in part of the building that is owned by the Dominion Government and they may want to use it for some other purpose.

We have been somewhat disappointed in the number we have had as students, but I am happy to say that our classes look very well for next season, and I

am very glad to say that up to the present time we have never received a single complaint regarding any of the girls who have graduated as certified nursing assistants. We are hoping this work will continue, and the registered nurses, whom we had together this week, are most anxious we should enlarge this, if possible.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): In Item 26 of Vote 53, "Commissioners' Honoraria," is the cancer commission still functioning?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Yes, it is.

MR. NIXON: How many members constitute that commission?

HON. MR. KELLEY: 5, and they have just recently been investigating in connection with a proposed remedy for cancer. There are not many of these cures put forward, but there is the odd one, and they do the work and I think they do it very well.

MR. NIXON: How many members are there on the commission, may I ask?

HON. MR. KELLEY: 5.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, before you pass on to Vote 54, may I just refer back for a moment to Item 5 of Vote 53? I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) regarding this item, whether it does not seem a very small amount, \$10,000 for public health education. Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) like to make a comment on that?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Mr. Chairman, I agree with the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) in his comment that it seems a small amount, but we are getting a lot of publicity without having to spend a great deal of money. I have been in this work for 35 years and have some idea how we can get it without spending a great deal of money. We think we are getting people of this province much more conscious on the subject of health than they have ever been in the past. There is one thing;

you have public opinion behind you that health is a great thing, and we should all be interested in it.

Vote 53 approved.

On Vote 54:

MR. GRUMMETT: In 54, Item 4, there is an expenditure provided for in the sum of \$520,000. The information there is very indefinite. I was wondering if the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) would elaborate a little, and let us know just what this large expenditure covers.

HON. MR. KELLEY: Item No. 4 covers the health units?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, that \$520,000, "special health services."

HON. MR. KELLEY: That is really covering expenses of the health units. You see we have 20 of them now. The Government pays half of that now, and the county councils pay the other half. There are 3 more units which we hope to get established just as soon as the necessary doctors and nurses can be secured. Out of 38 counties in the province, we have 20 now and we will soon have 23. In fact, we cover more than 23, because you will notice in some cases there are two counties in one, and these nurses go into homes and schools.

I believe this also answers the question of the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) to some extent, because it brings right into the homes and schools the question of health.

Votes 54 and 55 approved.

On Vote 56:

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): In connection with Vote 56, Mr. Chairman, Item 4, I notice the estimates provide for the expenditure of \$250,000, whereas in 1948 the amount provided for was \$350,000. Did you find that the number of applications had decreased, or what is the reason for lowering your estimates?

HON. MR. KELLEY: We are lowering our estimates. We really spent last year only \$216,000. There are a number of other examples—\$42,000 last year, but for January, February and

March this year we have averaged about \$4,000 each month. That is the reason the amount is up a little bit for last year. We spent \$216,000 last year.

Vote 56 approved.

On Vote 57:

MR. V. MARTIN (Nipissing): On Vote 57, Item 3, "operation of traveling dental clinic," does this reduction mean they are going to curtail the traveling dental clinic? I believe it would be a great move if the Department of Health was to go to greater expense in dental clinics for rural people of the north, including my own riding of Nipissing, who are as far away from dentists as they are from doctors, some 30 to 35 miles away from dentists. We should realize the necessity of expanding these dental clinics in order to improve the health of our rural school children.

HON. MR. KELLEY: The Item is up slightly for last year, maybe not so much as we would like to have it. I agree with the hon. member's (Mr. Martin) idea and I think the care of teeth is one of the most important things we can undertake. I went down to the health unit at Welland the other day and attended one of the classes and saw the mouths of several children examined. These children were between the ages of 9 and 13, and every one of those children had from 3 to 5 of their second teeth out. Why? Simply because their parents had not realized the importance of following out the suggestion made at one time: "Clean your teeth twice a day; see your dentist twice a year." We are spending a little more.

MR. NIXON: I think it is a reduction.

HON. MR. KELLEY: In which item?

MR. T. H. LEWIS (Welland): I would like to say a word, Mr. Chairman, in connection with health. As mayor of the city of Welland for 6 years, I think probably if you go back to the records you will find I was one who more or less fostered and advocated

it and I can assure hon. members here tonight that it has done a grand job in our locality and in my riding, and, as far as I know, in all the districts there. I can assure hon. members that mothers and fathers there are very, very happy the health unit was established. I just wanted to inject that into the discussion at this time.

HON. MR. KELLEY: In answering the question about the reduction, we purchased a dental car last year and we do not have to purchase one this year.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington, North): Back in 1945 it was \$4,800; last year it was \$3,000; this year it is \$2,750.

HON. MR. KELLEY: Item No. 5?

MR. ANDERSON: Item 3 of Vote 57.

HON. MR. KELLEY: That is what I was just saying; last year it was \$3,000, and this year it is \$2,750, the reason being we purchased a car last year and we do not have to purchase one this year.

MR. McEWING: In 1945 you had \$4,800. That is a reduction since then.

HON. MR. KELLEY: We only spent \$3,000 on it last year.

MR. McEWING: That year?

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Chairman, might I again ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) a question?

I notice under Vote 57, Item 4, there is an amount of \$16,000 for "school dental services." Just to what extent are these services given in the schools?

HON. MR. KELLEY: That item refers only to the northern part of the province. That amount is spent entirely in the northern part of the province.

Votes 57 to 59 inclusive approved.

On Vote 60:

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, Vote 60, Item 3, I am not sure whether I heard the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) correctly, but I believe I understood

him to say the incidence of venereal disease is on the decrease in the province. This vote of \$148,300 is greater than the vote of last year, \$143,300. If the incidence of venereal disease is decreasing, why have you increased the vote?

HON. MR. KELLEY: We want to carry on all the present clinics we have and we want to establish one or two more.

MR. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, may I say in regard to that, this is a very serious situation as the people take and accept it. May I add this, that Dr. Colbeck, who was past president of the Medical Association, was a very good friend of mine and he informs me—and I can assure hon. members when I mention names this is very sincere and true—that most of our trouble today comes from people who are coming in from other provinces, and that is the reason I believe the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) has to increase his budget in regard to this situation.

Vote 60 approved.

On Vote 61:

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): On Vote 61, Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a point at this time.

I am not too sure if I am raising it at the proper place. I looked over the estimates of this department and I did not find a heading specifically designated which would convince me this was the place I should bring this matter up. May I present it this way: In the mining industries, particularly quartz mining, there are a lot of people affected with tuberculosis. I believe the tuberculosis rating is the highest in the Dominion of Canada. There are a lot of people suffering from lung trouble who eventually end up in sanatoria.

I know a great many cases, and I am wondering if any provisions are made for special attention to be given these people, since the tuberculosis rating is so high.

I have had a number of letters from people and even certain doctors,

and many verbal statements have been made to me by competent physicians in the north country, stating that in their opinion the patients had "dusted lungs," that is a mining term, but were at that moment suffering from tuberculosis.

I am wondering, apart from this aluminum spray treatment which they give the miners, and which is now being questioned by medical authorities I understand, as to whether it is a proper treatment to give or not, if any thought has been given to the possibility of reducing tuberculosis in the mining industry.

Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) tell us something about that?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Up to the present time there has not been, but I would be glad indeed to have a talk with the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) and discuss this with him. We are enlarging our X-ray work this year to quite an extent, and I would be very glad to have an opportunity to discuss that with him.

MR. CARLIN: Thank you.

MR. GRUMMETT: On Vote 61, Items 15 and 18, Mr. Minister, the North Bay clinic rent and fuel is given at \$250 in Item 15; I was wondering how you were able to get rent and fuel for the clinic at that rate.

Also in Item 18, rent and fuel for Timmins clinic is \$1,000 and I was wondering about the difference.

HON. MR. KELLEY: The one is a Government-owned building and the other one we have to rent.

Votes 61 to 74 inclusive approved.

On Vote 75:

MR. NIXON: May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) with respect to Langstaff; is it the policy to carry this institution as a health hospital indefinitely?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Answering that question; what we are doing at the present time is, our engineers are now making a survey of Langstaff. We have certain ideas. The hon. member for

Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) mentioned that 999 Queen Street West was not suitable for a mental hospital, and I think we would agree, as the building has been there I think for 102 years, and there should be changes made there.

We have not discussed any new set-up with the present mayor of Toronto, but we were in touch with ex-mayor Saunders on the subject, and it is quite possible something may be done whereby we will make a deal and we may have a very fine, up-to-date hospital at Langstaff. We are not certain about the water supply.

Votes 75 to 77 inclusive approved.

On Vote 78:

MR. GRUMMETT: On Vote 78, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) tell us the number of cases in New Toronto?

HON. MR. KELLEY: New Toronto? There are 1,177.

MR. GRUMMETT: No, I think that is 999 Queen Street West.

HON. MR. KELLEY: New Toronto? I am sorry; approximately 1,400 to 1,600.

MR. GRUMMETT: And Whitby?

HON. MR. KELLEY: Whitby, just a little more than that at Whitby.

Votes 78 to 80 inclusive approved.

On Vote 81:

MR. NIXON: How many does St. Thomas accommodate?

HON. MR. KELLEY: St. Thomas has about 1,200 at the present time. It is the only place where we have any room at all and we have been trying to get into St. Thomas the type of people who can get better. It is a very great source of satisfaction to know that mental illness is just another form of illness, and in at least 10 of our hospitals from 40 to 50 per cent. of the people get better each year. I think that all in this country who have friends in mental hospitals should realize it should not by any means be considered any disgrace to be in a

mental hospital. It is just another form of illness, and I am satisfied that with maybe one or two exceptions every one of our superintendents are just like Dr. Montgomery who was referred to in the House. They are trying everything they can to get these people better and back to their homes.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we might refer back to Vote 79, "Ontario hospital school, Orillia." Orillia is a little different type of hospital. Approximately how many patients are there there?

HON. MR. KELLY: There are approximately 2,100 there today. There is more than there should be. We are hoping that possibly by the end of this year we shall have our new hospital at Smith Falls completed, which will relieve the situation.

We are taking into Orillia every urgent case brought to our attention. Some of them of course you feel you would like to take, but you cannot do so, and many of them are being kept, of course, in private homes. As I say, as soon as Smith Falls is completed, the situation will be very much better, and I hope that will be some time during this present year.

Votes 81 to 85 inclusive approved.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker; congratulations to you, Sir, for the impartiality with which you are presiding over the deliberations of this Assembly.

It is always disarming for us when, with a broad smile on your face, you call an hon. member to order.

Of course, you no doubt understand and appreciate how hard it is for us in the Opposition, at times, to take scoldings from the Government side, without reacting to it.

We do appreciate your tolerance, and hope you will continue in your office as Speaker as long as the actual Government will be in power, this we hope not being too long.

Of course, I may add that of all hon. members sitting in the Opposition, in

a new Parliament, your presence would always be welcome, as we do know you, as a perfect gentleman, typical of a generation of a very high character and kindness.

Now, Mr. Speaker, through you may I also congratulate the hon. Provincial Treasurer for the good mood with which he delivered his budget address. He painted so beautiful a picture of the past year, and of the new financial term, that one wonders if the Government now in power in this province has not achieved complete perfection?

I may say they have succeeded in speaking of increases in expenditures but not so well of increases in services. Had the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) announced certain tax reductions, instead of telling us that there would be no new taxation, the picture would have been brighter for the people of this province. Had the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) candidly admitted that his Government had in two short years imposed two new taxes, namely; the Corporation tax and the Gasoline tax, and had he also said that just a few days ago they had made provision to take over the amusement tax, which as the 3c. a gallon on gasoline was a wartime tax, his \$25,000,000 sunshine surplus would have looked quite different.

But the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) once more managed to use enough bright colours to make a very attractive spot in the picture, overshadowing everything else in the picture which should not have been there and trying to overcome what should have been in which was missing.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will quote from the Prime Minister's most friendly newspaper the reaction to the Budget address, from an editorial of the *Toronto Star* of April 3rd:

"A Tremendous Surplus. Ontario in the fiscal year ended with March collected from the public more than \$25,000,000 more than it needed to collect in order to strike an even balance. It is announced that there will be no new taxes. One would

think not! It is also announced that Ontario is getting along splendidly without any Dominion - provincial agreement. On the other hand, Ontario lacks the social security benefits (state health insurance, etc.) which were at the very core of the original Dominion - provincial programme. Moreover, that programme was designed as an assistance by the "have" provinces to the "have not" provinces. And Ontario is essentially a "have" province.

"The increase of nearly \$32,500,000 in current receipts in the year just ended over the forecast made a year ago is largely attributable to five sources of revenue. These accounted in the fiscal year 1947-8 for \$161,300,000 out of total receipts of \$199,353,000. And the increase in receipts from these five sources over the estimate accounted for \$28,650,000 of the \$32,416,000 increase in total revenues over the estimates. The five sources are as follows:

	Revenue Received	Increase over Estimate
Gas Tax.....	\$46,800,000	\$ 2,800,000
Motor Vehicles..	13,000,000	1,000,000
Liquor.....	34,000,000	7,600,000
Death Duties...	17,500,000	5,750,000
Corporation Tax	50,000,000	11,500,000
	<u>\$161,300,000</u>	<u>\$28,650,000</u>

"With provincial revenues in this condition, and no very substantial tax reductions in sight, why should almost every municipality in the province be struggling with an increased tax rate? It is true that the Government is estimating once more for only a small surplus in the year to come, but that trick no longer deceives the public. The Government could well afford to give the municipalities a greater share of the gasoline tax."

Of course, the Prime Minister may not agree that this quotation is from one of a friendly newspaper. So to bring him to a better mood, I shall quote a few extracts from a newspaper which

does not always see eye to eye with the Premier. This is the *Globe and Mail* of April 3, 1948, an editorial entitled, "Not Without Blemish." I quote:

"As a fiscal document, the budget which Provincial Treasurer (Leslie Frost) presented to the Ontario Legislature yesterday fully warrants his elation with it. In many respects it is a most creditable document; in others almost astounding. In essence he reported:

"An actual surplus of \$25,039,000 for the financial year just ended as against an anticipated surplus of \$367,143—a questionable virtue; net ordinary revenues of \$190,850,000 compared with ordinary expenditures of \$165,811,000; a further increase in those expenditures for the current year of an estimated \$11,702,000 and an anticipated surplus of \$263,000 without any increase in taxation and only minor, if practical gestures, in the direction of reductions.

"It would be regarded as bad budgetting to have an unanticipated deficit of \$25,000,000. An unexpected surplus of similar proportions is no more praiseworthy. Budgets are supposed to be an estimation and allocation of taxation to meet the requirements of specified expenditures. While Mr. Frost stated 'we have striven to accumulate (the surplus) with increased revenues over estimates,' that surplus was undeclared, and, in fact, would have been larger, had last year's estimated expenditures of \$159,322,000 been adhered to."

We could very well say that this Government will be known as the auto-spending government of this province. The cost of administration is rising so fast that one is bewildered with increases in most of the departments.

Through you, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the patience of the House for few minutes, even if I have to bore the hon. members with a few figures. I have said that this government could be known as the auto-spending government and intend to prove it.

	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increases Justified</i>
Department of Agriculture—				
Total Votes.....	2,320,050	4,897,006	5,223,000	3,902,050
Northern Ontario Branch.....	.....	577,000	758,600	.....
	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increases</i>
Department of Attorney-General—				
Total Votes.....	3,093,995	5,211,000	6,006,165	2,912,170
	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increases over 1943</i>
Department of Education—				
Main Office.....	157,000	250,000	297,600	140,000
Departmental Examination Branch.....	230,100	340,000	355,400	125,300
Legislative Library.....	15,750	22,700	24,700	8,950
Royal Commission.....	.....	51,000	65,000	116,000
Salaries.....	60,000	130,000	152,000	92,000
	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increases over 1943</i>
Department of Health—				
Main Office.....	355,550	456,600	566,500	210,950
Salaries.....	94,000	161,000	170,000	76,000
	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increases over 1943</i>
Department of Highways—				
Main Office.....	508,800	715,300	910,300	401,500
Division Offices.....	432,000	710,000	1,065,000	633,000
Gasoline Tax Branch.....	72,000	82,000	102,000	30,000
Miscellaneous Permits Branch.....	21,000	32,000	35,500	4,500
Motor Vehicles Branch.....	170,000	200,000	420,000	250,000
	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increases over 1943</i>
Department of Labor—				
Main Office.....	103,940	137,721	142,207	38,267
Total Votes.....	760,850	734,593	860,992	100,142
	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increases over 1943</i>
Department of Municipal Affairs—				
Main Office.....	88,819	263,019	239,000	150,181
Salaries.....	59,319	74,219	124,600	65,281
	1943	1946-47	1948-49	<i>Increases over 1943</i>
Department of Planning and Development—	nil	328,000	598,845	270,845
	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Estimates over 1943</i>
Department of Provincial Secretary—				
Total Votes.....	149,432	1,169,390	1,517,700	1,368,268
Ontario House.....	.....	176,800	442,900	276,100
	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increases over 1943</i>
Department of Public Works—				
Total Vote.....	741,000	2,137,600	2,425,000	1,684,000
	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increases over 1943</i>
Department of Lands and Forests—				
Total Votes.....	2,644,935	7,192,000	8,192,000	5,547,065
(One may say that it now takes care of Game and Fisheries as well.)				
	1943			
Department of Game and Fisheries.....	634,600 (Provincial Secretary)			
	3,279,535			4,912,465

	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase over last year</i>
Department of Reform Institutions— 1943 taken care of by Department of Provincial Secretary				
Salaries, Main Office.....		77,000	120,000	43,000
Department of Travel and Publicity.....		327,000	467,950	140,950

	1943	1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase over 1943</i>
Department of Public Welfare—				
Salaries, Main Office.....	17,200	33,190	40,680	23,480
Mothers' Allowance Salaries.....	62,000	108,895	115,996	53,996
Old Age Pensions Salaries.....	113,500	261,837	332,081	218,581

Mr. Speaker, I want to remind the hon. members that in most cases these figures are for administrative purposes only. Now, I may very well end this part of my remarks, by quoting from a Conservative critic, made in the House seven years ago, in 1941 by the then member for South York—Mr. Macaulay—from the *Evening Telegram* of March 18, 1941, headed "Not Economies, but taxes achieved Budget Surplus Macaulay tells Legislature."

"Conservative Critics says Hepburn Did 'Corrigan' on Promises to Cut Costs. Instead of reducing taxes and cutting cost of Government, as he promised, Premier Hepburn has done a 'Corrigan' Leopold Macaulay, member for South York, charged in the Ontario Legislature today, opening the Opposition's criticism of the budget. Corrigan started from New York for California, ending up in Ireland, and Premier Hepburn's policies have also got turned around, Mr. Macaulay said."

"Mr. Hepburn's surplus came from tax receipts in excess of estimates and not from Governmental economies, Mr. Macaulay insisted. No evidence existed of reduced cost of operations or economies. Only limit to a surplus would be the capacity of the people to pay more taxes. People were already taxed to the limit of endurance and coupled with Dominion taxes, he said, the province was being taxed beyond proper provincial limits."

This, Mr. Speaker, applies more this year than ever before and could be construed as follows—

"Corrigan started from New York for California, ending up in Ireland, and Premier Drew's policies have also got turned around."

Now, Mr. Speaker, we hear from time to time the Prime Minister of this province suggesting that Ottawa should lower the income tax. You know, Mr. Speaker, some men in public life seem to have very short memories and the Hon. the Prime Minister is very likely suffering from that. He who was clamoring for 6 long years that the Government in Ottawa was not doing its full share to help win the war. Now, this country is faced with a national debt of over \$15,000,000,000, owing to the aid given in all forms to win the war and who will ever pay that back, if not by taxes.

Can you imagine a Conservative leader in the federal or provincial field, ever worrying about the low wage earner, paying a tax? This can only happen when it serves an immediate political purpose, and even at that they soon forget about it.

Why would the Prime Minister of this province not lower the gasoline tax? Why a 20 per cent. tax on amusement, if a \$25,000,000 surplus really exists?

Why not put a stop to extravagance of all kinds in the administration, and why not give more to needy people?

These are questions they will not answer.

They will, of course, repeat that we have voted for the amusements tax bill. Yes we have, Mr. Speaker because we understand the need of assistance to hospitals and also the need for additional ones to be built, but even the *Globe and Mail*, the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) pet feels the same way we did when an amendment was proposed by our leader on third reading:

"HOSPITAL TAX TOO HIGH

"The Ontario Government's bill to aid hospitals by allocating the proceeds of a 20 per cent. amusement tax was passed by the Legislature on Wednesday, with the support of both Liberals and C.C.F. The tax will not come into effect, however, until the Dominion Government vacates the field, which is expected to be in the near future. With the revenue from the tax, and an additional contribution from consolidated revenue, the Government proposes to establish a Hospital Aid Fund, from which will be drawn higher subsidies for public wards, and the capital grants for building hospitals.

"The measure of public support for the principle of larger public assistance to hospitals is revealed by the fact that though the Opposition failed in an effort to reduce the tax, it then voted with the Government on the third reading. We believe the Opposition's intent was well founded, if not wisely presented to the Government. Though it is essential that hospitals be given increased assistance, and that the load borne by municipalities be substantially lightened, the Government should also bear in mind the burdens of the taxpayer."

With this, the Government cannot blame us, for having for once at least met the *Globe and Mail's* viewpoint. Mr. Speaker, the House will notice that I am not criticizing the amounts in the estimates, for services; it is the ever-growing administrative costs that I have pointed to.

As I have stated last year, this administration is not only duplicating but triplicating offices and employees. It may very well be that friends of the Government want to find a haven in case of a defeat at the next election. But in the meantime, who is paying the bills, if not the taxpayers, and the day of reckoning will come.

I would now like to deal with another waste of money, which to my mind will have to be answered some time. This is the amount spent and to be spent on immigration or London House, for the 1948-49 fiscal year, over half a million dollars on that alone. This is from the *Globe and Mail* of April 3: "\$503,760 Set Aside For Government's Immigration Plan." Not that I would be opposed to immigration, for people who willingly want to immigrate here. But to spend that much money in luring people to come here, when we ourselves have unemployment in our country is not a sound policy, and especially from a country where the Government is in dire need of every labour hand to cope with recovery not only economically, but even as a nation.

The whole Drew immigration scheme is becoming more and more a grandiose farce, when one considers the shortage of housing accommodation and also the fact that it was intended to bring in farm hands, and now those coming are skilled labourers, and others of the white collar type.

Let alone criticizing the expenditure of money, I quote from the *Toronto Star* of February 4:

"WHY EVICT LOCAL FOLK TO HOUSE NEWCOMERS? BLACKWELL IS ASKED.

"Are Torontonians being turned out of their homes to make room for people who come here from England?" Attorney-General Leslie Blackwell was asked last night by Mrs. Ena McKeown at a meeting of the Eglington Riding Women's Progressive Conservative Association. 'Where does the Government get homes for these

people?' 'They find accommodation in the open market,' Mr. Blackwell replied.

"Practically all questions in the question and answer period of the attorney-general's address, as guest speaker for the women of his riding, concerned the Drew Government's air immigration scheme.

"Mrs. McKeown emphasized that there was no animus in her questions. She herself had come originally from the Old Country, she said, and liked Toronto, and she had been a Conservative all her life.

"When the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) explained that the air immigrants are told exactly about the housing shortage before they come, Mrs. McKeown still asked: 'But where are they getting houses. Where does the Government expect people to get houses, and yet they are bringing other people in.'

"She said some of these people are experiencing real hardships. 'I had one of the boys in my own home. He and three others came out in November and he told me that the four boys at Christmas time were having only one meal a day and one had to sell his coat for \$5 in order to get enough to live. But they did get work later on.'

"You cannot expect from now on that you will be able to get many people from Great Britain who will work on Ontario or western farms. What you can expect to get from Britain are skilled artisans whose qualifications will make an immediate contribution with their skills.

"The people who are brought over here by the air immigration scheme are highly selected people with certain skills which will make such a contribution. I know our own department of agriculture believes that the best type of immigrant for establishment on the land is the immigrant from Holland."

I have another quotation from a weekly bulletin:

"Welcome to Ontario. In a few hours you will be in your new home, Ontario. I want to say a sincere word of welcome, and then tell you briefly what you may expect when you land at Malton Airport, Ontario. First of all, your application forms have arrived ahead of you. The Immigration Branch knows all about you and is waiting to help you. The Ontario Government Air Plan is designed to give you every assistance. I do hope you have a really pleasant time on this journey which is $\frac{1}{8}$ around the world. Happy travelling! Evelyn Brownell. (Mrs. E. W. Brownell). Director."

"The relax. You will go into a waiting room where a representative of the Ontario Government will give you a few helpful hints on your establishment as a citizen of Ontario. He will listen to any inquiries, and guarantees to answer them all. You'll enjoy talking to him while you smoke one of his cigarettes and eat some of his fruit. Yes, it's true, he supplies you with both. So relax and enjoy yourself."

Here is another one, Mr. Speaker, which I was very much surprised to read. It is in relation to "customs" and it says:

"Luggage checked here. You will like our Canadian customs men. That ought to make everybody feel better."

I am surprised at that, because I would have thought the Provincial Government would have said the customs men are federal employees, and they should not trust them.

MR. MEINZINGER: They are accustomed to that.

MR. HABEL: There are a number of these, but I will not weary the House by reading any more. However, they are very interesting.

MR. MEINZINGER: Yes, it is.

MR. HABEL: Here is another one:

"Drew tells them to leave, Churchill tells them to stay—"

MR. MEINZINGER: Gesundheit.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. HABEL:

"How's a Briton to know
The true Tory way?"

Mr. Speaker, there are one or two departments I want to dwell on a bit. My riding being half urban and half rural, different problems present themselves. One in particular interests the whole of my riding, and that is highways.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) may say, "Hold on, we have spent a lot of money in your riding since two years." Yes, you have, Mr. Minister (Mr. Doucett) spent quite a bit on No. 11 King's Highway, but what a mess it was in. I did warn the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) about it last year, and I remember him saying, "We have saved a lot of money in doing that work in the winter."

I have here the Public Accounts ending March, 1947, and here is the amount paid to that date—\$554,131.82—and if the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) had even tried to come in the Kapuskasing and Hearst areas last year from April to August, he would have been mobbed; for the mess the road was in can only be best described by the following articles appearing in the *Northern Citizen* of July 18, 1947:

"TOURIST HITS ROCK NEAR KAP"

and a further article in the same paper:

"BREWERY TRUCK BURNS ON ROAD

"The Elliott Cartage truck which transports beer between Kapuskasing and Hearst turned on its side and was almost completely destroyed by fire Tuesday evening while returning loaded with empties from Hearst.

"Edward Anderson, driver, said that the vehicle overturned when he tried to pull out of loose sand at the

edge of the road. The driver's shoulder was wrenched as he leaped from the truck to safety."

The funniest spectacles could be seen on that road for many months.

First of all, the department had to hire bulldozers to clear the middle of the road of that 12-inch layer of sand put on during the winter. Most of that sand was thus banked along the highway and quite often one would have thought he was driving through a snow-plowed road. A great deal of that sand had been pushed to the ditch and water was running in the middle of the road instead of following the ditch.

Mr. Speaker, enough money was spent above and over what I have already mentioned, to build a paved highway. And yet, what condition will it be in, in a week or so, and maybe, by now? No one would dare say. That road from Cochrane to Hearst suffered lack of upkeep from 1943 to 1946, three long years. It was a good road, gravel road if you want. But until 1944 that stretch from Cochrane to Hearst was always considered as the best gravel road of all gravel roads up north. Now, the department is paying a dear price for its negligence from the fall of 1943 to the late date in December, 1946, and, of course, the travelling public is suffering more than the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) because of this situation. I may not be an engineer, but this is the first time I have ever heard of raising an existing road before ditching. The whole matter, in fact, is that this road needs ditching and needs it badly. Mr. hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett), this is what ought to be done first of all if you want the traffic to go over that road this summer.

There will be very dangerous bridges, also, which need repairs.

Another matter which pertains to the district I represent, is the settler's roads and secondary roads or development roads as they are now called.

I may say also that the statute labour does not work very advantageously in a district like North Cochrane, where

settlers are rather widely scattered. Ways and means should be found to help those located in areas that are thinly populated. After all, the settlers are the backbone of a country, and it was the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) who said in his address the other day, and I quote:

"The resounding blows of pioneer axes are not too far removed from any of us. We are still one with our pioneer forefathers. We are a very young country with a fine record of achievement, and with very brilliant prospects."

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) to hear, with larger generosity, the request for assistance for that district for development roads and settlers' roads.

There is also—I was informed just a few days ago—a bad situation developing east of Cochrane, on the Abitibi River, where, for two years already a gang has been working to build a scow to replace the old one. The old one, I understand, is not of use any more, and the new one is not ready, so all those living east of that river, settlers from Kennedy-Brower, Dunning and Norembega, cannot travel to Cochrane. It would be well for your department to see about it.

I might say, at this time, to my hon. friend, the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett), who was saying a few weeks ago that the Liberals had not done much in road work up north, that it was a Liberal government that improved the North Bay-Temagami road. It was the Liberal Government which paved the road from New Liskeard to Swastika. It was the same Government that built concrete bridges between Cochrane and Hearst and also one of the finest steel bridges of the whole province on the Ground Hog River at Fauquier on No. 11 highway. After all, I will admit they did not do everything but certainly my hon. friend for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) will admit that great progress had been

made, and it was only on account of the war that such progress slowed down.

I was forgetting about the Hearst-Long Lac link on No. 11 highway, the last stretch which opened a real Trans-Canada highway. That, too, was done by the Liberal administration.

Mr. Speaker, there was also the Department of Lands and Forests. I do not want to be harsh with the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott), but I do think that more consideration should be given to the enforcement of the Pulpwood Settlers' Act enacted in 1937 as to the price paid to settlers for pulpwood and scaling. I am telling this House that circumstances such as those prevailing in the Haggart, Alexandria, Shackleton and Machin Townships are detrimental to settlers and to the Crown. In 1942 I had succeeded in obtaining for the settlers in these townships certain rights for cutting on Crown lots. This has been taken away from them and those lots given back to the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company Limited. This was very unfair and detrimental to those settlers. The same thing prevailed in Williamson Township; there, the lots were licensed to political friends; this was in 1943 and 1944. I honestly believe that the department could very well be more lenient in regard to clearances. After all, when a farmer or settler is handicapped by sickness or other misfortune, the officers should use more discretion and the officials in the department here at Toronto should be more willing to accept recommendations put forth by lot inspectors or scalers.

As to welfare, may I once more ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) to see that proper fuel cheques or vouchers be issued on time for mother's allowance recipients. One must understand the hardship in certain cases when cold weather arrives. The fall and winter are long seasons up north and due consideration should be given for earlier issuances of cheques or vouchers for fuel needs.

I might also stress once more my viewpoint that local boards could well

be dispensed with. After all, you have inspectors and should rely on them. These local boards are just a very unnecessary delay for applicants. I hope that the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) will understand my feelings on that matter. Then, for anyone who knows the conditions under which recipients of mothers' allowances and old age pensions have to get along in a district like ours, I hope that the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) will see fit to give the full increase in most cases.

Now, before concluding, may I say, Mr. Speaker, as one who truly believes in democracy, I am often worried about the Communist ideology, and everyone in this House should know by now where I stand. I will continue as best I can to oppose their philosophy anywhere and everywhere. As to the C.C.F., at least a few of them know that I am not one who would lose faith in private initiative and private enterprise. I am for proper reforms at proper times, step by step, so as not to upset the economy of the country. I do not like the way these gentlemen would cure all ills by putting all citizens of this province in the straightjacket of Socialism; but one thing that does worry me Mr. Speaker, is the politicians who, for personal gain, are always ready to use anything and everything to keep public opinion away from passing judgment on their own acts and omissions.

I honestly believe, Mr. Speaker, that such politicians are doing more for the disappearance of true democracy than all the "isms" together. I want to illustrate a few things which will prove my submissions. Is there anything worse to undermine the people's confidence towards constitutional authorities than a suspicious mind which is always finding fault with others and never ready to compromise? This is exactly what is taking place in Ontario and Quebec today.

The hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Drew) has taken to task the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, and the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr.

Duplessis) has taken to task the Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent, two leading men in the public life of this country and I venture to say that they are doing it just for personal political gains. They themselves do not even believe all they are saying about these men.

MR. MACLEOD: You are not attacking the Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent?

MR. HABEL: No, I say Mr. Duplessis is. I will read that paragraph over again.

The hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Drew) has taken to task the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe, and the hon. Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) has taken to task the Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent, two leading men in the public life of this country and I venture to say that they are doing it just for personal political gains. They themselves do not even believe all they are saying about these men.

Just a few more words; we find in the Hansard of this House references in regard to men who do not share the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Drew) political views:

Classic utterances from the lips of Ontario's Premier during the past few weeks:

1. Referring to the publisher of Canada's most successful daily paper—"His dishonesty is only equalled by his hypocrisy; he is an evil old man."
2. Referring to Canada's Minister of Finance—"He talks utter tripe."
3. Referring to Canada's Prime Minister—"What he says is perfect nonsense."
4. Again referring to the Prime Minister—"Prime Minister King is simply piling falsehood on falsehood."
5. Referring to the Secretary of State for External Affairs—"We can't rely on any statement even in writing."
6. Referring to a statement by the Minister of Trade and Commerce—"Dishonest and hypocritical."

These are all words used by the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Drew). Does such an attitude inspire confidence in men in public life? I doubt it very much.

Then hon. Mr. Duplessis in Quebec is accusing the Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent of being a Communist. Both are using language far worse than that used by preachers of Communism or Socialism, and I will show how low such selfish politicians can stoop.

I hold in my hand ads published by hon. Mr. Duplessis' political organization. These clippings are published by the Union Nationale, which is the party of hon. Mr. Duplessis with whom our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is walking arm in arm.

MR. MEINZINGER: I would not say that. I object.

MR. HABEL: Here is the heading, and, Mr. Speaker, may I ask you to request the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger) to be quiet?

MR. MEINZINGER: You made a mis-statement. I object.

MR. HABEL: Mr. Speaker,—

MR. MEINZINGER: He said the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is walking arm in arm with hon. Mr. Duplessis. He is not. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is right here in the building. He is not arm in arm with hon. Mr. Duplessis. I know what I am talking about.

MR. SPEAKER: Might I say to the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel) that one of the rules of the House is that he should not read his speech. If he continues to read clippings we will be here a long time. However, go ahead.

MR. HABEL: Here is a heading, and this is an advertisement paid for by the Union Nationale of Quebec:

"The Liberals are giving to foreigners. Duplessis is giving to his

province. Duplessis has given to municipalities \$500,000 in three years."

It goes on as follows:

"While Duplessis is giving to his province, the Liberals are giving gifts by the billion to foreigners."

I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) liked that kind of statement?

AN HON. MEMBER: What has that to do with Ontario?

MR. MEINZINGER: That is right.

MR. HABEL: There is another one here, there are some 50 of them.

AN HON. MEMBER: Read all of them.

MR. HABEL: That is the way, Mr. Speaker, they are using their offices to undermine confidence in the Federal Government.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are talking about your friends. Why not talk about Ontario?

MR. HABEL: Now, both are playing on provincial autonomy, claiming that Ottawa wants to centralize. Is it not rather funny that only yesterday, this House accepted a labour code to be enacted by Ottawa? And what an about face the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has done since 1941. I remember when he used to get up here and say, "we are overgoverned" and "we should stop duplicating Ottawa" and what not. Let us see what he thought of centralization in 1941.

I will read now from a clipping from the *Halifax Herald*, dated April 25, 1941. Here are Mr. Drew's own words:

"Remedying Canada's system of 'overgovernment' by more centralization of authority and attention to post-war employment problems were urged by Lieut. Col. George A. Drew, K.C., soldier, writer and Leader of

the Ontario Opposition, in an address to the Commercial Club at Halifax yesterday.

"Describing Canada's 'overgovernment' as the 'most colossal and incompetent system in the world,' Colonel Drew said: 'I defy anyone that has any personal contact with our system of government in Canada to say that it is not impeding us from doing many things that should be done to increase Canada's strength in her war effort.'"

"He declared his consciousness of local rights of provinces, but held that preservation of such traditions did not justify the maintenance of 10 separate governments in the nation.

"Colonel Drew related what he termed some of the disadvantages of the present system, recounting duplication of services and other features he said were detrimental to efficient national administration.

"What we need greatly is to look at government from a business viewpoint,' he said, paralleling methods that a private business with a head office and 9 branch plants would employ to promote more efficiency.

"He said, rights and privileges of provinces must be preserved by 'some measure of local autonomy' but sound business principles could be applied to solve the question of 'overgovernment.'

"Nations could become economically and spiritually bankrupt unless a solution could be found to essentially national problems, the speaker went on. Preservation of a nation's integrity must come from a strong centralization feeling, Colonel Drew continued.

"Canada's main problem was its decentralized governmental system, and the speaker declared, solution to that problem would insure continuance of the national structure."

MR. MEINZINGER: Did you ever read history?

MR. HABEL: I would say, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member for Water-

loo North (Mr. Meinzinger) would read history a little more he would have sounder judgment than he has now.

MR. MEINZINGER: Don't bring me into this.

MR. HABEL: If more powers are good to win a war, surely it should be as good as to give that new order the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was so often talking about, and greater co-operation instead of personal bickering should prevail. That would help the fight against ideologies such as Socialism and Communism—

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): And rheumatism.

MR. HABEL: Yes, rheumatism as well. Let us be honest. Repeating my belief, I say if we want democracy and Christianity to survive, let us act as Christians and democrats.

Now, Mr. Speaker, whoever dares warn the Government about such growing expenditures is rebuked by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew): "He who has faith in this great province need not be afraid of the future."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to end my speech by quoting the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett). I am quoting from the *Financial Post*.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): What is the name of the paper?

MR. HABEL:

"Road Subsidies at Peak: Road subsidies had practically reached saturation point, Highways Minister George Doucett warned municipalities, counselling a programme of 'economy and belt-tightening'. The 1947 subsidy figure of \$15.7 millions was almost double that of the year before; more than four times the 1942 total: 'that is about as far as we are prepared to go. Manufacturing activities, commercial transactions, agricultural prosperity, full employment and ample governmental revenue attain their peaks, but ex-

perience shows there are always valleys intervening. We should be giving serious thought to ensure that these valleys do not become too deep. I am not a pessimist. But until the international skies brighten, until the post-war problems of the world have come much closer to solution, the watchword should be caution.’”

And I would tell hon. members their watchword should be “caution.”

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. F. EDWARDS (Perth): Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege on this 8th day of April to rise and deliver what will be designated my maiden speech in this Chamber. I would first like to extend my best wishes to you in your honoured position as Speaker of this House. As you have been told before, your cheery countenance and fairness have more than once quieted frayed tempers and restored dignity to the Legislature.

I would further like to extend my best wishes to all hon. members of this House, elected representatives of their respective ridings. Association with each and every hon. member has been a great experience and pleasure.

Being my initial speech in the House, Mr. Speaker, I trust I may have the indulgence of the House while I speak for a short time about the grand old county I represent; Perth County of Western Ontario. I deem it a duty thus to do.

Perth County has both rural and urban population, its county city being Stratford—approximately one-third of the county electorate. Its citizens—good people—are from pioneer families and settlers under the old Canada Company, originating from England, Ireland, Scotland, supplemented by good German and Dutch stock—hardy people—thrifty, industrious, honest and a will to work. Many of its farm homes have been in the family for over a century.

Those in Stratford and the towns play their part in many and varied industries—own their own homes in the majority of cases. Factories manufacture furniture, textiles, cement, flour, and numerous other items.

Railways play an important place in the county. Large repair shops of the Canadian National Railways are situated in Stratford as well as it being a divisional point. Palmerston, my home town, is another railway terminal.

In World Wars I and II the Perth Regiment, headquarters at Stratford, left its mark honourably on the pages of history in the service of the King and Country as well as many serving with distinction in the air and on the seas.

The county consists of 10 townships; three towns, Mitchell, Milverton, Listowel; one separated town, St. Marys; and the City of Stratford, and for provincial electoral purposes, the Town of Palmerston.

In 1941 the urban population was 27,114 and the rural population was 22,580, of which the farm population was 19,013, a total county population of 49,694.

A few facts regarding agriculture in Perth County would be very enlightening to this House.

According to the Decennial Census of 1941, Perth County had 4,900 farms, being exceeded in this respect by 10 other counties out of a total of 54 counties and districts.

The area in farms is 515,465 acres, of which 450,540 acres are improved land. Prospect Hill to Teviotdale is approximately 70 miles.

The total value of farm lands, buildings, livestock, implements and machinery in Perth County in 1941 was \$38,856,600. Our county ranked seventh in this respect. I would and could name them but will refrain and go on with some figures to demonstrate where the county stands in agricultural production. In 1947 the county produced 5,319,012 pounds of creamery butter and was only exceeded by the county

represented by the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Johnstone) who only recently in this House in his own interesting manner gave the story of their accomplishments.

The same year 3,198,900 pounds of cheese were produced, the county being the third largest producing in South Western Ontario. In 1946 the championship for the world in quality was taken by a cheesemaker from the county.

In 1947 Perth had 321,200 acres of field crops and was exceeded by only 4 other counties; Grey, Kent, Huron and Bruce. The value of the field crop production in this same year was \$9,510,000, and again was only exceeded by 4 other counties, viz., Kent, Simcoe, Grey and Bruce.

At June 1, 1947, Perth County had 41,674 milk cows on farms and was exceeded by only 6 counties, namely, Oxford, Middlesex, Grey, Hastings, Simcoe and Carleton, in the order named.

At the same date Perth had 16,000 horses ranking seventh among the counties and districts of the province. Each year a horse show—one of the best—is held in Stratford in June, and a similar event in Listowel in the fall. Entries from all over the province compete at both these centres.

At this same date, June 1, 1947, Perth had 126,873 swine on land, ranking first in the province.

Perth County ranked first in the number of hog carcasses graded in the year 1946 with a total of 134,907, of which 58,309 graded A and 65,000 graded B. In 1947 Perth had 136,330 hog carcasses graded B—the percentage grading both A and B was 90 per cent.

Perth County farmers had 1,070,100 hens and chickens on hand at June 1, 1947 and was exceeded only by Lambton, Huron, Kent, Lincoln, Wellington and Essex, as named.

We have in the Township of Elma in the Village of Atwood the Roe Poultry Farms and Mill which has practically made the poultry business

what it is today through the resourcefulness and scientific approach to the whole industry by Dr. Elwood Roe who rates as a leading authority in all America.

Eggs from this farm and poultry from Perth County supply the largest hotels and restaurants in this province.

The county placed eighth in marketings in 1946, the total being 21,174 in number.

I would also like to mention that agriculture in the County of Perth has been recognized years ago in the fact that the first Minister of Agriculture in this province was a former member of the county, in the person of Hon. Nelson Monteith who assumed that office in 1905. Reforestation started then as his promotion and possibly had it been proceeded with sooner and at an increased pace since, some of the disastrous flood damage incurred this year in the County of Perth would have been lessened, if not prevented entirely.

Also, it is interesting and pleasing to note that the present Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Clifford D. Graham, while he may at one time have served in the County of Peel in the representative office, was the efficient agricultural representative in Perth County from 1929 to 1936. When his ability and qualifications were recognized by the hon. Minister of Agriculture of the government of the day, Hon. Duncan Marshall, he was transferred to the department here, at that time.

Prior to 1936 Junior Clubs were successfully formed and have been in operation in our county ever since; being not only the most concentrated but completely organized county in the province.

The County of Perth is now served by Mr. R. E. White most effectively. Up till last year he was ably assisted by Mr. George McLaughlin of Oshawa, who, unfortunately, had to resign owing to the sudden death of his father and return home to manage the McLaughlin farms.

I expect the estimates presented by the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) will

allow the appointment of an assistant in Perth County to carry on and keep up the good work.

Calf clubs, potato and grain clubs also play an educational part in the life of the agriculturist of our county.

A leadership training school for Juniors was held last year in Palmerston under the leadership of Mr. Hilliard of the Junior Extension Branch and Miss Eadie of the Women's Institute Branch.

It is pleasing to note that a baby beef raised by a Junior Farmer from Hibbert Township in Perth County was the first winner at the Royal Winter Fair of the King's Guinea Prize in 1946.

The Champion Holstein Cow for production in pounds of milk for 1947 came to Perth County and is owned by Mr. Dave Stevens of St. Marys.

No doubt surprising to many, within fifteen miles of Stratford one can see over 40 mink farms—some pelting as many as 1,500 in a year—just imagine the value of this branch of farming alone.

The people and the farmers of Ontario have real confidence in the Min-

ister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) and those in charge of the various departments.

Before I go any longer, I submit not only is it pleasing in view of past performance of the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) to speak on this budget, but most acceptable to the electors of this province. I would like to deal with some other departments and possibly follow through in order.

Department of the Attorney-General; we applaud the high standard and increased efficiency of the law enforcement branch—the Provincial Police and their new two-way radio communication hook-up. Perth County centre will be set up in Stratford, assuring the county and the district of adequate police protection.

Department of Education; the estimates of this department under the responsible Minister (Mr. Drew) surely demonstrate the sincerity and honest endeavour of the Government to relieve the taxpayer of the increasing cost of an improved educational system.

I would like to put on the records the following to demonstrate more clearly the assistance given as promised. Grants were as follows:

<i>Public</i>	<i>1944</i>	<i>1947</i>
Stratford.....	\$7,716.58	\$48,319.55
Listowel.....	1,314.19	10,242.36
Mitchell.....	1,074.81	6,888.90
Palmerston.....	1,170.94	6,845.18
St. Marys	1,603.72	13,337.57
Milverton.....	548.20	5,751.90
<i>Separate</i>	<i>1944</i>	<i>1947</i>
Stratford.....	\$661.43	\$5,543.79
St. Marys	382.68	1,086.09
<i>Secondary</i>		
Stratford.....	11,160.01	56,378.14
Dublin.....	394.23	4,203.29
Listowel.....	2,032.85	36,528.11
Milverton.....	1,043.88	15,004.28
Mitchell.....	3,063.68	34,759.79
Palmerston.....	2,071.72	20,957.04
St. Marys	3,023.57	48,838.19
Totals, including Townships.....	<u>\$68,112.25</u>	<u>\$427,786.16</u>

The services extended by the department in all its branches, including musical festivals under the leadership of Mr. Roy Fenwick, are most valuable to those availing themselves of the services.

There is also situated in Stratford, so as to serve the western peninsula, the Stratford Normal School, under the principalship of Dr. H. Bowers, which has made a great contribution to the development of education in this province.

Department of Health; the hon. Minister (Mr. Kelley) is to be congratulated on the policy and plans for assistance and erection of more hospitals in the province. It is my humble opinion that not only should each county have its medical centre and large unit as planned for the city of Stratford, but each urban municipality should have at least a 30-bed hospital to serve itself and neighbouring vicinity. Necessity and modern treatment demand it and, sooner or later, the various health plans—Blue Cross, Mutual Health, etc., require the same. In fact, every hospital in the county right now is overcrowded, even to using the halls in some instances.

I would also urge the department to ever promote the cancer research and follow through with full support of the endeavour to relieve sufferers from arthritis and rheumatism.

Regarding polio; there are 3 or 4 polio treatment centres which operate in association with the Provincial Department of Health. It has been suggested before today by many that centres should be added and staffs improved by addition of full-time doctors, physiotherapists and nurses specially trained. I would like to read into the minutes the following which appeared in the *Globe and Mail* and was reprinted in the Stratford Beacon Herald, February 16, 1948:

“At the time of year when polio is most prevalent and particularly the years when polio patients reach epidemic numbers, the general public becomes acutely conscious of this disease.

“Patients are rushed to general hospitals, where emergency wards are set up. Nurses are called in to “pack,” and harried doctors and physiotherapists give the treatments which endeavour to restore normal function to these patients. The treatments are long and require expensive equipment and patience, and in most hospitals the personnel do this work in addition to their regular duties.

“We have sanitariums where tuberculosis, mental cases, nervous disorders are treated. Cancer clinics are set up throughout Canada, but as yet no centre has been established where poliomyelitis is treated, although each year it takes its toll of our young people.

“The late President Roosevelt made the United States polio-conscious. The Warm Springs Foundation was erected at his instigation, and polio research is aided by the ‘March of Dimes.’ The Kenny Institute has also played its part in the betterment of treatments used.

“If we of Ontario would realize that we need a polio centre and the Government, service clubs and individuals unite in the effort to obtain one, an institution could be founded where patients could be treated in the initial stages with facilities also to aid the long period of recuperation. Each case is different, individual groups of muscles are affected and the treatment is difficult and complicated.

“In an institution where doctors, nurses and physiotherapists specialized only in polio, all that is best of the known treatments could be assimilated and used, whereas at the present, patients in the majority of cases are treated in overcrowded institutions by overworked people who give treatments, not as a specialized vocation, but in addition to the work which already makes a full day.”

Any relief to those who have to be hospitalized for any reason at any place must be assured and with the best treatment. The Government are to be

definitely praised for their announcement of increased aid for hospitals.

Department of highways and Public Works; Perth county is served by provincial highways Nos. 7, 19, 23, and 86. Much resurfacing, which we trust will be taken care of in due time, is required to put parts of each in condition for travel. The department as well as the county officials deserve great credit for the splendid conditions of the roads during the snow period. The value of improved equipment purchased by the department definitely demonstrates the foresight and businesslike management of the department under the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett).

However, if I may, I would like to plead for more assistance to be made available for separated towns and cities in respect to the cost of upkeep and repairs of highways in their limits.

St. Marys is one of the separated towns, and I believe there is one in your riding, Smiths Falls. Others are Brockville, Gananoque, Ingersoll, Prescott and Trenton.

In the case of St. Marys, they have built during the past 70 and plus years, three miles of highway on No. 7, right through the town. They have paid and maintained it themselves. I am sure they would gladly donate it to this or any other government if they would accept and, on the other hand, I do not feel they are expecting too much when they ask for more assistance than would be forthcoming under the 1947 Highway Improvement Act.

The city of Stratford has over five miles of main highway within its limits. Particularly the approaches any way you want to drive into the city of Stratford, are in need of widening, and many parts complete renewal. Last year the 50 per cent. subsidy to the city of Stratford amounted to \$14,008.97. Ten times this amount would even be peanuts to the sum essential to bring these main arteries to reasonable condition.

I submit, Mr. Minister, the appeal to your associates in the Cabinet to further consider a different break in sharing

costs in view of sums paid in these points and the vicinity they serve in the form of licences and gasoline tax.

In your capacity as Minister of Public Works, I would submit the advisability in the not too distant future of securing or building provincial building in the city of Stratford to house the various branches of Government serving the county. It would facilitate greater convenience to all concerned, and as to the cost, would eventually prove its merit as a saving.

Department of Lands and Forests: Perth County is ably served by two game overseers who are doing a particularly good job. I believe they are getting exceptionally satisfactory results through their publicity efforts in connection with schools and clubs interested in hunting and fishing as well as service clubs.

Department of Labour: While our county holds high place in the agriculture field, I would like to say on behalf of those belonging to organized labour in our midst, for the past 15 years both on the part of employee and employer there has been very little trouble. In other words, labour and employers in the city of Stratford and our towns of the county have the common sense and ability to go along doing a job and securing reasonable reward for their services.

The province should be grateful to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) for his able administration and application of the labour laws with the conciliation services available to be used for and in the interest of the workers of this province.

Other items in the budget I would like to touch on include the Welfare Department—who, I am sure, are endeavouring to do a real service to those who require assistance in their later years (capable inspectors, etc.). We would hope that the time might soon be at hand to increase the amount due, forget the means test and, if necessary, take the lead of the provinces in setting up a contributory pension plan for each and

every person from 16 up or when they become self-supporting. Thus take any sting out of the pension and assurance they should get a full pension.

Reform Institutions: The genial Minister, hon. Mr. Dunbar, is striving to make for the reclamation of numbers of the younger, might I say, victims, who, during the busy years of war and post-war, were denied an opportunity and training to fit themselves to respectively take their place in society.

In closing, and I trust I haven't bored the House to date in my contributions to the budget remarks, I would like to congratulate this Government and its responsible Ministers on their universally approved hydro conversion and expansion programme. I do hope the farmers of Perth County—some of them having filed applications over two years ago, will soon be able to be supplied and equipped to maintain and increase their production so as to enable this democratic province to play her full part in helping to feed and reclaim so many disillusioned in other lands beyond the seas.

The Government's announcement of its programme of assisting expansion in the line of crippled children's camps such as was opened my Premier Drew at Woodeden some time ago is very commendable as well as the efforts of those fine citizens throughout the province who back and support the Crippled Children's Society, not only directly but through service clubs to which they are affiliated.

My final remarks have to do with housing and cost of living which apparently are a problem wherever you go. The legislation on the Municipal Department enabling utilities to provide increased services is commendable, and the Act, No. 125, assisting the financing of new projects through corporations introduced by the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) should be conducive to increased housing being made available. Only Tuesday of this week the council of the city of Stratford approved passage of a

by-law enabling the construction of 100 houses through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporations. Other houses are in varying degrees of completion under Wartime Housing in Palmerston and Listowel.

As to prices, I submit there would be less cause for kicks if each and every one of us were in full agreement with the old-time fair trade practices. There must still be such a thing as a fair profit and a reasonable return for services. They are essential.

I wish Government policy, federally and provincially, would, as a safeguard, set a floor price for primary and agriculture products as, regardless of where we, the people, live, or how, our future is contingent on the success of each other.

Our firm resolve should be to protect against any recurrence of the days of the thirties.

Our province in this fair Dominion is the best spot in the world. Let us work in harmony to build it up—by our policies and our living conditions prove to the world that our system—the Democratic system—can best serve the needs of all mankind.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): I presume, Mr. Speaker, it is the intention to go on, although it is 11 o'clock?

MR. SPEAKER: As far as I know.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, Mr. Speaker, as it is well known to all the hon. members of the House, the rules under which we operate designate the budget as one of the subjects on which we are afforded very wide latitude. If I were a clergyman I would probably choose as a title of what I am about to say "The world the flesh, and the desert." But since the hour is so late I think I had probably better eliminate the world and confine myself to the latter two.

First of all, I want to compliment the chief financial critic of the Opposition, my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) on the very able criticism put forward by him a few days ago. I have known my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon)

only since 1944. I have heard him on many occasions during that period, and I must say that I felt it was the ablest effort he has made during the period that I have been in the House. I thought that he had his finger on most of the main weaknesses in the budget, and I noted that, on several occasions, his chief adversary squirmed a bit as he unfolded his case.

I should like to, even in his absence, compliment the chief financial critic of the C.C.F., the hon. member from Temiskaming (Mr. C. H. Taylor) and to include also the hon. member from Kingston (Mr. Stewart), who is not in the House tonight, who has made very few speeches in the House. I believe he has the record of having made the shortest speech that was made in the House up until the time he spoke a few days ago, and all of us who heard him then were glad that we had an opportunity to hear him make more extended remarks. Now, my Highland friend from Glengarry (Mr. MacGillivray), is unfortunately absent from the House. I had some things to say to him in reply to what he had to say in his speech the other night. Since he is not in his seat, I will refer to only one thing. He confessed in the middle of his speech that the speech was rather badly typed and that he had to stay pretty close to his manuscript in order to follow it. Then when he got just about towards the end, he referred to myself as an example of what he called "satanic suavity." Well, I am quite sure having regard to the difficulty that he had in following the manuscript, that the line must have been somehow transposed and that the term "satanic suavity" was really intended for the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. Frost) and not for me, because I do not think it could have been in my direction.

While I am on preliminaries, I had intended to say something about the great event of some 10 days ago which recalled the great event of some 2,000 years ago on the road to Damascus, when a spectacular conversion took place and a man decided that he was going to move in another direction. Well, apparently

the hon. member from Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger) had a spectacular conversion. He walked the modern Damascus Road with all its attendant temptations, and reached a state of mind where he mistook darkness for the light and decided to cast his line in the direction of the Government benches. But what he had to say seemed to fall on deaf ears, the welcome sign was not out. He stood up a few days later and, like a good prodigal son, begged the father of the group on the other side to give him his blessing, but the blessing was not forthcoming. After these many days, the hon. member from North Waterloo (Mr. Meinzinger) is still on this side of the House and he must be content to say in the words of a current Broadway popular song, "If I can't be near the girl I love, I'll love the girl I'm near." He is still with us—with us but not of us. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when the fatted calf will be killed and the Tory robes are on his shoulders, and he becomes a full-fledged hon. member of the company across the way.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in the course of his remarks in the House a few days ago, the hon. Minister for Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) said a very interesting thing. He said "nothing is impossible," and he went on to make the observation that when the first settlers in this province saw Niagara Falls, it never dawned on them that the power from those falls would one day drive mighty engines in the Province of Ontario and that that power would illuminate the thoroughfares of great modern cities. When the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Kennedy) spoke that way I could not help but recall an experience I had about 30 years ago down in Nova Scotia when the first radio set came in and we put those ear-phones on and were amazed when we heard sounds. When some of the farmers in the part of Cape Breton Island, where I was born, heard about this new gadget they, of course, expressed amazement, and they went to extremes in prophesying what this might lead to. My old uncle said: "You know, if this keeps

on, it won't be very long before we will be able to sit in our barns at Blackbrook, and milk cows in the City of Jerusalem.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): You were left holding the bag.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, Mr. Speaker, that did sound a bit fantastic and yet I lived to see the day. . . .

MR. MEINZINGER: You see the light.

MR. MACLEOD: I lived to see the day when it is possible to sit in an office suite in a skyscraper building on Bay and King Streets in Toronto and milk the people of Northern Ontario, or any other part of Canada.

MR. MEINZINGER: That is not North Waterloo.

MR. MACLEOD: And the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. Frost) is able to sit in his office down the hall and, under legislation passed a few days ago, literally milk everybody that goes to a movie-show or dance or hockey game in the Province of Ontario to the tune of 20 per cent. The old uncle really was pretty much "on the beam" in forecasting the great events which would occur in the future. I may say, since I am referring to the amusement tax, that unlike my hon. friends to my right and in front of me—

MR. MEINZINGER: Do not include me, sir.

MR. MACLEOD: We are not "taken in" by the ingenuity of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost); my colleague and I have enough discernment to be able to distinguish between a pick-pocket and Florence Nightingale.

MR. MEINZINGER: That did not get a laugh, did it?

MR. MACLEOD: When the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) began his speech in the House last week, he sent me a note on which there appeared a scriptural reference, which I mentioned the other day, but which is worth

repeating. I found, when I checked the New Testament, that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was saying to me:

"Hearken to my words and may the Lord give you understanding in all things."

The funny thing about that is I was trying to do that for him a year ago. If he had taken my advice, when I spoke on the budget a year ago, he would not have been so surprised when he announced the \$25,000,000 surplus, because I told him he was going to have it.

HON. MR. FROST: I did not get it the way you figured it, though.

MR. MACLEOD: No, but my idea was sounder than yours. Since the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) gave me a scriptural reference and since a few moments ago I announced the subject of this address, I think it is about time I gave my text. That is the custom in the pulpit. You announce the subject in the columns of the daily papers, and when you get the congregation in front of you, you give them the text.

MR. MEINZINGER: Yes, father.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: I took my text from the book of Proverbs, and it is:

"Answer a knave according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit."

I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I toned it down a bit in order to make it parliamentary, but the essence of the Proverb is clear, and I commend it to my friend, the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost).

First of all, I want to say that instead of feeling surprised by producing what I would call an "accounting surplus"—because that is all it is—the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) should expect strong criticism, first, for deliberately understating the expected revenue in last year's budget estimates,

and, secondly, for not using this increased revenue for the people of the Province of Ontario.

I want to say to my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) I hope he is going to close the debate on the budget. I do not think he should leave it to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and I do not think you should make it a practice to heckle the people who criticize you, as you did last year. I am glad to see you so relaxed tonight, and listening to what I have to say. So I repeat, listen to what I have to say, and to what my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) said the other day, and then next Tuesday stand up in your place and offer your defence, and as far as I am concerned, I will do my best to leave you without a feather to fly with, but you can try.

Let me continue, Mr. Speaker, by saying that the buoyant revenues of this province, as the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) well knows, is a reflection of the general inflationary "boom" conditions. Anybody, any provincial treasurer in any of the nine provinces, can produce a budget surplus in the year 1948. Even the Dominion Government, which this Government does not regard as a model of financial virtue, is reported in the hon. Treasurer's (Mr. Frost) own words to be running at surplus of some \$750,000,000, if not \$1,000,000,000.

All you had to do in 1947-8 was to sit back and let the revenue roll in, and hold down your expenditures. Does my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) think he could have "gotten away" with last year's low level expenditures for welfare and social security benefits, if he had been sufficiently frank in discussing the high levels of his anticipated revenues.

MR. MEINZINGER: Yes.

MR. MACLEOD: That is the first question.

MR. MEINZINGER: You got the answer.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: The three broad items of revenue wherein the Government received much more than forecast—\$25,000,000 more—were the Liquor Control Board's profits, corporation taxes and succession duties, and both of those latter items were specifically queried in last year's budget. In fact, in relation to the Liquor Control Board's profits, I asked, "how much of a cushion of understatement has the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) received in this item," and apparently the answer to my question, although I did not get it, was \$7,600,000. What little faith you had in the capacity of E. P. Taylor to guzzle the people of Ontario with liquor, to produce those profits for you.

MR. MEINZINGER: It kept him in good spirits, anyway.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: The announced \$50,000,000 revenue from the 7 per cent. corporation tax shows clearly now where to go when real money is required. On the basis of the yield to Ontario on this item, it appears the taxable corporations profits for all Canada last year must have been over \$1,500,000,000, and I would estimate the corporation profits in the Province of Ontario must have been in excess of \$750,000,000. So the big fellows are really pulling it in, in a big way. This is a tidy sum on which to get a reasonable tax, and could support a very real contribution in the way of social security benefits for all Canadians.

It is true that the health department expenditures run about \$1,750,000 over the budget forecast.

MR. MEINZINGER: That is a healthy budget.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: But what is that in comparison with a surplus of \$25,000,000?

Mr. Speaker, I do not mind the interruptions, but they are simply slowing down the adjournment.

To be sure, highway expenditures, both current and capital, were about \$9,000,000 higher than forecast, but this is the accepted method—where is the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett).

MR. MEINZINGER: Oh, he is around.

MR. MACLEOD: But this is the accepted method of "winning friends and influencing people" in advance of an election. Of course, that did not start with your dispensation; the people to my right can tell you something about that, too. If we are going to have an election around June 26, of course they had to make friends and influence people well in advance.

MR. HOWARD SALE (York, South): Where is the crystal ball.

MR. MACLEOD: Just common sense, my friend (Mr. Sale), and we have a mortgage on that over here.

Again, Mr. Speaker, quoting my words of a year ago, would the Government have dared to neglect the people's interest on the expenditure side if this huge pool of revenue had been public knowledge? How much more striking is that remark this year, with the huge pool of additional revenue amounting to \$25,000,000, the Government could have doubled last year's expenditures on this whole list of social benefits, for the people of Ontario,

public health administration,
nursing,
maternal and child hygiene,
dental services,
venereal disease control,
tuberculosis prevention,
industrial hygiene,
sanitary engineering,
laboratory and health research activities,
day nurseries,
children's aid,
youth and child welfare,
mothers' allowances,
old-age and blind pensions,
refugees,
welfare units,

and in addition given one half pint of milk daily to every school-child in the Province of Ontario, and still would have had quite a bit of money to spend. It would be a good thing for you to dig in to the records of the Henry and Ferguson governments, and some of the Tory governments preceding them. They did not believe in much of an expanding economy.

My hon. friend (Mr. Frost) emphasized—and I agree rightly so—that our plans must be based on the concept of an expanding economy. The restrictive concepts of a scarcity economy, beliefs of which the party my honourable friend (Mr. Frost) represents was not the least vocal exponent, must be relegated to the dead past.

It would be a good thing if my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) would dig into the records of the Henry and Ferguson governments, and some of the Tory governments which preceded them. They did not much believe in an expanding economy. Any expansion which took place, took place despite them and not because of them.

As applied to debt management, if the expanding economy approach means anything, it means that under such conditions an expanding debt can be carried without increasing the burden on the people. As the interest rate goes down obviously an increasing total of debt can be carried with the same annual amount of interest charge. Under such conditions, I was a little puzzled at my hon. friend's (Mr. Frost's) apparent pre-occupation with what he calls the credit standing of Ontario.

I was looking at this beautiful half-bound volume which contains the four budget speeches. I will get my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) to autograph that.

HON. MR. FROST: You should read it. It would do you good.

MR. MACLEOD: It gives a schedule of the growth of the provincial debt of the Province of Ontario. One time it was around \$2 per capita; now it is up around \$214 per capita.

MR. MEINZINGER: So what?

MR. MACLEOD: Surely the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) would agree with me that the credit of Ontario stands far higher at a time when we have a per capita debt of \$214, than when it is down to around \$2. I do not see why you make a "fetish" of debt reduction. It belongs to the country store economics and should not occupy any place in the thinking of an upstanding, far-seeing man like the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) of Ontario.

In his budget address, he stressed the reduction in provincial debt, both gross and net. When I began to dig into his figures, I found that although strictly Province of Ontario funded debt had decreased during the past year by some \$19,000,000, the hydro debt (guaranteed by the province) had increased a net \$65,000,000. Thus a consolidation of these debt figures shows that the real increase in funded debt for which the province is ultimately responsible was some \$46,000,000.

If you do not like those figures, you can answer them when your turn comes.

I am not bringing up this matter because I am against increasing the debt of the province, but simply to clear up the record as presented by my hon. friend (Mr. Frost). Of course you cannot embark on large scale development projects without either borrowing some money or raising taxes. Even my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) is no magician, so why try to mislead us?

HON. MR. FROST: We are going to borrow \$350,000,000.

MR. MACLEOD: That is all right. Your budget speeches are not always consistent.

HON. MR. FROST: That is the net debt.

MR. MACLEOD: Sometimes you put emphasis in the wrong place, and on other occasions the Conservative in you gains the ascendancy over the Progressive.

HON. MR. FROST: If my friend will go back and read the 1944 speech, and look at the explanation of "Net Debt" he will see the real picture. At the present time he does not see it at all. He is away up in the clouds.

MR. MACLEOD: You are a little tired, Mr. Minister (Mr. Frost).

HON. MR. FROST: You read that speech.

MR. MEINZINGER: Never mind about him. The Frost is just coming out. He will answer you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MACLEOD: It was interesting to hear my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) state that some economic planning is in order, at least on large scale development projects. Although I do not suspect that he has accepted the basic philosophy of the five-year plans, it was interesting to hear that he has a four-year plan for hydro.

Maybe that is the reason he has a four-year plan, because if he made it a "five-year plan," somebody might accuse him of being a Communist. It was because of that that he has the four-year plan for hydro.

A good deal of attention was devoted to these hydro plans in the budget address. Well might my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) do so under the present shortage conditions for which his Government is responsible. Why was something not done sooner?

As a matter of fact, I thought you were stealing some of the thunder of the querulous-voiced Minister of Hydro (Mr. Challies), who ought to be able to speak for himself, but you seem to, somehow or other, dip into the preserves of other people, and were trying to pose as the father of the new hydro plan.

I will say that you might well have devoted time to hydro, because of the present shortage conditions, for which your Government must bear some responsibility. You have been here for

five years, and now you are just getting around to a four-year plan, which begins in the beginning of the fifth year of your dispensation. Why did it not begin in the first year?

It would be well too, if we had been given sufficient details to look into some of these plans carefully when they were being formulated. The 914,500 horsepower of additional planned capacity are estimated to cost over \$300,000,000—or \$300 per installed horsepower capacity. More power than this is available in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence, right on the doorstep of the industrialized part of the province where power is badly needed, and the initial cost would be about half that of the planned developments. Why can't we get on with the job on the St. Lawrence?

We do not have to wait for Ottawa on this. There can be partial development which will add to our power reserves, which has been mentioned by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) himself. That is the largest source of power in the Province of Ontario; it is the source of the cheapest power, and I wonder why this Government is so reluctant to take some positive steps in the direction of adding that great power resource to what we now have.

What about all the other public investment projects that must be substituted for the lack of a comprehensive Dominion-Provincial agreement on anti-depression measures? If the hon. Minister's (Mr. Frost's) remarks on public finance mean anything they mean that a Government with the will to raise money where it can be found can undertake anything required to better the condition of the people.

You asked me last year that if I seriously believed the dominion's public-investment programme would stall off, or mitigate the effect of a crisis. I told you then that I did not think your public-investment programme was adequate, but this Government has a responsibility, in the absence of an agreement with the Dominion Government, to

be thinking about tomorrow because there is a rather ugly past to warn us of what can happen to a country when it is plunged into an economic crisis and it is unprepared.

If the hon. Minister's (Mr. Frost) remarks on public finance mean anything, they mean that a government that had a will to raise money where it can be found, can undertake anything required to better the conditions of the people. Now I am forced to say that when my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) presented his comparison of Ontario's present position relative to that under the proposed tax agreement with the Dominion, he grossly distorted the situation. I can only conclude that he resorted to such a use of statistics in an attempt to cover up the untenable position in which this Government now finds itself. First, however, let me clarify the comparison of Ontario's position with that under the proposed tax agreement.

I think my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) will have to admit that the only basis of comparison is between the amount the province actually received from the taxes it refused to relinquish with what it would have received from the Dominion; that is a fair basis of comparison.

HON. MR. FROST: They are about the same.

MR. MACLEOD: You agree, then? We are getting along famously. On the basis of his own figures—

HON. MR. FROST: I might point out this difference to you. You were mentioning a moment ago the value of corporation taxes; but you wanted us to let it go for next door to nothing.

MR. MACLEOD: My hon. friend (Mr. Frost) will be surprised before I get finished.

HON. MR. FROST: Of course you talk always in circles you see.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, sometimes in dealing with a reactionary government you have to be dialectical in your approach, and not follow a straight line.

You people dodge the issue so much we cannot get at you straight on, and we have to find ways of surrounding you.

HON. MR. FROST: You have got the most progressive government in the history of Ontario.

MR. MEINZINGER: There you are.

MR. MACLEOD: On the basis of the hon. Provincial Treasurer's (Mr. Frost) figures, the comparison I have just referred to is a comparison of \$72,000,000 with \$74,000,000 for last year. To raise the \$72,000,000, the Province of Ontario imposed 2 per cent. more corporate income tax than would have been the case under a tax agreement; is that not right?

HON. MR. FROST: That is correct.

MR. MACLEOD: Good.

HON. MR. FROST: We did not impose any income tax.

MR. MACLEOD: This additional tax brought in roughly \$14,000,000 in round figures. In other words, my hon. friend's (Mr Frost) phoney comparison really discloses that the Dominion proposal was too easy on the corporations of this province. I should point out in passing, perhaps, that the Dominion's formula for computing the annual payment to the province is based on the experience of the preceding three years, consequently, in periods of rising population and national income, the Dominion payments will lag behind the comparable amount derived from current year's tax, but in periods of declining national income, the reverse will hold true. Do you agree with that?

HON. MR. FROST: No.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, let me pursue it further. In other words, the higher Dominion payments will be received in years of declining prosperity, when they are most needed.

HON. MR. FROST: No, no. That is not true.

MR. MACLEOD: But the fact remains it is fallacious to compare the actual Dominion payment in any given year with the estimated tax yield of that year because of the averaging process. Let me illustrate: for 1948, on the basis of 1947 population and gross national product, the Dominion payment to Ontario would amount to \$77,361,000.

HON. MR. FROST: That is for next year.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes. We are forgetting those things that are past and pressing towards those that lie ahead. We never look at the past. "Let the dead past bury its dead and look toward the future." \$77,361,000—on the basis of the budget forecast for next year, the comparable yield from the retained tax field plus statutory subsidy would be \$68,226,000. This is a difference in favour of the Dominion proposal of \$9,135,000.

HON. MR. FROST: No, you are very much wrong. You are away out. \$77,000,000 would be on the basis of national income or gross product of this year. If we have that next year, we have it on the same basis, whether we will or not, but if we do, remember that our corporation tax is only on the basis of part of a year.

MR. MACLEOD: Let us not get into an argument. I want you to be clear on what I said. I said on the basis of the formula and the gross national product of last year, Ontario would receive \$77,361,000 had you signed an agreement. On the basis of the budget forecast for next year—that is all I am going by the budget forecast for next year—the comparable yield from retained tax field, plus the statutory subsidy would be \$68,226,000—I am taking your own figures.

MR. H. J. SALE (York South): How about additional taxes in case of an agreement?

MR. MACLEOD: Hold your horses. This is a difference of \$9,135,000 in favour of the Dominion proposal.

HON. MR. FROST: Would you like to add in our potential of income tax?

MR. MACLEOD: I am coming to that.

HON. MR. FROST: That is a real thing too.

MR. MACLEOD: I have so much here that you will be flabbergasted by the time I have finished. By my criticism of this Government on this issue, I do not for one moment imply tacit approval of all that the Dominion Government has done—now you will like this—or, more importantly, has not done. I do not stand here as an apologist for those people on Parliament Hill. If the Dominion Government had its tongue in its cheek—and I am repeating now what I said last year—if the Dominion Government had its tongue in its cheek when proposing some needed social security benefits and public investment policies in conjunction with Dominion-Provincial tax agreements, this is not an excuse for any province to take an independent, not to say an intransigent stand, and then do nothing to provide its own people with the benefit promised under a general Dominion-Provincial agreement. The legitimate demands of the people for economic security measures must be met whether the public forces the demands, wrings them out of the provincial or Dominion Government, or both of them, is not the important issue. However, since this Government has dug its heels in on the issue of a tax agreement with Ottawa, and all that goes with it, then I say, let the republic of Ontario provide the benefits to which our people have a right.

HON. MR. FROST: Let me ask my friend (Mr. MacLeod) this question: is there anything to prevent the Dominion Government going ahead with their social security?

MR. MACLEOD: Well, now—

HON. MR. FROST: Let me ask you that question.

MR. MACLEOD: Here again, you see if you would keep quiet for a

minute, I am going to deal with all these questions that you are raising, so why interrupt me?

HON. MR. FROST: Let me ask you that.

MR. SALE: Answer a correct question.

MR. MACLEOD: Who is that barking over there? After all, South York is a long way off, I cannot tell what you are talking about.

Let me say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost), he should be fair—we are the only group in this House that kept 100 per cent. of its members in the House all the time he was delivering his budget speech. The rest of the Opposition folded their tents like Arabs and silently stole away, while we stayed here all the time and did not interrupt him once.

MR. E. A. MACGILLIVRAY (Glen-garry): There are only the 2 of you there.

MR. MACLEOD: That is right.

AN HON. MEMBER: Two too many.

MR. MACLEOD: On the question of personal income tax, my hon. friend's (Mr. Frost) statements are quite contradictory. In one place he admits, as I pointed out to him last year, that the province could levy a 5 per cent. personal income tax with no effect whatever on the total tax paid of Ontario income taxpayers; is that right?

HON. MR. FROST: If you ask me a question, I would say yes, but subject to this: yes, we can, with no change in the level of the taxes the taxpayers pay, but we take this position: to help our people, who are 50 per cent. of all the income tax payers in Canada, we stay out of the field in order to help the Dominion reduce taxes on them.

MR. SALE: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. member (Mr. Sale) should be a rivetter.

HON. MR. FROST: That is the answer to the question.

MR. MACLEOD: Let me continue; are you finished? The whole 5 per cent. would be deductible from the tax paid to the Dominion; that is right, is it not?

At another place in his budget speech, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) compares Ontario with British Columbia, stating that Ontario has no sales tax and no personal income tax.

HON. MR. FROST: That is right. The point is, we do that to help the Dominion reduce taxes.

MR. MACLEOD: When you say that, surely you realize that the people pay the same income tax rate in Ontario as in British Columbia or anywhere else in Canada.

HON. MR. FROST: That is right, but half the taxpayers are in Ontario, and half the taxes come from Ontario, and when we benefit Ontario, we benefit everybody.

MR. MACLEOD: Now, my hon. friend's (Mr. Frost) statement that Ontario's policy has relieved Ottawa of the necessity of raising approximately \$74,000,000 to hand over to Ontario by way of a subvention is equally at variance with the facts. Whether Ontario signs the tax agreement or not, exactly the same personal income tax is collected from the residents of Ontario. Instead of relieving Ottawa of the burden of paying a tax rental to Ontario, the policy of this Government has allowed the full amount of 5 per cent. of this tax, estimated at \$15,800,000 for last year, to remain in the hands of the Dominion, without this province getting a thing in return. Whether Ontario signs the tax agreement or not, at least a 5 per cent. tax is levied on corporate profits. The only difference is that by staying out of the tax agreement, Ontario has levied an additional 2 per cent. corporation tax, the proceeds of which it retains. Whether Ontario signs the agreement or not, exactly the same amount is collected from

Ontario estates in succession duties, unless Ontario decides to raise its rate of taxes about half of that of the Dominion.

This Government has always been extremely touchy on the question of personal income taxes and succession duties. To what purpose? My hon. friend's (Mr. Frost) statements imply that by staying out of the tax agreement with the Dominion, this province is saving its taxpaying residents some money.

HON. MR. FROST: We are in the case of the small estates. We are trying to help the little people.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Machiavellian.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, there is something Machiavellian about our hon. friend (Mr. Frost). Actually this is not so, for a provincial 5 per cent. income tax and a provincial succession duty rate up to one half the Dominion rate would not make 1 cent difference in the amount of either of these 2 taxes paid in *toto* by Ontario residents. Even if it did make a difference to the tax bill of a small minority—my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) is talking about small groups—even if it did make a difference to the tax bill of a small minority of the citizens of this province, is this sufficient reason for denying to the great majority of our people the social and economic security benefits to which they have a right in lieu of the wage and salary income they do not get for one reason or another.

HON. MR. FROST: We are not denying them anything. It is the reactionary government at Ottawa that is denying it to them—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. FROST:—and not living up to its promises. We are not denying them anything, we are helping them.

MR. MACLEOD: Just follow me. Now, to look to the future. What can be done next year, that is to say, the year that lies before us, the year in which you expect to be re-elected and

the year in which you will probably be defeated? What can be done?

Of course, I know perfectly well the reason the Government makes such a fuss over the retention of taxing powers. That is no secret to anyone who has even a minimum of political "know-how." We know the motivation. It is not the reason that is usually given, but the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) himself, did lift the latch a little on this question last year. On March 25, 1947, at page 439 of Hansard, he stated in reply to a question of mine;

"We want equally clearly defined the division of taxing powers so that we can tax for our own purpose without the interference or control of any other government."

Later on in the same speech he stated, and I quote:

"The power to tax is the power to govern, the power to tax is also the power to destroy."

Very good. Since this Government has decided to run the republic of Ontario their own way, let them take care of the people of the republic in a way befitting a great and expanding province.

HON. MR. FROST: Let me ask you this: was our labour bill part of the republic of Ontario? You voted against our labour bill.

MR. MACLEOD: It was not your labour bill, you see. You only associate yourselves with Ottawa when they do something evil, but never when they do anything good.

HON. MR. FROST: My friend (Mr. MacLeod) talks in circles.

MR. MACLEOD: Let us consider for a moment what provincial revenue we can expect to get next year, taking the budget forecast and making some corrections which I will indicate. I would appreciate it if the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) would have his pencil ready, because I want him to follow this.

The forecast of net ordinary revenue was \$177,776,900, the net capital receipts were forecast at \$33,081,350, making total receipts as forecast \$210,858,250.

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, but my friend (Mr. MacLeod) is confusing capital and ordinary.

MR. MACLEOD: I have never been very much impressed with separating capital from ordinary, and so on; that is the reason why governments in the past have been able to, according to the political whim of the moment, bring in a surplus or deficit.

HON. MR. FROST: No, you are all wrong.

MR. MACLEOD: They do not do that in Ottawa, or anywhere else.

HON. MR. FROST: One is revenue and the other is capital.

MR. MACLEOD: So, in order to give you a complete picture, I am giving you both the ordinary revenue and the capital receipts and, as I say, the total is \$210,858,250—that is according to your own figures.

MR. SALE: You can get a pretty good course at night school, at no cost, that might straighten you out on that.

MR. MACLEOD: What was that remark? Would you remember it again?

MR. SALE: I can remember it very well. You can get a pretty good course at night school that might straighten you out on that, at no cost, with the compliments of the Department of Education.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, I once heard education defined as "what remains after everything you have learned in school is forgotten," I wonder how my friend (Mr. Sale) would measure up to that standard?

Well, \$210,858,250—now then, since my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) estimates the yield on a 7 per cent. corporation tax at the same amount as last year, he must have been basing his forecast on equally prosperous general conditions

as last year, right? If you are going to get \$50,000,000 again, you are basing your calculations on the assumption that things will be as good next year as they were last year.

HON. MR. FROST: Not necessarily. You must remember that this year is only a part year.

MR. MACLEOD: Therefore, it is illogical to estimate Liquor Control Board tax and gas tax lower than last year; that is, if corporations are going to make \$750,000 in profits in the next year, together with a yield of \$50,000,000 from your 7 per cent. tax, by what line of reasoning do you assume that the consumption of liquor and the sale of gasoline will be lower than those of last year?

HON. MR. FROST: You may have rationing in gasoline.

MR. MACLEOD: So I propose to bring this back to the 1947-48 level, and I would add \$9,300,000. Succession duties should also produce about the same as last year unless my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) has foreknowledge of a moratorium on millionaires dying in the years 1947-1948. I can think of some that you might wish to die, but I do not think you can do anything to control this. So there is a yield of \$9,300,000. Now, let us impose a 5 per cent. personal income tax since it will not raise the level of total income tax. It does not make any difference to me or to hon. member here or hon. member there, they won't have to pay any more. Let us impose a 5 per cent. personal income tax since it won't raise the level of personal income tax. This is to yield \$15,500,000. Mr. Speaker. I wonder if the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) heard that? If you take this 5 per cent. tax it won't add anything to your tax bill or to the tax bill of the hon. Minister of Highways (hon. Mr. Doucett) or to the Speaker. You won't have to pay any more. You will get on a silver platter, with the crest of Mackenzie King engraved on it, \$15,800,000.

HON. MR. FROST: That is true, but we would place an impediment on the Dominion Government making a reduction in income tax. We want to reduce the income tax on the little man.

MR. MACLEOD: Your solicitude for the Dominion Government is enough to bring tears to one's eyes.

HON. MR. FROST: You see we are for all one country.

MR. MACLEOD: Now then, let us also increase the corporation income tax to 10 per cent., thereby taking up the whole amount of the Federal reduction of last year except for the Excess Profits Tax. Over and above everything that will produce \$21,429,000. Thus you would have . . .

HON. MR. FROST: In other words, you would increase taxes.

MR. MACLEOD: I would increase the tax on the people who are able to bear it.

MR. FROST: Well, do you think the income tax on the little man is pretty heavy right now?

MR. MACLEOD: Corporation profits tax is the one I want to tax, and not the little man. So if you follow what I have proposed here, you would have total receipts of \$260,000,000. From this let us take away the forecast expenditures—ordinary, \$177,000,000, capital, \$51,000,000, a total of \$228,000,000 in round figures. Assume that there are no hidden pools of revenue, and that expenditures are made this year as planned, and we are left with a surplus of \$31,239,829.

Now, does not that make you feel like resigning as Treasurer? And let me move over there to take your place?

HON. MR. FROST: We got \$25,000,000 without increasing any tax. You are a poor financier.

MR. MACLEOD: This amount, in excess of \$31,000,000, could be used to provide some of the benefits that have

been denied the people of Ontario, because this Government chose "to tax for our own purposes" and refused to co-operate under the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement. Let us see what this \$31,000,000 could buy for the people of the Province of Ontario. You say Ottawa is not going to do anything to help at all. You are going to put any impediment in their way and even though you do not put impediments in their way they still don't do anything. You are the Government of the Province of Ontario, and the first thing you have got to protect is the social welfare and economic well-being of its people.

Now, what can you do with this \$31,000,000? First of all old-age pensions. The Dominion-Provincial Conference proposal was for pensions of \$30 monthly to all aged 70 and over without a means test, and the Dominion to pay half the cost of pensions for people in need between 65 and 69. The total cost of the 65-69 pensions in 1948 in Ontario was estimated at \$10,800,000. Second, health grants:

HON. MR. FROST: I think that \$10,800,000 was only our 50 per cent. of the cost.

MR. MACLEOD: No.

HON. MR. FROST: You are quite wrong about that.

MR. MACLEOD: You will have a chance to go into it.

Health grants—part of the Dominion-provincial proposals on health insurance and health services included a series of health grants by the Dominion to improve the services of the provinces in public health work, tuberculosis treatment, mental health treatment and hygiene, venereal disease control, crippled children grant, professional training and public health research. The cost of these services to be borne by the Dominion under the agreement, for the Province of Ontario was \$4,020,000.

Mothers' Allowances and Medical Services: These allowances could be

doubled from the present levels for an estimated \$4,218,800.

Other Welfare Department Activities: All other welfare department expenditures, not including old-age pensions and mothers' allowances, dealt with above, could be doubled over next year's estimates, for \$3,136,000.

Free milk for school-children: Half a pint of milk daily for all school-children in Ontario, \$4,000,000.

And then, last of all—improve hospitals and begin health insurance programme to the tune of \$5,000,000, making a total of \$31,164,800.

Now, I am not under any illusions that this Government will go very far along the road I have indicated. But if they did, then the Prime Minister would have a case against Ottawa. Then the Province of Ontario would have done many of the laudable things the Dominion has talked about, but has not undertaken, using the excuse of non-co-operation on the part of Ontario and Quebec.

That is Paul Martin's theme song.

HON. MR. FROST: Do you think it is a poor excuse on their part?

MR. MACLEOD: Of course it is.

HON. MR. FROST: Of course it is—that is where you and I agree.

MR. MACLEOD: They put up this programme knowing very well that the Prime Minister of Ontario and Prime Minister at Ottawa would put a sprag in the wheel and give them an excuse for not carrying it out.

Now, I want to look at the present state of relationship between these two jurisdictions.

As the situation stands, however, I have to admit that the Dominion's record of co-operation is better in some respects than of this Government's. The record of outstanding differences between the proposal made by the Prime Minister on April 29, 1946, and the Dominion's offer, has been substantially narrowed during the past year. I have used as a

check list, the summary of the proposals placed on Hansard by the Prime Minister on April Fools' Day, 1947.

This was your first proposal: Rental of corporation and personal income taxes for payment of \$12 per capita, based on 1941 conditions, and adjusted upward for changes in population and gross national produce per capita in ensuing years.

That was your proposal in April, 1947. Well, the Dominion, on its part, offered \$12.75 per capita, plus half of provincial revenue from these taxes in 1940-41, based on 1942 conditions and adjusted as per contra, but on three-year average system.

The second proposition.

HON. MR. FROST: Do you know how much difference that means in money? Probably \$50,000,000.

MR. MACLEOD: The second condition laid down by the Prime Minister of Ontario was: The Dominion to vacate following tax fields; gasoline tax. That was done on April 1, 1947. They got out of it and you got in it. Amusement tax, you expect them to get out of it in a couple of weeks; you hope you will get in. Electricity tax, I am under the impression they got out of that field in November, 1947, but I would not be sure of that. Is that right?

HON. MR. FROST: Did you forget to say that we did not get into it?

MR. MACLEOD: Well, after all, you have to store a few nuts away for tomorrow. That undoubtedly, is one of them. Race track pari-mutuel tax, you are in it, and you cannot get out.

Security transfer tax; I am not clear whether that stands, whether they are out of that or not, or whether you are in it.

Succession duties; not vacated but the province can levy up to 50 per cent. of Dominion rates at no added cost to taxpayers.

This was the next proposition of the Prime Minister; Dominion to recognize priority of provincial taxes on mining

and logging. That, I want to say, was offered in May, 1946.

Three: Dominion to undertake not to enter any field of direct taxation except income and corporation taxes.

The Dominion refused on grounds of possible necessity during an emergency.

Fourth: repayment of tax hold-back under the War-time Tax Agreement.

That was done in 1947.

Five: Agreement to state that the province does not surrender any of its rights, powers or privileges. On the other side of the ledger, the agreement was only for a period of five years, so that nothing could be given away permanently.

Six: Dominion to make available foreign exchange needed to meet provincial and municipal obligations.

The Dominion has always done that. That is right?

HON. MR. FROST: No.

MR. MACLEOD: That was my impression.

Seven: Dominion to be responsible for relief of unemployed employables.

On the Dominion side it is responsible under unemployment insurance Act until the fund runs out. What happens then is another question.

HON. MR. FROST: Quite a big question.

MR. MACLEOD: You could help them by signing the agreement with them.

Eight: Dominion to pay all old-age Pensions to persons over 65 without means test.

Dominion now pays 75 per cent. of \$30 a month to all over 70 passing means test.

Nine: Statutory subsidies to be paid in addition to annual tax rental described in number one. On the Dominion side the Dominion does this by adding statutory subsidy to per capita and half 1940-41 tax revenue to get basic amount

subject to adjustment. Escalator adjustment thus applies to statutory subsidy, which is more than the Prime Minister of Ontario requested.

Ten: Start thorough examination of whole Canadian tax structure. The Dominion is willing to do that; said it many times.

HON. MR. FROST: When did they say that?

MR. MACLEOD: In a letter that Mr. Abbott wrote to Premier MacDonald, in which Premier MacDonald argued very strongly the necessity of a scientific examination of the whole Canadian Tax structure. Mr. Abbott agreed that this was a matter that the Dominion would be willing to consider.

Eleven: If no permanent agreement reached, Dominion to reduce its corporation and personal income taxes to let provinces back in field.

Well, on the Dominion side, the Dominion reduced its corporation income tax by 10 per cent. in 1947, and its personal income tax by an average of 29 per cent., and last year you stood in your place and said they should reduce it as much as 25 per cent. They reduced it on an average of 29 per cent.

Twelve: Further study of health insurance proposals and expansion of hospital accommodation.

No doubt the Dominion would agree to this stalling tactic.

HON. MR. FROST: We are doing it. Everybody voted for that but you and your colleague. The House voted for it, you were the two members against it.

MR. MACLEOD: No, what we voted against was what you did.

HON. MR. FROST: No, you did not.

MR. MACLEOD: What you did was comparable to a millionaire robbing the poor-box of a parish church.

Number thirteen: Approved principle of public investment plan.

This is the Prime Minister's proposal. No argument here, both jurisdictions are stalling.

Fourteen: Dominion-Provincial Conference twice a year.

I do not think there would be any objection to this once the agreements were signed. I think it would be absolutely necessary and no government in the Dominion of Canada would be justified in signing an agreement with the Dominion of such a sweeping character as that proposed without it being clearly understood that the Dominion-Provincial Conference met once or twice a year.

Sixteen: Adjustment of Corporate Income Taxes to basis of provincial division of actual business transactions.

I do not think there is any argument here, either.

Set up a national adjustment fund.

It seems to be immaterial where the Dominion gets the funds to pay the stipulated rentals. The fund idea would be useful only where grants are made on the basis of fiscal needs and that not likely to benefit Ontario.

Now, I am getting near the end.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Have you not proved the Dominion Government has not substantially complied with the reasonable request of the province?

MR. MACLEOD: No. My contention, my hon. friend, is that the area of conflict and the difference between the Province of Ontario and the Dominion Government has narrowed down substantially since 1945. I want to say to you, right now, that I do not think the Dominion Government has a leg to stand on in so far as its refusal to re-convene that conference; I do not think so, not a leg to stand on, because all the 7 provinces who have signed have asked that the conference should be re-convened, Mr. Douglas wants it re-convened, Mr. Johnson wants it re-convened, Mr. Manning wants it re-convened, Mr. Macdonald wants it re-convened. I do not know about Mr.

Garson, maybe he is too incurable a Liberal to step out of line with Ottawa, but they are without virtue on that and I'd say they are trying to make political capital out of what I consider to be an intrinsic attitude buttressed by this Government in 1945.

The whole tenor of the hon. Minister's (Mr. Frost's) budget address is, of course, but a reflection of this Government's policy, and smacks of a restrictive "Ontario - for - Ontarians" approach which is destructive of the national unity so badly needed in this day. Under present conditions a narrow provincialism does not contribute to the well-being of any section of the country.

At the outset of his speech the Minister drew a static, humanity-lacking picture of the greatness of Ontario. Then followed a long section on Dominion-provincial relations, the central theme of which was that, instead of complementary policies to enhance the welfare of the people, these relations involved a struggle between two governments for mutually exclusive financial advantage. This is not our conception of acceptable Dominion-provincial relations, and I do not think it is an acceptable idea to the people of Ontario either. At the end of his speech, which was calculated to "contain something for everybody," the Minister dragged in two paragraphs paying lip service to the idea that the people of the province merit some consideration from "their Government. Even in these two paragraphs, 'security' to the Minister means the physical values behind the financial evidences of debt, not the assurance of a reasonably good life for the average citizen."

In contrast to the glowing words of the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) let us look at the social and economic conditions in the province, as gleaned from statistics in the Government's own "Con-spectus" published last year. First as to conditions on the farm: that I spoke of a couple of days ago. While the total farm acreage has increased little in the past 30 odd years, the actual number of

farms has *decreased* from 212,000 in 1911 to 178,000 in 1941. That is serious business. We could do with another 100,000 farmers in the Province of Ontario right now. The number of farms in all size groups under 100 acres decreased perceptibly, the number in the 100 to 200 group increased, and the number of farms over 200 acres increased by 37 per cent. That shows you that a lot of people from Bay Street are going on the farms. I do not know how many acres Dr. McCullough has out there in Richmond Hill. In other words the big farm has grown much bigger by swallowing up the little farms. And it is the little farm, the family farm that has made beautiful and effective the rural life and countryside of this province.

Then, just to remind you again, out of 179,000 farm dwellings in 1941, 32 per cent. were in need of external repairs, only 14 per cent. had inside running water, and only 9 per cent. had flush toilets, and only 37 per cent. had electricity. As to farm machinery, only 9 per cent. had motor trucks, only 5 per cent. had threshing machines, and only 789 combines, in the whole Province of Ontario. Nothing to crow about here in the way of past achievements!

I say, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it is all very well for the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), to coast along on rising revenue when general conditions throw these in the Government's lap, because nothing this Government has done has produced these revenues.

HON. MR. FROST: Do you give us no credit at all.

MR. MACLEOD: I will give you this much credit, and I am sorry to hurt the feelings of my Liberal friends, but I think to be frank, and off the record, this Government is probably spending more money on social services in the Province of Ontario today than would be spent if the Liberals were in power. Does that make you feel happy?

HON. MR. FROST: That is a slight concession.

HON. MR. MACLEOD: Listening to my friend from Cochrane, North (Mr. Habel) it seemed to me that he went through that book from cover to cover, and what seemed to have roused him on the budget was the fact that you were spending more money. I do not complain about that. Of course, if you are spending more money on health, and in the Departmental of Municipal Affairs and other departments, the cost of administration is bound to go up.

What will happen if the general economic situation should go into reverse? And that is what the argument is all about in Ottawa in 1945. These Dominion-Provincial tax proposals, the social security programme and public investment programme were predicated upon the possibility, perhaps, these things that have occurred every four or five or six years may occur again, and if so, it is necessary for Canada as a political entity to be knit together in such a way as to enable the central government to cope adequately with such depressed conditions. And I would say this that quite apart from the accusations that you hurl in this direction—of course, you fellows are in it, too, not just us—that we are peregrinating apostles of gloom who claim to be working for an economic crisis and want to see Ontario fall apart and see people thrown in the bread lines, etc., are simply not true.

We will have to argue about a good many things, and there will be lots of attacks on this, perhaps, between now and end of the session. But let me say to the hon. members of this House, let me make it perfectly clear, that only an insane person—

MR. E. A. MACGILLIVRAY (Glen-garry): Like yourself.

MR. J. MEINZINGER: Why don't you consult the Conservatives?

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I could not "get away" with it.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, as one looks out over the Province of Ontario

today and sees the relatively improved conditions from those which existed in the pre-war period, we see, by and large, there is no unemployment to speak of, but almost full employment in the province today. There is some seasonal employment, but for the most part people who are willing to work can find a job although not at the kind of wages they should be receiving.

For nobody to do anything to change that situation, and to plot and plan for those in the cities' bread lines is simply beyond my comprehension.

As far as we are concerned our conception of Canada is that it should be politically, economically and socially one nation indivisible, and not a Balkanized monstrosity, and I say that a heavy responsibility devolves, in the first place, on the Federal Government at Ottawa insofar as reconvening the Dominion-Provincial Conference, in order to resume where they left off in 1946, and if this Government and the other governments would go to that conference determined to reach the kind of an agreement on taxation and social security measures—

MR. MEINZINGER: Do you want us to go to Russia?

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I must say that I could not "get away" with that sort of thing.

Mr. SPEAKER: I ask the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzing) not to further interrupt.

MR. MACLEOD: I am trying to be reasonable about this. This is a very serious matter.

I say when the conference is reconvened, there is an equal responsibility on the shoulders of the Federal Government and of the leaders of the provincial governments in this country to make sure that the failures of 1945 become the successes of 1948.

If the provinces of Canada can come to an agreement with the Dominion and these much-needed social security measures can come into operation, agree

on a public investment programme, perhaps in an expanded form, if a satisfactory taxation agreement is concluded, it will enable the Province of Ontario and the other provinces to meet the needs and requirements of the expanding economy in this province.

The conclusion of such an agreement would herald the bright day for this country of ours, and Canadians all could face the future with confidence.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House, and in moving the adjournment, move that when the House adjourns it stands adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 12.33 of the clock a.m.

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ONTARIO

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1948

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say to hon. members of this House: it is my duty as Speaker to call attention of the House to the unparliamentary conduct of some hon. members of this House yesterday.

In my position as Speaker, I have tried to give fair play to every hon. member of this House, irrespective of their party affiliation, as much as is possible, in keeping with the dignity of the House.

That was taken advantage of yesterday, and my position became rather embarrassing, but rather than humiliate those hon. members who were out of order, I closed my eyes and ears, and the dignity of the House suffered.

In all fairness to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and the hon. member for North Cochrane (Mr. Habel), I feel I should apologize for the many unparliamentary remarks to which they were subjected.

In future, I wish to inform the hon. members who were out of order that I will expect them to conform with and adhere to the rules of the House, or suffer the consequences.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. T. K. CREIGHTON (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the Standing Committee on Legal Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Creighton, from the Standing Committee on Legal Bills, presents the following as its report:

The Committee begs to report the following bill, with certain amendments:

Bill No. 72, An Act to amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Report approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

RACETRACKS ACT

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce a bill intitled An Act to amend the Racetracks Act, 1939, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Will my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) indicate the import of this bill?

HON. MR. FROST: The change, Mr. Speaker, is a minor one in connection with the imposing of the tax. With reference to fixing the rate at the commencement of the year; it permits the rate to be fixed at any time during the year instead of only at the commencement of the year. That is all.

MR. OLIVER: Does it alter the tax itself?

HON. MR. FROST: No.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

HON. CHARLES H. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) briefly explain the purpose of the bill?

HON. MR. DALEY: Yes, Mr. Speaker. This bill has four amendments embodied in it. The first one has to do with the payment by the Workmen's Compensation Board for the maintenance and operation of the rescue stations in the mining area. It has been the custom to operate these stations under the Mines Department and pay for them out of Workmen's Compensation, and the question has arisen as to the validity of these payments being made. This merely validates that action. We wish to continue this. It has been very successful, and has done a great work and there is a great need in the mining country for these rescue people to be well trained and ready to go into action in the event of any catastrophe. That is merely all it does.

In Section 2, the deletion of the opening words is to require the accident notice to be given to the Board in all cases. At present, notice is given only when compensation is payable out of the accident fund. This has to do with the fact that there are two schedules under compensation. There is schedule 1 and schedule 2; schedule 1 covers all industry and this notice is compulsory as regards the injured person as well as by the employer; however, under schedule 2, under which the municipalities and the big railways operate, it has never been compulsory for the injured person to report direct to the Board. This has resulted in a great deal of diffi-

culty, inasmuch as a man working on the railway gets what is considered by his employers to be an injury of a minor character, and the accident is not reported to the Board, and then later it turns out to be rather a serious accident, and then there is a great delay and difficulty in following it through and getting the record and substantiating the claim. This will eliminate that difficulty.

Section 3, I think, is a very important one. Subsection 1 and subsection 9 of section 35 of the Act establishes the amounts of compensation which are payable to the dependents of a workman whose death has occurred as a result of an occupational accident. These provisions are consolidated for convenience of reference and are simplified.

The reason for this is that for many years the compensation paid to the widow of a workman was \$40 a month, and \$10 for each child up to a certain limit as regards the number of children. In 1943, this Government increased that payment to \$45, and in 1947 increased it again to \$50, so that today the actual compensation to widows since 1947 has been \$50.

However, in view of the difficulties which it seemed to present, which after a great deal of consideration seemed at that time to be insurmountable, in view of the fact that we have the two schedules, schedules 1 and 2, schedule 1 providing that industry is assessed on the basis of the pay-roll and the hazardous nature of the industry, which necessitated various rates, when a death occurs the amount is capitalized on the expected life of the widow according to her age and taking into consideration the number of children, and that amount is charged against that particular class of industry, and is put into a fund.

In schedule 2, that does not happen. In schedule 2, they only pay for accidents; there is no regular assessment, but when an accident occurs and a man is killed, the Workmen's Compensation Board estimates the cost of maintenance of the widow and her family for her expected life, and this is reviewed from

time to time, but a certain sum of money is required from the railway or municipality concerned, and that is put into the fund. Therefore, it seemed to be very difficult to bring the fund up-to-date, to make the payments for widows' compensation retroactive over a long period of years. We realized the unfairness and unjustness of the fact that today we have some widows getting \$40 plus \$10 for each child, others getting \$45 and \$10, and still others, since the recent amendment in 1947, getting \$50 and \$12 for each child. What this Act does, is to bring all these payments to widows up to \$50 and \$12 for each child with, as I say, the qualifications which will be in regard to the amount, according to the Act. For instance, if a man is in a very low-earning field and is killed, leaving a great number of children, there must be a top to which we can go.

With that explanation, I will be very happy on second reading to go more into detail. I simply wanted to explain what this Act accomplishes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ACT

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Michener, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1948, and that the same be now read the first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

OLD AGE PENSION ACT, 1948

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Michener, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled the Old Age Pension Act, 1948, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, would my hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) indicate the proposed changes?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, there are very few changes contained in the Act. It is more or less a revision of the old Act. It brings into line changes made in the Federal Old Age Pension Act, and this Act is intended to have it conform with the Federal Old Age Pension Act.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the report of the Ontario Athletic Commission for the year ended March 31, 1947, and for the period April 1st to May 20th, 1947.

MOTHERS ALLOWANCE ACT, 1948

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Michener, that leave be given to introduce an Act intituled the Mothers Allowance Act, 1948, and that same be read now a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

WELFARE UNITS

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Michener, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Provide for Welfare Units, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

PURCHASE OF OTTAWA HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER CO. LTD.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act respecting the Purchase

by the corporation of the City of Ottawa of certain assets of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co. Ltd., and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

MR. BRYAN L. CATHCART (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I would like to draw to the attention of the House a matter of great importance to this particular north-east angle of the Chamber, and something which I feel is of such importance it should be brought to the attention of the whole House.

When some hon. members came in they may have noticed on the desks of two of the outstanding hon. members of this particular section two very delicious cakes. On these cakes were enough candles to give us an approximate idea of the number of years these hon. members have been on this earth. We lit the candles before the House met, with the result the candles burned down and the cakes were set on fire, and in putting out the fire, we destroyed the beauty of the cakes.

I want to particularly mention these two hon. members, one, the hon. member for Perth (Mr. Edwards), who celebrated his birthday yesterday, and on that day presented his maiden speech to this House, and I am sure we are all very proud of the splendid job he did.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CATHCART: The other cake rests on the desk of the hon. member for Kent West (Mr. Parry), who today is celebrating his birthday. I am sure all hon. members well remember he presented his maiden speech one year ago in this Chamber, and of him I can say exactly the same thing, that his speech was of the kind which none of us have forgotten, even yet.

I should like to feel that all hon. members of this House join with us in this north-west corner in extending our

best wishes to both these hon. members, and at the same time wishing them many years of health and happiness ahead.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. T. H. LEWIS (Welland): Mr. Speaker, one from whom you hear very little would like to take this opportunity to extend his felicitations, together with the hon. members of this Legislature, to these two hon. members. I am sure while the cakes may seem to be burned up a little, that in no way should be regarded as being associated with the hon. members, because I can assure you the only time they get "burned up" is when they go home to their ridings.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. LEWIS: I have had great pleasure in meeting the hon. member for Perth (Mr. Edwards) and the hon. member for Kent West (Mr. Parry).

One is in the happy business of selling drugs, and he made his money, I understand, during prohibition when you had to go to a doctor and get a prescription.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. LEWIS: He got \$1 a "throw." I understand he was in "cahoots" with the other hon. member from Kent West (Mr. Parry), who raised the corn to make the whiskey so he could sell it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. LEWIS: There is one point, Mr. Speaker, to which I would like to call attention. There is another hon. member on this side who had a birthday a few days ago. I refer to the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Dye). While he is a very quiet and unassuming chap, in his way, he is very sincere in everything he does. I would like to bring to your attention and offer my felicitations and a wish for many happy returns of the day to "Stan" (Mr. Dye), one who fought at Dieppe, was wounded, and upon crawling out from the shell fire was caught by a sniper and had part of his shoulder shot away.

There are very few of us who know what happens at times, and very few of us get to realize how quiet these chaps are during the course of their lives.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thought while mentioning the other two hon. members, I should not overlook "Stan" (Mr. Dye), who has given his life to sports, hockey and other sports, who is now on the association executive of the Softball Association, and very well thought of in his riding, and I thought I would be in order in adding my felicitations to him when expressing them to the other two hon. members.

By the way, Mr. Speaker and hon. members, I am half a century on Sunday.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. GEORGE W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a pleasant surprise. I am sorry the candles burned away, but I will give you a little hint as to my age. I am over 16 and under 70.

I stand here in my own defence regarding the production of corn. That is a legitimate occupation, and you have no evidence to prove what it was used for after it was taken out in the raw stage. I notice quite a number of friends—I will mention no names—who are mighty glad I grew some corn years ago.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PARRY: May I say, Mr. Speaker, in all sincerity, that I do appreciate the friendships I have gained amongst all hon. members of this House, and I hope my hon. friends to the south agree with me when I say I think I have a lot of friends in this House, and I do hope I will be able to have their friendship continually. I thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. FREDERICK EDWARDS (Perth): Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of this House; I appreciate this

cake, even though it is burned, and I appreciate the kind things which have been said.

In order the hon. members will have no wrong impressions, I think I should clear one thing up. I should like the hon. members of this house to know the good druggists of the Province of Ontario did not make their money selling whiskey in six-ounce "hips." I want to make that clear.

I think the profession to which I belong serves one of the biggest purposes in all communities where drug stores are situated, and I am sure all hon. members of this House will agree with me.

In thanking the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Lewis) and the hon. member for Lambton West (Mr. Cathcart), I want to make it clear that I am proud of my profession as a pharmacist, with which I am associated.

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say, in order to make these congratulations unanimous, I have been requested by the press gallery to extend their congratulations to the hon. members who have had birthdays today, yesterday, or any other day.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I wish to table answers to questions 4, 5, 6, 14, 17, 23, 26, 29, 34, 40, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52 and 53.

MR. STANLEY H. DYE (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Lewis) for his very kind remarks. Perhaps I cannot agree with him in his statement that I am unassuming. Perhaps the war slowed me down that much, but I do want to thank the hon. member for his very kind remarks.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I thought it might not be inappropriate I should mention an event which is still very fresh in the memories of a great many of the hon. members of this Legislature, a day which has had considerable significance for many long years to those who saw active service in the other war.

This is the anniversary of the battle of Vimy in the first world war. Its significance is not in any way limited to those who recall the events of those days from their personal experience. The day is one of significance to all the people of this country, because on April 9th, 1917, the Canadian forces fought together for the first time in a combined army corps. On that occasion they wrote a page in the history of Canada which will for ever demonstrate the quality of our men. They were called upon as a combined army corps to attack the great ridge at Vimy, which had defied every previous attack for nearly three years of conflict, and everywhere it was agreed the execution of that attack and the valour shown by the men had not been exceeded at any time during that war. They drove back the picked troops of the German army, and broke the great log of the southern defences of the German lines with tremendous consequences in the months that followed.

In many homes still, April 9th is a day which carries sad as well as proud memories, because in the inevitable course of a struggle of that kind very many young Canadians laid down their lives. We have cherished, as Canadians, the expressions of loyalty related to those events which were written by a Canadian who himself served at that time, Col. John McRae, but it seems to me through the days in which we are now living, there are four lines of a poem which in itself has a rather remarkable history behind it, which seems to have special meaning in commemorating this event.

This particular poem was written without any thought of publication by a man who was about to go into battle at El Alamein in the last war. He wrote it on a sheet of paper, apparently for his own satisfaction, and later, during the battle, this sheet of paper fluttered into a slit trench, and the poem was passed on to General Wavell, who records it in his own collection of poems.

I would like to read the closing 4 lines of that poem with that rather unusual background:

"We know that death is but a door.

"We know what we are fighting for.

"Peace for our 'kids,' our brothers freed.

"A kinder word, a cleaner breed."

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me these 4 lines sum up with great clarity the thoughts of those who in their youth and vigour gave their lives for their country. They knew what they were fighting for. Those who cast doubts on the clarity of their vision are quite unaware of the thoughts which were in men's minds during days as serious, as ominous as those of other battle days during two world wars, when our men fought for the freedom of Canada, and freedom elsewhere.

They knew what they were fighting for; these simple things, our "kids," for freedom, and for a cleaner and decent world. They demonstrated in that battle that free men, with a clear vision, are stronger than the masses of those whose energies are weakened by any form of dictatorship and slavery.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 1st Order.

CITY OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, second reading of Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the City of Toronto. Mr. Roberts.

MR. WILLIAM MURDOCH (Essex, South): Mr. Speaker, in the

absence of Mr. Roberts I move second reading of Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I think this is the proper time to give the notice required by the rules that an amendment will be moved to this bill. The amendment, by its very nature, is such that it should be, quite aside from any rule, placed before the House so the hon. members will have adequate opportunity to give it consideration, and if I may have your permission, Mr. Speaker, and through you the permission of the House to do so, it might assist the hon. members if I were to explain the purposes of the amendment at this point, and read the amendment which will later be moved in Committee of the whole House, on the bill.

If that is acceptable to the House, Mr. Speaker, I will explain that subsequently to the bill being dealt with in committee, a view developed on the part of a number of hon. members that there were certain provisions of the bill which were indefensible on the ground of broad public policy, and required consideration. Those views, having come to my attention in the particular task I have as Attorney-General, I though it was expedient, rather than have some divergent views presented here in committee, that an effort should be made to reasonably and properly act on the questions which had been raised, consistent with the very laudable objects of the City's bill.

In the first place, clause 10 (1) of the bill—which I will not read, as I am only seeking to give the hon. members an explanation—contains what is regarded as an extremely onerous condition of filing plans and specifications in relation to repairs on equipment which, taken literally, might require the filing of plans and specifications in relation to the most modest type of repairs to heating equipment, and to overcome that difficulty, an amendment will be proposed which, without defeating in any way technically the objects of the

municipality under that section, will, nevertheless, remove that objection from the bill.

The second question was one which presented more difficulties. There is a section in the Municipal Act which provides authority for a municipality to pass by-laws governing smoke fumes, and so on, subject to certain specific exemptions. Under those exemptions, owing to the state of the law at that time, certain business enterprises established industrial businesses in the city, and it is far from clear just what the effect would be of a continuation of some of these, without providing the mechanism for examining into the merits in each case, and the second amendment to the bill is designed to provide the machinery by which a municipality may bring in the provisions of a by-law subject to any suitable exemptions which may continue in relation to the particular industries.

With that explanation, I will simply table the proposed amendments. I will not read them, because I am quite sure the hon. members of the House will do better to read them and take them into the eyes than try to understand them by my reading them in the Legislature.

They will be moved as amendments to the bill when it is in committee of the whole House.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). Have the proposed amendments been brought to the attention of the representatives of the city, and are they aware of the contents of the amendments?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the answer to that question is "Yes."

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 2nd Order.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE AND
BELLEVILLE GENERAL
HOSPITAL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 2nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 5, An Act respecting the City of Belleville and Belleville General Hospital. Mr. Wilson.

MR. BRYAN L. CATHCART (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Wilson, I move second reading of Bill No. 5, An Act respecting the City of Belleville and Belleville General Hospital.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 3rd Order.

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES OF
ONTARIO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 16, An Act to incorporate the United Co-operatives of Ontario. Mr. Hall.

MR. STANLY L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 16, An Act to incorporate the United Co-operatives of Ontario.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 4th Order.

OTTAWA LADIES COLLEGE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, second reading of Bill No. 22, An Act respecting the Ottawa Ladies College. Mr. Acres.

MR. THOMAS A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Acres, I move second reading of Bill No. 22, An Act respecting the Ottawa Ladies College.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 5th Order.

LAING MARRIAGE
SETTLEMENT TRUST DEED

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, second reading of Bill No. 26, An Act to set aside the Laing Marriage Settlement Trust Deed. Mr. Roberts.

MR. T. R. DENT (Oxford): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Roberts, I move second reading of Bill No. 26, An Act to set aside the Laing Marriage Settlement Trust Deed.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 6th Order.

TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, second reading of Bill No. 29, An Act respecting the Township of Stamford. Mr. Hanniwell.

MR. S. H. DYE (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Hanniwell, I move second reading of Bill No. 29, An Act respecting the Township of Stamford.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 7th Order.

CITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, second reading of Bill No. 31, An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Harvey.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 31, An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 8th Order.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH DORCHESTER

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, second reading of Bill No. 32, An Act respecting the Township of South Dorchester. Mr. Thomas.

MR. F. S. THOMAS (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 32, An Act respecting the Township of South Dorchester.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 27th Order.

MILK CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order, second reading of Bill No. 126, the Milk Control Act, 1948. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of the Milk Control Bill, I hardly think it is necessary to go into any lengthy explanation of the principles involved. The hon. members of this House have had an opportunity to study the provisions of the bill, and they are very simple and very clear in themselves. There are, as all members of this House will realize, some radical changes in this bill as compared with the former Milk Control legislation, and these have, to some extent, been derived from the report of the Royal Commission on milk which sat last year. Certain new principles are included in the bill, but we think they are sound, and we are certain that they are democratic.

I would like to point out that Ontario was the first of all the provinces of Canada to have a Milk Control Act, and it is very gratifying that, since then, all the other provinces have copied our legislation and come into line with what we did in Ontario.

I have said that the principles in this bill are democratic, and by that I mean that we now propose to let the people involved in the milk industry handle

their own affairs. There will be no government direction or interference, except in extreme cases, so far as the price of milk is concerned. The bill makes no provision for any fixing of prices to the producer, or to the consumer, by the Milk Control Board. It does provide for the making of business arrangements between the producers and the distributors or processors, so that the producers can bargain for the best price possible. It permits the operation of free competition in distribution in order to establish fair prices from the distributor to the consumer. In other words, this bill provides a medium for producers and distributors, processors and truckers to do business together in an orderly manner. It places squarely upon the shoulders of the respective industry organizations the responsibility of running the fluid milk industry in the Province of Ontario.

I think, that is what the industry and the people of Ontario want today. They are tired of government interference in business, and so far as the milk industry of Ontario is concerned, they are going to have none of it. We are not going to put an umbrella over the inefficient producer or the inefficient distributor, but through free competition in the retail field, and collective bargaining between the producers and distributors in the primary marketing field, we are going to allow prices to find their proper level.

In this legislation, in the provisions for collective bargaining by negotiation, we are simply applying the principles that have worked so successfully in the Farm Products Marketing Act, under which a wide variety of farm products are sold by a process of negotiation or collective bargaining. That is getting back to true democracy, because it leaves the making of business arrangements in the hands of the people who are producing the milk, and those who are distributing it. They know that business better than anyone else, and under this bill, it covers not only the first sale of milk by the producer, but also applies to the transportation of

milk and the fixing of quotas and other conditions of sale.

There is another important change in this bill, and one for which the milk producers have been asking. Under this bill, they are given power to establish marketing agencies to handle the sale of surplus milk during periods of heavy production. This is a very important provision. It gives to the producers the opportunity, through their own agents, to work out plans to secure greater returns for surplus milk, and so improve the returns over the whole production.

One of the difficult problems in the marketing of fluid milk is the securing of uniform supplies throughout the year. In the past, we have had too much milk in May and June, and not enough in the late summer, fall and early winter months. This bill provides the machinery whereby the producers can work out solutions to this problem. Producers may organize this marketing agency to market the surplus milk to the best advantage, or they may, by arrangement with the distributors, work out some plans to encourage and reward the farmer who can maintain high milk production in the fall and winter months. This and other steps for the stimulating and improvement of the production and marketing of milk are now made possible for the producers and distributors to work out amicably by mutual agreement, which can be enforced once the agreements are filed with the Milk Control Board.

The details of the various sections of the bill will come before the House in Committee, but the principles which I have outlined cover the main features in which the bill varies from the previous legislation.

I have confidence in the good judgment and common sense of our milk producers to make this legislation work effectively for the benefit of all classes, producers, distributors and consumers.

One thing is certain, and that is that our producers must have a fair price for their milk or they will go out of production. Some people have the mis-

taken idea that our farmers are making a lot of money today. In 1947, the gross farm income in Ontario was \$546,300,000. But, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, their total farm operating expenses amounted to \$235,800,000, so the net income was approximately \$311,000,000, and when you divide that amongst the 170,000 farmers in Ontario, it works out to an average net income of \$1,823.50 per farm. So even at present prices, the farmers are not making a lot of money.

In this Milk Control Bill we are doing a good job, not only for the producers of milk, but also for the distributors and the consumers, by allowing the industry to operate its own affairs, by removing government interference, and allowing the free play of those natural economic forces which in the long run bring prices to both producer and consumer to their proper level.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): In connection with this bill, I do not believe that it has gone far enough. If we take into consideration the recommendations contained in the report of Mr. Justice Wells, this has just skimmed the top of some of those recommendations. It in no way implements the recommendations of the commission. There is no provision for the regulation of distributors, and the provisions controlling prices are inadequate. There is no control of price to the consumer, the board does not have power to prohibit sales above or below cost, plus a reasonable margin for handling and profits.

Who is to fix the reasonable margin? There is nothing set out in the bill as to who will say what is a "reasonable margin." Is it the distributor, or is it the processor?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The Board.

MR. GRUMMETT: There is no provision, as far as I can see.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: The Board will do it.

MR. GRUMMETT: Would it not have been much more appropriate if there had been a provision right in the Act, stating that the board can do it? It leaves it wide open.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think that is in the Act.

MR. GRUMMETT: I could not find it, Mr. Minister. There is also no provision for producer organizations to engage in the marketing of milk as recommended by the Royal Commission. They are authorized to only "stimulate, increase and improve marketing." The definition of "marketing" is also faulty, because it does not include processing and manufacturing.

I think, Mr. Speaker, this bill should go before a committee of this House which would be in a position to give it further study than we can here. On second reading here, we are merely sitting as the Legislature. This is a very important matter, and I would ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) to refer it to the Committee on Agriculture, in fact, I will make a motion to that effect.

To that end, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that Bill No. 126, the Milk Control Act, 1948, be not now read a second time, but be referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture in this House, in order that all interested persons and groups may have an opportunity of being heard.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to ask the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett)—if he is either prepared to answer or able to answer—if he will indicate the basis of the statement he made before the House, as to which part of Mr. Justice Wells' report this bill carries out and which parts it does not.

I feel the proposal the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) put before us should be clearly identified as to whether or not there are proposals in the report under which he seeks to come, or whether there are simply proposals to

further ideologies of the C.C.F., and I would ask him, since he uses the expression "Mr. Justice Wells' report," of what he complains in relation to that report?

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, that is merely a smart twist that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is continually using in this House. We, in the Agricultural Committee, can take Mr. Justice Wells' report and study it there. If the whole House does not want to go over Mr. Justice Wells' report, the Agricultural Committee can, and hon. members of the committee can talk over the whole problem in a much better way than we can here. For the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to broach a proposition such as he did, is merely throwing a smoke-screen over the whole matter.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I would not have raised the matter except the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) stood up in the House and made reference to the Wells' report, and then proceeded to predicate his remarks on it.

My submission, Mr. Speaker, is that unless an hon. member is prepared to say what the report recommended and in what respects he complains the bill fails to implement the report, he should not make such a statement in the House. He has merely demonstrated his unwillingness or inability—I do not know which it is—to answer the question.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, to take one little illustration—I am not going to go over the whole Wells' report—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Have you read it?

MR. GRUMMETT: I have, Mr. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell).

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Have you?

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Have a look at it.

MR. GRUMMETT: The Wells' report suggested something should be done to eliminate the duplicating of services. I am just giving you one illustration.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The bill makes provision for that.

MR. GRUMMETT: This bill does not.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Of course it does.

MR. GRUMMETT: The bill introduced last October, contained in sub-section N—in paragraph N—the provision that the duplicating of delivery services were to be eliminated. When that bill came before this House last October, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) withdrew that sub-section. He had it deleted from the bill of last October. There is nothing in this bill that I can find that covers this point.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) will permit me, I do not like to have him press those arguments in relation to the contents of the bill, saying it makes no provision, since if he will read the regulations section, he will see that there is a provision, first of all, for one thing that he said the bill does not cover, and that is where necessary the question of major and minor prices is taken care of.

In relation to his last question, the regulations section also provides for dealing by regulation with the question of routes.

Both matters are provided for in the bill, and I do not think the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) should rise in the House and make the statement there is no provision in the bill following the Wells' report, when both those matters are provided for.

MR. W. A. MURRAY (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, may I just say a word or two in connection with this bill?

First, I would like to put somewhat in the form of a question the fact that

I do not know whether or not I interpret this bill properly, but I see that the milk producers—and that means practically the Milk Producers Association—and the Distributors Association must come to an agreement on the price they pay to producers. Does that mean the Milk Control Board has nothing to do with that?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is right.

MR. MURRAY: I would like to see the Milk Control Board in on that too, because they are practically consumers. That is the reason I did not like that. I believe the Milk Control Board should be sitting in there too, in order to help the consumer.

I would like to put another question on the subject, and that is, in case of dispute between the producers and the distributors, it may take some time to either raise or lower the price; or could it be shortened?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: It has been shortened. You can get it adjudged right away.

MR. MURRAY: Well, as I see it, the Milk Control Board, then, has control of practically everything else, is that right?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, they regulate, they see the provisions of the Act and the agreement are carried out.

MR. MURRAY: Outside of those two points, the view I take is that I am in favour of the bill, because I do not think you can get a bill perfect and capable of suiting everybody. It can always be amended if it does not prove satisfactory. Those are the only two things I wish to mention.

There are other small things that do not seem just suitable, but otherwise, I am in favour of the bill.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, at second reading of this bill, I want to express my view with respect to its general principles, without going into detail.

I think the bill is a terrible disappointment to the majority of the people in the province who looked forward expectantly for the promised milk bill. As is well known here, the milk issue or more concretely, the milk-price issue, was, and remains, a very lively and important one among the great mass of people. It was as a result of the increase in the price of milk when the federal subsidies were removed that a commission was appointed, and this Government permitted the increase in the price of milk.

In reply to all demands and proposals from various groups, this Government said that there was a commission appointed and that until such time as the report would be made and the recommendations implemented, nothing much could be done.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, the price of milk increased until today it is 18 cents a quart, a very high price, I submit, and a price which is responsible for a very serious decrease in milk consumption in the cities, and particularly among the working people.

Mr. Speaker, I think the milk bill before us falls short primarily because it does not reflect any social approach to this problem, and that is what is necessary when dealing with so vital a problem. The present bill will completely eliminate price controls insofar as the sale of milk is concerned. It establishes or re-establishes what the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) calls a "free market," "free play" within that industry, and permits prices to fluctuate until they will settle somewhere. And the very genial hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) says this is "free democracy," which only goes to show you that one could interpret the word as one pleases.

I assert, from the point of view of the working-class mothers, who have to buy a number of quarts of milk to feed their children in accordance with the advice of her doctor, this would not be very democratic because it does not help her. The bill, as I said, lacks social approach; therein lies its weakness, and its uselessness in the face of

the present situation. It seems to me this Government, or any government representing the people as a whole, when confronted with a problem such as this, should be concerned with only two groups in the community, the producers and the masses of consumers.

The Government should do everything necessary to safeguard the interests of the milk producer, the farmer, the primary producer, and should introduce legislation which will guarantee every farmer producing milk for the market an adequate income, not merely enough to pay his way, but enough to enable him and his family and his help to live in decency. I say, Mr. Speaker, that the people of the cities are not at all desirous of depriving the farmers of their due insofar as the cost of milk production is concerned. The city people are anxious the farmers should receive enough and the Government should protect the farmers in getting enough. Once having done that, Mr. Speaker, the next task of the Government is to provide conditions which will enable the people to consume as much milk as is required for the health of the people.

I am sorry to say this bill does not provide for these considerations. It may offer some protection to the farmers—and I hope it will, Mr. Speaker—although I might say that from press reports even the representatives of farm groups speak very haltingly about the bill, and are not certain that the bill will provide the farmer with protection. But there is nothing there to protect the consumer. There is nothing to indicate understanding of the basic fact that the milk industry is monopolized. The report of the Royal Commission emphasized that. Three of the largest dairies sold 50 per cent. of the products of the industry in Ontario, and the profits of some of these very large corporations were fantastically high. The bill will not protect the consumer then.

One more point, Mr. Speaker; on the general principle of the bill, is the question of subsidies. The bill before

us is not recommending any subsidy. This is a principal question, and I submit the Government would be fully justified and would receive whole-hearted endorsement of the people of this province in undertaking payment of a subsidy in order to provide milk at 13 cents a quart to the public. Milk, Mr. Speaker, is not just an ordinary item on the market, it is one of the essential foods. You cannot treat it as if you were treating an ordinary commodity which you buy or leave on the shelf. It is essential for the children, and it is essential for the mothers and for fathers, too; I must come to the defence of the fathers.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Are you coming around to drinking milk?

MR. SALSBERG: I will advise the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) I must drink milk, whether I like it or not.

Dealing therefore with such an essential food, I say the Government would be justified in providing a subsidy to sell milk at 13 cents a quart to the public. You may tell me that would run into a large sum of money, "you want to protect the farmer to see that he gets a fair price, then you want us to subsidize milk."

I submit, Mr. Speaker, we would be fully justified in taking the amount necessary for the subsidy from the profits of liquor and pay it to the farmer, so as to provide milk at 13 cents a quart. The farmer would be protected and the children would be protected. The bill does not provide that, and it is therefore not a bill which embodies all that was expected and desired by the public on the question of milk.

I am sorry to find another omission in this bill. There is a general widespread demand that milk should be provided for school children free of charge regardless of the parents' ability to pay, so as not to differentiate between one child and another, every child should be given milk at school every day, and this has to be paid for by somebody.

Now, a proper and all-inclusive milk bill would make provision for that, too, and I think the Government should have been prepared to assume the cost for distribution of milk to the children. This is not contained in the bill.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I am naive enough to think it worthwhile arguing with the Conservative Government to try to convince them, but I think there should have been an amendment to the act where necessary, to enable municipalities to go into the milk-distribution business. I think if that were done, the farmers of this province would be in an ideal position, because then they would deal with responsible bodies, with the Municipal Milk Boards. They would get their price. The cost of distribution would be reduced to the very minimum, and the public would have the milk necessary, and our youth would grow up healthier and stronger. It is not there.

I will mention one more objection, because it has not provided for a number of the consuming public on the board, if I am correct in reading it. That is very serious. In view of these considerations, I am obliged to conclude with what I started, that the bill is a terrible disappointment, it is very inadequate. It provides no guarantee of protection for the milk producers, it certainly leaves the consumer at the mercy of what the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) would call "free play" . . . I am sorry to say I am afraid that milk consumption will, of course, decline, as it has since the increased payment, and will affect the health of our young people, the public will come in for quite a "fleecing," the big monopolies will become bigger and the little fellows will be gobbled up to the detriment of all concerned.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I had not intended saying anything on the bill.

Insofar as the principle embodied therein is concerned, we are going to support the second reading of the bill, but after the remarks of my hon.

friend for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) I want to set out in the bill the relief problem he suggested, and it is a very serious one.

He asks that the farmers should have a reasonable price for their raw product, and there should be an element there of profit for the farmer, and then on the other hand my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) suggests that the price to the consumer should be at the lowest possible level.

I think all of us in this House agree with those two conditions, but the difficulty arises, of course, when we attempt to make these two conflicting philosophies, shall I say, meet on common ground. So far as the farmer himself is concerned—and my hon. friend from Oxford (Mr. Dent) will agree—he is in this position; if he cannot get a price for his milk which will guarantee the cost of production, then the ultimate and only course he can pursue is to go out of the production of milk, so that we have a situation in the province, we have had it for a number of years and will have it for some little time ahead. We have got to give the farmer the price he must have for his milk or else we do not get the production of milk. If you are going to give the farmer the price he should have for his milk, then it must cost the consumer the difference between the farmers' price and what the processor has to take out of it.

I think we all realize, on the other side of the picture, the consumption of milk is very, very important for our whole population. I know, as a farmer, I realize that you are up against that stone wall, if the farmer does not get the cost of production, he goes out of production, and you have not got the milk. The only leeway my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) saw, and the only one I could picture this afternoon, is that some level of government, should pay a bonus in between to lower the price to the consumer. I think I am in harmony with my hon. friend, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) when I say bonuses permanently in-

stalled are an unsound economic practice.

There is one more factor enters into it. My hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) mentioned the distributors. I do not know the profits of the distributors, but I would suggest to him—and I think it is common knowledge—the Milk Control Board has at its disposal statisticians who can determine these things and they stand between the milk consumer and the public-at-large in seeing that these intermediaries—these processing plants between the consumer and the producer—do not get more than their just share out of the price of milk.

I think it pretty well gets back to the question, if we want milk and our people need it to drink—and they do—then they must be prepared to pay a price which will guarantee the farmer his cost of production. The only thing that could change that would be the imposition of subsidies by some level of government. I will leave that question with the Government as to whether they desire to enter into that field.

In the broad picture, the bill itself will, I think, have the commendation of the producers and as much commendation as can be given by the consumers. I do hope the consumers understand the picture and understand the part the farmer has to play. The farmer is not trying to gouge the market or take more out than he should. He is just taking enough out to continue in production and produce that very essential product.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I might say, I cannot accept the hon. members' recommendation to have this laid over. For three months we have had this under consideration. This bill was introduced a week or ten days ago, and we have gone through it very slowly so that everybody could come in and lay their suggestions before the Government as to what they thought a Milk Act should be. A lot more work will be done. I did not go into any more than the principle of the bill. In com-

mittee we can go slowly over it, clause by clause, so everybody will understand what it means.

May I make this statement, as Minister of Agriculture, there is more milk drunk in the Province of Ontario today than ever before in the history of the province. That is, tinned milk plus fluid milk. I would like to make this public, there was more milk drunk in the Province of Ontario in 1947 than in any other year, and it was not all fluid milk, some of it was tinned milk. That is why you cannot buy a tin of condensed milk today.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): Why was the falling away from fluid milk?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Well, that is an argument easy to answer, of course.

The House divided.

AYES 10.

NAYS 53.

Amendment negatived on division.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): You took the cream off that one.

The House divided.

AYES 53.

NAYS 10.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 28th Order.

THE FUEL SUPPLY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th Order, second reading of Bill No. 127, An Act to amend The Fuel Supply Act.

HON. L. M. FROST (Minister of Mines): I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 127, An Act to amend The Fuel Supply Act.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I think we ought to have some explanation of it.

HON. MR. FROST: I thought, Mr. Speaker, I had explained that on the first reading, at the request of some of the hon. members.

Briefly, I would say this Act clarifies actually what we have been doing in the past year, and it makes plain the authority for so doing. The Fuel Supply Act was an Act passed during the period of the First World War and actually there has not been any amendment or change in the Act since that time. This brings the Act up-to-date and permits us to carry on the course which we really have been carrying on under the Act for some time.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Who is the controller? How is he appointed?

HON. MR. FROST: The controller is Mr. Crozier, the mines assessor in the mines department. You met Mr. Crozier on the committee which we had looking into the Mining Act. Mr. Crozier is a man of very great experience. When the commissioner was on active service, he acted as commissioner and also acted for the power controller in Ontario during the war days and he is very familiar with the whole operation.

MR. SALSBERG: A member of your department?

HON. MR. FROST: Yes.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 29th Order.

THE MINING TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order, second reading of Bill No. 128, An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. L. M. FROST (Minister of Mines): I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 128, An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act.

I have already given an explanation of this bill but I would just briefly say

there are in southwestern Ontario a large number of gas producers—individuals and companies—who drill for gas. Some of these people are comparatively small and some of them are quite large. For instance, we have the Imperial Oil Company doing work down there, and they are a large producer of natural gas. That comes as part of their work in drilling for oil in Southwestern Ontario and I may say this to the House; in the oil business there are still some interesting possibilities in Southwestern Ontario and the Imperial Oil Company is spending a great deal of money on work in that area.

Perhaps next week I may have an opportunity to give a little more elaborate statement in connection with that.

Then, we have the Union Gas Company and the Dominion Gas Company, they are large producers and prospectors and developers in that line, but we have a host of little people who are unincorporated, little drillers and prospectors who are working over that area and sometimes bring in a very important field. I would say this, there are a considerable number of small taxpayers—for instance, I see here \$128.50, another one pays \$5.72 and another one \$245, etc.

Now, those are un-incorporated individuals who have not any incorporation and they are doing that type of work. This Act relieves those people of paying any tax up to \$250. With the larger concerns they do pay a tax and quite a considerable tax but with the larger ones, as you will notice in the Corporation Tax Act, we are giving those an allowance for actual expenditures in connection with development work. We are giving them an allowance for that as a deductible expense before the incorporation of Corporation Tax. I think this Act rather evens out the situation for the small man who would not benefit under the Corporation Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 30th Order.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order, second reading of Bill No. 129, An Act to amend The Assessment Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 129, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I think my hon. friend (Mr. Dunbar) should say something on this bill. Is not there a serious departure from the present principle involved?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes. There have been a number of municipalities coming for special legislation, private bills, in order to give them permission to enter into an agreement with the public utilities, in order that something in lieu of taxation might be allowed.

Last year, you will remember, the City of Toronto presented a private bill and it was passed; again this year Kingston presented a private bill, and it carried, and some other municipalities presented private bills.

This was the recommendation of the municipal organization of the Province of Ontario, that it be made general, so they would have the power to enter into an agreement with the municipality for fire protection, police protection, law enforcement, street lighting, snow and ice removal, drainage and sanitation, waste removal, and the conservation of health.

The reason these were enumerated in this way was we did not want to go into education, because a public utility would not have any person there, so it was decided for this year to try this general act, and if the municipalities feel that we have gone too far, or have not gone far enough, during the conferences this coming summer, it can be easily changed at the next session, but this is

what the representatives of all the municipalities in the province have asked for.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): This list of services as set out in the bill, is precisely what Toronto got in their private bill?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, and Kingston.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: It is permissive legislation?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, it is permissive legislation, of course.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 31st Order.

THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st Order, second reading of Bill No. 130, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act, Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of Bill No. 130, I do not think there is any great explanation needed. It is a bill along the lines of the recommendations in the report of the Royal Commission on Forestry, and I would move second reading of Bill No. 130, An Act to amend the Public Lands Act.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) if there will be two deputies, one of lands and forests, and one for fish and game, or one deputy in charge of directing the affairs of fish and game. What will the set-up be?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Shall we say, one deputy in charge of administrative affairs, and one in charge of the practical end of forestry.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 32nd Order.

THE FORESTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 131, An Act to amend The Forestry Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of this bill, again this is an implementation of recommendations which were contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Forestry, that a commission composed of the representatives of the various groups as listed in this bill should be advisory committee to the Minister, and I would move second reading of Bill No. 131, An Act to amend The Forestry Act.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask a question of the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) in connection with this and the previous bill. There seems to be an attempt to implement some of the recommendations on the part of the Commission.

However, the hon. members of this House will recall an Act adopted by this House for the establishment of a Forestry Commission along the lines of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. That bill was in accordance with the speeches made by the hon. Leader of the Government (Mr. Drew) prior to the election in 1943, when he promised that a commission would be set up. In other words, legislative action was taken to remove the administration of our forest resources from the Government and place it under an impartial and capable board, as we manage our hydro affairs. That bill was enacted. I think it was carried unanimously by the House. Then a Royal Commission was appointed, and the Act was not implemented. We are now confronted with a number of bills which bring in parts of the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

Does that mean the Act which was adopted by this House is now completely null and void? I do not think it was ever proclaimed. Is the old policy of the Government to be replaced by a commission of this type, still leaving the administration in the hands of the Minister in the department, rather than vesting it in the hands of an outside commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as was understood by a majority of the citizens to have been the policy of the Government? It is rather an important item, and I do not think it is wrong to ask this question at this time. Whether the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) answers it or the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) wishes to answer, I think they should clear up the situation at this time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : Mr. Speaker, I think I might answer that question, in view of the fact that the earlier steps were taken prior to the time the present hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) occupied that office.

The committee which was set up by this Act is a committee whose functions would be very similar to those of the commission which was authorized by an earlier Act, to which the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) referred. I would remind the hon. members of the Legislature that the commission to which he refers was not a commission which replaced the department, but was a commission which had advisory powers. As was explained to this Legislature at the time the Royal Commission was appointed, the advice of the law officers of the Crown was that before the Royal Commission could conduct its enquiry, it was necessary the powers conferred upon the men named in the Act should be deleted. It is a strictly legal problem, and there was the question as to legal authority to appoint a Royal Commission to deal with matters which fell within the ambit of the authority conferred by the statutes upon the Commission.

For that reason, a bill was introduced in this Legislature amending the Act and removing the powers conferred

upon the men, so the Royal Commission could proceed to conduct a full enquiry. That Commission conducted the most extensive enquiry which has ever been conducted in this or any other province into the general problems of forestry and forest administration, and made a comprehensive report which has met with very general approval throughout the whole Province of Ontario.

In that report by the Royal Commission there was a recommendation that the administration of the forest affairs of this province should remain under departmental administration, with the assistance of an advisory committee. The Government has accepted that recommendation, and the appointment of this advisory committee carries out the express terms of the recommendation in the report of the Royal Commission.

That is the sequence of events which brings us to the bill which is now before us.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, I am quite prepared to recall with some considerable degree of approval, many of the things which have been said on different occasions in this Legislature by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) in regard to divesting the Government of administrative functions, and placing them under the control of any commission. In fairness to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) I wish to qualify that statement by saying that at no time did he make that an inclusive statement or suggest there were no bodies in the form of commissions or boards which it was appropriate to set up, and I wish to take this opportunity to express agreement with the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) on points he has made at different times with regard to the undesirability of creating bodies which are not responsible to the Legislature, and in turn directly to the electorate, and placing in the hands of these bodies administrative responsibilities which must be constantly responsive to the general wishes of the people who are primarily concerned in these activities.

This Government has demonstrated its belief in the operation of certain activities by commissions and boards. I believe there are appropriate occasions for that type of administration and supervision.

We concur, however, in the recommendation in this case that the forest administration of this province should remain as a Government responsibility, and there should be this device for informing and advising the Government as to ways in which forest practises can be improved from time to time.

That is the purpose of this bill, and the advisory committee which was set up will be a representative committee capable of examining the facts in relation to this tremendously important field of provincial activity, and making proper recommendations from time to time through the department, which is responsible for the assets which remain as continuing property in the right of the people of Ontario.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words on second reading of this bill. My first reaction is, if this is the only legislation we are to have at this session, then it does not correct the troubles in our forests, and is indeed a disappointment to the north-western part of this province. I have no doubt but the setting up of a committee of this type will be advantageous. As I understand it, the committee will not necessarily be made up of experts, but of men chosen from the various occupations named in the bill, the duty of whom would be to advise the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott).

I believe—and I have known many instances myself where a committee of that type might have something to do with the forests, especially in relation to the industry; adjustments might be made, but I cannot for the life of me see where this committee will correct the shortcomings, the inefficiency, the duplication of services, the wasteful practises, and the quarrels between the operators, and so on, so plainly laid down in the Kennedy report. I think it

was a very courageous report, and laid down in unmistakeable language what he thought was a remedy.

The naming of this committee was, to my mind, one which could only be the result of a recommendation as to how the real difficulties in the forests might be corrected.

In April, 1941, a minority report was tabled, from a committee appointed to investigate and inquire into the department of Land and Forests, and point number 1 reads:

“The administration, conservation and utilization of forests resources of the Province of Ontario should be placed under the control of a committee to be known as the ‘Ontario Forest Commission,’ which commission should have similar powers to those conferred upon the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.”

I had hoped something along that line might be done. I feel the Government should follow exactly that path, and I would like to say this advisory committee will not go deep enough into the problems to make the changes necessary and which have been awaited for so long in my part of the province. We have waited through the years as various committees reported, and when the Kennedy Commission tabled its report, we were in hopes that in the long run we had received some relief. We felt that here was a commission who in unmistakeable language laid down the shortcomings of the law. He goes so far as to say the operators must be protected against their own folly. He pointed out the duplication of services, and quoted figures to show where over \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 saving could be effected almost immediately.

This advisory committee does not get to the meat of that problem. I think it is a good idea, and it can serve a useful function, but it is a disappointment that the Government did not see fit to go further than it did.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, with the consent of the hon. members, I think I should make it quite clear that

this by no manner of means is the limit of what the Government is doing in relation to this report, and I regret the hon. member from Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) has failed to pay attention to what has been said here, because it has been made perfectly clear that the Government has gone a very great deal farther than this, and is implementing most of the recommendations, and what has been pointed out publicly as well as in certain remarks here, is the fact that most of the things which have been recommended can be dealt with under existing legislation, and the department has long ago put into effect decisions of policy which implement most of the recommendations.

The hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) was present at the time I announced on behalf of the Government, on October 2nd, one of the most far-reaching decisions which have been made in regard to forest affairs of this province in a great many years. I was merely making the announcement on behalf of the Government in relation to a decision of the Department of Lands and Forests, when I explained in Port Arthur that the Government had made a firm decision which had been communicated as of that day to the operators, that we would stop the export of unprocessed pulp wood from Crown lands under a plan which permitted the progressive reduction so that there would not be unjust interference with arrangements which had been made which involved the expenditure of a very large sum of money and the employment of many men in that area.

Earlier this year, at a meeting of the Canadian Forest Protective Association in Montreal, I announced the Government had already reached a decision of policy and was putting it into effect, in regard to the utilization of all types of wood in areas which are being cut under permits from the department. That, as the hon. member (Mr. Robinson) will realize, was one of the other very important recommendations, and that policy will definitely be adhered to, and a public statement has already been made and has been carried fairly ex-

tensively throughout the province, particularly in the northern areas, to the effect there will be a conference in June of all those engaged in actual cutting operations to discuss ways and means of carrying into practical effect in the most efficient way the policy of utilizing all the wood cut in that way.

I think the hon. member (Mr. Robinson) by enquiry will find every major recommendation in that report will have been implemented, either by decisions of policy under existing legislation, or by the legislation which is now before this Legislature.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 33rd Order.

INSURANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 132, An Act to amend the Insurance Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 132, An Act to amend the Insurance Act.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, could we have a word as to the purport of the bill; I do not think there was any explanation given on this before.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, what the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) said is true, I did not make a statement on the introduction of this bill.

I may say this about it—and I will be glad to add anything that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) would like me to—that this is an amending bill which deals in the main with a great number of unrelated sections. It is extremely difficult to give this House a comprehensive picture, since those sections are individually dealt with, and it should by and large be a bill which lends itself to discussion in committee.

I will say, however, that the first part of it, which deals with the question of life insurance, brings the last provision, which I think was made about 1935, up to date, by taking into account the legal decisions and so forth since that time, following examination of their effect and the exercise of the best judgment of what the law should be. In that field, too, hon. members will appreciate that group insurance in the life field is comparatively new, and this represents a revision in relation to the provisions applicable to that field of life insurance.

On the accident and sickness field, in the main, the revisions are minor in their nature; they are of a technical nature, having no great principle involved.

Coming to the question of public policy, however, there is an amendment that is of some importance in principle, and which is a new view on the question of public policies. Perhaps what hon. members do not appreciate is if somebody commits a crime of any nature in the course of the operation of a motor car, on the grounds of public policy, that would void the insurance policy. That principle is now changed by this bill, unless the offense itself was of the very nature which occasions the damage. That is a matter of some importance.

MR. NIXON: Under what section would that occur?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) no doubt wants to read it, but if he is unable to find it, I will be glad to send him a note. This bill has hundreds of sections, and I do not want to delay the Legislature while I look it up, but I will be very glad to send the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) a note about it.

There is a rather important provision in the bill which has to do with trailers. I am very pleased to introduce this amendment to the Legislature, Mr. Speaker, because hon. members are familiar with the fact that when the vacation season is on, there are an immense number of people who move about the province in trailers and who

use trailers to transport their own possessions to summer cottages and to camps and so forth.

Under the present law, persons in this position have to get an endorsement on the policy, otherwise the insurance would be invalid. It is a matter of satisfaction that these provisions in the bill, unless the trailer is used for commercial purposes, remove the necessity of getting that endorsement, and perhaps I should say to the Legislature that the amendment is being introduced to the satisfaction of the companies.

Mr. Speaker, I have not covered in detail the amendments in the bill; they are the sort of amendments which lend themselves to consideration in committee, but I hope I have said enough about the bill to give hon. members an indication of any important principles in the insurance laws which are affected.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 34th Order.

ACT TO SUSPEND THE INCOME TAX ACT (ONTARIO)

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order, second reading of Bill No. 133, An Act to suspend The Income Tax Act (Ontario). Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of this bill, I may say it is in accordance with the statement contained in the budget which was delivered just a week ago, and is also covered by the statement which I made on the introduction of the bill a few days ago.

Perhaps it would bear repeating, and I might say to hon. members of this House that in the good old Province of Ontario we have the lowest per capita provincial tax in Canada.

There are a great variety of taxes in force in other provinces in Canada which are not in force in Ontario.

As far as this particular bill is concerned, last year we stated we were

desirous of assisting the Dominion Government to very radically reduce income tax. I am glad to say the Dominion Government was able last year to reduce income tax by, generally speaking, some 28 per cent. We thought last year, and I think it was stated here, the reduction should be somewhere around 30 per cent., and it turned out to be just about that amount.

Mr. Speaker, we are not desirous of hindering the Dominion in any way. This Government, I think, has been most co-operative with the Dominion Government. It is true there have been differences, but, nevertheless, this Government in every place where it has been possible to co-operate with the Dominion Government in a businesslike way for the benefit of not only the people of Ontario but for the people of Canada, has done so.

Last night the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) suggested we should go into the income tax field, and should impose a 5 per cent. tax which would be deductible from the Dominion tax, and which in effect would not raise the level. We feel this is not the time to do that. I think perhaps, making a rough calculation, that our refraining from entering that field last year meant it assisted in giving a definite tax reduction to the people of our province through the general tax reductions given by the Dominion Government in income taxes last year.

Let us remember we have in Ontario 50 per cent. of the income tax payers, and we contribute practically 50 per cent. of the Dominion total. Therefore, when Ontario stays out of the field to the extent of deducting 5 per cent. of the Dominion amount, it makes it easier for the Dominion Government to hand on tax reductions to our people. I think that is highly desirable, and we do not think it is the time this year to go back into that field. We think in carrying on the way we are, we are assisting the Dominion Government to further get rid of many of the wartime taxes which they had to impose for the purpose of carrying on our job during the war days.

Mr. Speaker, again I say we are anxious to help and not to hinder the Dominion. We are hopeful many of the wartime taxes can be further removed or reduced this year, and to further that we are not going to impose any income tax this year.

Therefore, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 133, An Act to suspend The Income Tax Act (Ontario).

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, as the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has already said, I dealt with this matter at some length last night. Frankly I find it very difficult to follow the logic of the position put forward by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost).

He says in taking this course of action, he is making it possible for the Federal Government to eliminate some of the wartime taxes. I could easily understand the desire of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) to accommodate Mr. Abbott, if he were consistent in that policy.

HON. MR. FROST: We are consistent.

MR. MACLEOD: But, as rapidly as they withdrew from a field, you jump in with both feet.

HON. MR. FROST: We have not jumped in here.

MR. MACLEOD: You have not jumped in here, but you have jumped into gasoline tax, and into corporation profits tax, and you are going to jump into the amusement tax field; and I venture to say that if the Federal Government were to drop the 8 per cent. sales tax, under some conditions, which would make sense to you but not to anyone else, you would find a reason for jumping into that field as well.

The case I put forward last night, briefly, was this. This Government is throwing away about \$15,000,000 of the Ontario taxpayers' money. The people of Ontario are in this current year going to pay, or last year did pay, \$15,000,000 which this Government could have received back by just holding

out their hand and taking it, and why they failed to do that is certainly not clear to me.

If there was any hope at the moment that the Government of Ontario and the Government at Ottawa would "kiss and make up" and were going to sign a tax agreement and so on, then one might regard this action as a helpful gesture to facilitate the reaching of such an accord. But that does not seem to be on the horizon. The words exchanged between Ottawa and Queen's Park are not becoming softer, they are becoming harsher, and I do not know how much farther you can go. I do not know what words there are in the vocabulary of invective which you could employ to describe the Government at Ottawa which you have not already employed.

We have the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada almost indicted for murder insofar as the Hong Kong business is concerned, and he is accused of "piling falsehood upon falsehood" and so on and so forth, so the cold war is going on, and relationships between this Government and the Government at Ottawa are in a state of impasse, and there does not seem to be any way out, unless this Government agrees to support the motion of mine now on the Order Paper, which would have the effect of forgetting all about Ottawa and calling an inter-provincial conference of its own. However, that, of course, is another question and I cannot debate it now, otherwise I would not be able to make my speech when the resolution comes up. But I say again to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), why throw that money away? Why make it possible for the hon. Mr. Abbott to make political capital out of the fact that he is going to have \$1,000,000,000 surplus this year? Why should you be helping him to do that? I say let us keep the \$15,000,000 here, because it is not going to place any additional burden on the people of Ontario.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): You are becoming a provincialist.

MR. MACLEOD: No, I am simply looking the facts squarely in the face. You have put a barbed wire fence around the province, and you are allowing the money of Ontario to slide through that fence into another jurisdiction and failing to take the necessary action to protect your own wards because you say to yourself your mission in life is to "defend the customs and way of life" of the Province of Ontario against those unitarians in Ottawa.

If that is the proposition, I say let us make the best of a bad situation and keep the \$15,000,000 here and use it for paying adequate old age pensions, adequate health services, and so on and so forth. And, in the meantime, while you are taking the 5 per cent. out, try to relax and create those conditions between yourselves and the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King and the hon. Mr. St. Laurent which will lead to improvement in your relationships.

If it is the intention of this bill to have this Legislature go on record approving a policy of allowing \$15,000,000 to go into the Federal treasury that belongs to us, then as far as I am concerned, I am going to vote against it. I think it is bad policy.

HON. MR. FROST: I really feel sorry for my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod). I never like to see anybody living in a state of perpetual gloom and dissatisfaction, apparently at war with everybody, and dissatisfied with everybody, and unable to see the bright side of things, and in a state of mind apparently where everything displeases him.

MR. MACLEOD: I want to assure the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) I have the peace that comes from understanding.

HON. MR. FROST: I am glad he is satisfied with himself, because he is satisfied with nothing else. If he is really pleased with his own notebook, that is something. I would say he is very hard to satisfy.

A few days ago we introduced a bill in this House to assist, by way of taxes to be allotted to hospitals, in the

very great problem, to help the people in this province who are ill and to lay a great foundation for a hospital system in this Province of Ontario equal to none on the continent of America. He was dissatisfied with that. The rest of the House was unanimously in favour, but he was able to get one colleague to vote with him and to oppose that great measure which is going to bring health and happiness to our people.

He criticises us for taking over a tax for hospitals, an amusement tax, which we expect the Dominion Government, in a spirit of co-operation will vacate, and which can be applied to that cause.

This afternoon I got up and proposed we refrain from imposing any additional burden on the little taxpayers of this province, hundreds of whom you see walking up and down the streets, some of whom are in the Chamber today, and he criticises us for not imposing that tax.

I should say I have reached the stage with my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) where it is impossible to satisfy and please him, and I would suggest to him he should look on the brighter side of things, and figure we are getting along in Canada and Ontario pretty well.

It is true we do have our differences with the Dominion Government, but things are working out and coming along very well, and in the good old Province of Ontario we have the lowest per capita tax of any place in Canada and we want to keep it just that way.

MR. MACLEOD: I think it would be very unfortunate if what I said—

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): A point of order, Mr. Speaker. I understand you cannot speak twice on second reading.

MR. MACLEOD: There has been a lot of latitude, and I think I am justified in correcting some of the statements which were made. The issue is not that you are going to impose an income tax in the Province of Ontario; that is not the issue. You do not have to impose a tax, all you have to do is take advantage of the provision made possible by the

Federal Government whereby you retain in the Province of Ontario the sum of \$15,000,000, and it will not add a single solitary cent of additional tax on anybody, including yourself.

HON. MR. FROST: It will not take anything away.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say one word to add to this debate, if I may.

The fact of the matter is in the imposition of this tax or not, I would like to repeat what I have said in this Legislature before, that the people of moderate means today pay sales tax, and despite what they may think about it, they pay corporation taxes. You cannot tax the corporation, it is paid for in increased goods and services the people buy. It is the opinion of this Government that in those taxes for which there is no exemption, the people of moderate means pay enough in that tax field.

This Government is opposed to participating in and being a party to levying upon the people of moderate incomes in this country a perpetual income tax without the present low exemptions, and that is the greatest motivating force keeping this Government out of this income tax field, until that is rectified.

There is another very important point involved. With our present low exemption, we are developing a huge bureaucracy which has to be collected out of this tax, collect the same amounts of money with small exemptions on people of small incomes, and that the law of diminishing returns. We would like to see a diminishing participation in that field, and brought within the scope of common sense so that the people who are already paying enough taxes in that field receive that tax relief.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I had no intention of participating in the debate on this bill, but the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) thought he would strengthen the case of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), and his effort to state what was already quite clear, and as

strong as it could be, prompts me to say just a few words. It will only be a few words.

Our position of taxation is quite clear, and it sounds fantastic for a Government who had just put on a 20 per cent. amusement tax on the little people, to suddenly come forth as a defender of the small taxpayer and try to turn the table.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) also mentioned in the Chamber at this moment: "Let it therefore be very clear we are opposed to a personal income tax on the small taxpayer."

We are opposed to the amusement tax, not because we are opposed to helping hospitals, but because we believe that is not the way to help the hospitals—not by taxing the person who goes to the movies. Instead, we believe an increase in the corporation tax would provide all that was necessary, and more, without taxing the little people. Insofar as the point my colleague and the leader of my party (Mr. MacLeod) has made, it is simply that in view of the failure of the two Governments to come to terms, and in view of the fact that the Dominion Government does extract that tax, and in view of the fact this provincial Government could, without incurring a personal income tax to any taxpayer by 1 cent, get out of that tax \$15,000,000, that this be taken, and acquire funds without increasing the taxation and would enable the Government to finance social services which are not adequately financed.

I hope this makes it very clear, and the matter is very well understood by the hon. members as well as by the taxpayers who are sitting in the Chamber at the present time.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 35th Order.

THE CORPORATIONS TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, second reading of Bill No. 134,

An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of this bill. This is a further allowance as against taxes and in effect a further reduction in the tax. A few minutes ago I explained to the House, in moving second reading of the Amusement Tax Act, we were introducing that in order that we might help a large number of little people, little producers in south-western Ontario. We have always tried to impress upon the hon. members opposite it was the small man—the little man.

This Act allows the corporations a deduction as a deductible expense before calculation of corporation tax, expenses which they incur in exploration and prospecting work. I might say to my hon. friends that last winter we called upon one of the large oil companies to assist in southwestern Ontario in very extensive work in attempting to locate additional wells of natural gas. The company proceeded, helped us in every way possible, and did a lot of work in drilling, which did not accomplish anything. That happens all over this province in the matter of all kinds of mining generally, precious metals, base metal mining, natural gas and prospecting and drilling for oil, and we are allowing as a deductible expense the expenses which are incurred in work of that sort.

MR. SALSBERG: That is for the little fellow?

HON. MR. FROST: This is in connection with corporations.

Let me point this out to my hon. friends opposite who are generally critical of everything we do, that in itself assists, in a sensible way, to develop our natural resources. In developing our natural resources it produces more wealth, and new communities, homes, work and wages, and we think it is the reasonable and sensible way to give an incentive to companies, small and large, which are, after all, the principal methods and means and instruments of

development, to go ahead with the development of the great natural resources of this province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are some other matters in the bill, but they may be discussed in committee, but that is the principal item and I move second reading of this bill.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 36th Order.

THE SECURITY TRANSFER TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th Order, second reading of Bill No. 135, An Act to amend The Security Transfer Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

HON. L. M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of this bill, and in so doing, I say this bill is, in a sense, a routine bill coming up every year.

This is the amount of money we are asking the Legislature to empower us to raise, and is a very large sum, \$100,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, I may say it may not be necessary for us to use the full powers of this bill, for this reason; a portion of the monies which are required are for refunding purposes. A portion of them we hope to raise on the province guaranteeing certain subsidiaries of ours, such as Hydro-Electric Power Commission, but, nevertheless, in an operation as vast and as great as the one we are faced with this year and will be for the ensuing 2 or 3 years, it is necessary and desirable to have powers which will enable us to act in a different way if we so desire.

It may be it is more desirable for us to borrow money directly ourselves than on the strength and credit of certain subsidiaries, but my own judgment is it may not be necessary for us to do that, but if we find it is necessary we have the broad powers in this bill to enable

us to go ahead with the biggest programme of development the Province of Ontario has ever seen.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost), in the case of guaranteeing bonds issued by the Hydro—you do not need to cover that by this bill. This is not included in this \$100,000,000.

HON. MR. FROST: No.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, does this bill restrict the Government to borrowing money only in Canada, or will it be free to borrow money outside the country, if they so desire?

HON. MR. FROST: We would be free to borrow outside of Canada. It has not been the policy of this Government to do it other than refunding.

MR. SALSBERG: You have no intention of going outside the country to borrow money?

HON. MR. FROST: Not at the moment.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 38th Order.

THE GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, second reading of Bill No. 137, An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, this Act is really not changed in principle; it is for clarification. There are certain minor amendments to improve the Act. One major change is the introduction of the use of metal seals for identification, and I think the sections can be really dealt with in committee. I move second reading of Bill No. 137, An Act to amend the Game and Fisheries Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 39th Order.

FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order, second reading of Bill No. 138, the Forest Fires Prevention Act, 1948. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): This is a consolidation of the former Act with some very small amendments. Practically no change in principle. It is another Act which can be really dealt with better in committee when we go through it section by section.

I would move second reading of Bill No. 138, the Forest Fires Prevention Act, 1948.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 46th Order.

THE CROWN TIMBER ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th Order, second reading of Bill No. 146, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, this is an Act dealing with the implementation of various recommendations which are in the Royal Commission's Report on forestry and the various sections can be taken up when the House is in committee.

I move second reading of Bill No. 146, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 40th Order.

THE SECURITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, second reading of Bill No. 139, An Act to amend The Securities Act, 1947. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 139, An Act to amend The Securities Act, 1947.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 41st Order.

THE COUNTY JUDGES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, second reading of Bill No. 140, An Act to amend The County Judges Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 140, An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 42nd Order.

THE NEGLIGENCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 141, An Act to amend The Negligence Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 141, An Act to amend The Negligence Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 43rd Order.

INVESTMENTS CONTRACTS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 143,

An Act respecting Investment Contracts. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 143, An Act respecting Investment Contracts.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 44th Order.

HOTEL FIRE SAFETY ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th Order, second reading of Bill No. 144, the Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 144, the Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1948.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, can we not get any information at all on any of these bills?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Oh, yes, Mr. Speaker. I do not think I have ever indicated to any hon. member of the Legislature I was not willing to explain any matter they wished to have explained. I hope I have not given the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) any such impression.

I did feel, however, that possibly this was one of the bills which he has read and would feel it could more advantageously be dealt with in committee rather than I should take up considerable time speaking about it now.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact he has asked me, I will say briefly this much about the bill. It is one which the Government wished to put forward earlier than this, but was really required to hold by reason of the question of labour and materials, and even now that situation is not too happy. In the revision of the previous safety regulations in relation to hotels, it has been necessary even now to keep that question in mind.

The bill is not divided exactly in two parts in the framework, but deals separately with existing legislation in the province, and the standards imposed, as the hon. members will find when they consider it section by section, are what might be regarded as the minimum standards which will put the present hotel premises into a reasonable degree of safety in this province, without putting the owners thereof to impossible expenditures.

The effect of the section applied to all construction will be that, for a reasonable expenditure, reasonable safety standards can now be created with respect to those hotels. However, with regard to new hotels, over 2 storeys in height, the provisions provide for sound, fire-resistant construction. We expect in due course, when labour and materials are properly available, there will be some hotels in the province built, which will be for the benefit of the public, and we feel those hotels should be soundly constructed according to good fire-resistant standards. That is the purpose of the Act. Whether those standards in detail will commend themselves to everyone, is a matter which will develop in committee.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, with your permission and if the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) does not mind explaining—I should have said this when Bill No. 141 was before us—there are a few words I do not understand. For instance, I see here:

“A tortfeasor may recover contribution or indemnity from any other tortfeasor who is, or would if sued have been, liable in respect of the damage to any person suffering damage as a result of a tort, by settling with the person suffering such damage—”

I confess, Mr. Speaker, I do not know what this is all about. I imagine it is legal language which only lawyers understand, but as a legislator here I

would like to know about this "tortfeasor" and "tort" and all that sort of thing. I really should have asked this before, but I wanted to save the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) the trouble. But seeing he was so magnanimous about being ready to explain things, perhaps he might do so now.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, we were going on rather rapidly and although, technically speaking, the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is out of order, I certainly would not want to take the horrible responsibility of having him spend the week-end wondering what a "tortfeasor" was. Furthermore, if I showed any reluctance about answering the question, there might be an implication I did not know myself.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The expression may be literally and freely translated into "joint wrong-doers"; by its practical application it means more than one person who has, under the law, been negligent, by failing in a duty owed somebody else, either by refraining from doing something he should do, or doing something he should not do. The most frequent cases in this connection are negligence cases concerning motor cars, and in that re-

spect the "joint tortfeasor" in that case means other people who are jointly at wrong in relation to some negligence.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I think what bothered my colleague (Mr. Salsberg) was that this might be the hon. Attorney-General's (Mr. Blackwell) version of the La-Croix bill.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: It is not my intention, I assure you.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 45th Order.

LIGHTNING RODS ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order, second reading of Bill No. 145, the Lightning Rods Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 145, the Lightning Rods Act, 1948.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 5:08 of the clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker : The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1948

4 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Might I say to hon. members of the House that following the announcement of the death of Dr. Millen, the member of this Assembly for the electoral district of Riverdale, I thought it proper to defer opening of today's sitting of the House until 4 o'clock in order that any hon. member who would like to attend the funeral, could do so.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intitled the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1948, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, and referring to what you have already mentioned, I would like to express, on behalf of the Government, and I know on behalf of every hon. member of this Legislature, the very great shock it was to all of us when we learned on Saturday of the unexpected death of Dr. Gordon Millen.

Dr. Millen has been one of the most faithful and, at the same time, one of the most effective representatives of his riding of anyone sitting in this Legislature. As every hon. member knows, but to an extent which is not generally so well realized outside, each hon. member is called upon to represent his own riding in many capacities continually throughout the year, and without regard to the political point of view or other affiliations of those who live in his riding. I think it may be fairly and properly said that all hon. members are very conscious of their obligations to their constituency and to the Legislature in the long months which elapse between sittings of this Legislature.

I think there sometimes is a tendency to view meetings here as the whole occupation of the elected members. Actually the work of every hon. member is very much greater in the sum total throughout the year. Of all hon. members who have sat in this Legislature for the past few years, no one gave more effective and continuous service to the people of his own riding than Dr. Millen. He was interested in everything that was of interest in his community, and he furthered all those worthwhile objectives which called for the voluntary services of those who are interested in the development along sound lines of the places where they live. Every one of us will miss his friendly, genial, and at all times cordial, association with other hon. members.

In expressing our own feelings in that respect, I think it fitting I should say this is a great loss to his own riding and to the whole city which he has served so well for so very long.

I know every hon. member here will want a message of the sympathy of the hon. members conveyed to his wife and his family in his very untimely death at an unusually early age. He was a good citizen, a good member of this Legislature, and a friend of everyone here.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I do concur in the tenor of the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend, the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew).

As we meet here today, we are very conscious of the loss this Legislature has sustained in the passing of our good friend, Gordon Millen.

I always thought of Gordon Millen as a man who held very deep convictions, but had a strong loyalty to the party of his choice, but overriding and rising above both these loyalties were the humanitarian instincts which were so apparent in the life he lived and the way he lived it.

Personally, I came to know Gordon Millen rather more intimately than I did the other Toronto members, and it serves me well at this time to recall that at least on two occasions I was his guest speaker at some of the service clubs to which he belonged and for which he did so much in the City of Toronto.

Mr. Speaker, we do join with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) today in sorrowing at the loss of one who was such a short while ago amongst us and now is gone. We do appreciate the fine qualities he possessed, and that should but urge us—yea, push us on, to do the job that he had so well in mind.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the group I lead in the House, I wish to join with the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) and with the hon. Leader of the official Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in expressing to the widow and family of the late Dr. Gordon Millen our very deepest sympathy.

We here came to know Dr. Millen; he was sitting near to us, we had many opportunities of conversing with him, and we came to appreciate him as a

generous man in all his actions. He represented his riding and also many other activities in the city, and I am sure that Toronto and Ontario have both lost a very faithful servant.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague and myself, I wish to join those who spoke before me in expressing very genuine sympathy to his family, his friends, and to his party in the loss of Dr. Millen.

I had the privilege of being with Dr. Millen in the City Council and working with him on quite a number of committees. Despite differences of views, I treasured his friendship and the very fine personal relations which existed between us. I have known the late Dr. Millen as one of the hardest-working men in public life. As a professional man, it was often only at great personal sacrifice that he attended to his many duties as a civic representative and a leader in various organizations. More than once I was witness to the fact that he rushed into Council chamber or to a committee meeting without having had his meal, in order to perform his duties, as an aldermanic representative of his ward.

Dr. Millen was particularly interested in the health of the people, and devoted his knowledge and talents to advancing public health services. He was a member of the Board of Health for years, and was chairman of the Board of Health. In this House, too, he brought to the attention of the Legislature public health matters perhaps more forcibly than any other individual member. It was to me very shocking, having known him as a man of boundless energy and continuous activity, to learn he suddenly was taken ill, and shocking to hear that he had passed away. His passing away is a loss to the Legislature and to the citizens whom he represented for so many years, and to the public at large.

MR. SPEAKER: Speaking through me to hon. members of the Legislative Assembly, the Press Gallery would like to record in the journals of this House

a sincere expression of deep regret in the death of Dr. Gordon Millen, member for the electoral riding of Riverdale.

During his years of public service, Dr. Millen could always be regarded as a friend of the newspaper man. Co-operative and courteous to the press at all times in his social activities, Dr. Millen's genial ways assured him a warm welcome.

To Mrs. Millen and family, the Press Gallery extends sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

(Signed)

Reg. Pitt, president,

Norman Campbell, vice-pres.,

Richard Sheridan, sec.-treas.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether there is any established custom in regard to the communication of such messages, because, so far as I can recall, this is the first time within my experience an hon. member has died while we have been sitting. However, if it meets with the wishes of the hon. members, I would ask you, Sir, to communicate to Mrs. Millen the expressions which have been made on behalf of all parties represented in this Legislature, and also on behalf of the Press Gallery, in her bereavement.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before Orders of the day, I thought perhaps as a matter of convenience I might indicate what would appear to be the most advantageous way of proceeding, in view of, shall I say, a suggestion which has been very properly placed before me.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has indicated that the annual meeting of the party to which he belongs is taking place, and their annual dinner is tomorrow night, at which he is to be a speaker.

Having regard to the fact that each of us recognizes the importance of such provincial organizations in the public life of this province, I think it would

be in accord with the wishes of hon. members of the Legislature generally that we make it convenient for hon. members of his party to attend that gathering.

For that reason, subject to the approval of the Legislature, I thought that we would not sit tomorrow night, but that we might meet at 2 o'clock, so we could accomplish more than would be possible by meeting at the ordinary time. Also that we should sit tonight.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, perhaps the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), before we move into the legislation proposed this afternoon, would inform us what is the suggested line-up so far as the budget debate is concerned. It would be helpful, I think, to all hon. members to have an idea what the Government has in mind as to proceeding with and winding up the budget debate.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Well, of course there is no limitation upon those who speak. The information I have received is that there will be 5 or 6 more speakers in addition to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and myself. It is possible it might not be convenient to terminate the debate tomorrow and have the vote on it, if a vote is called for.

MR. OLIVER: Are we going to move forward with the debate today?

HON. MR. DREW: No, I had not thought we would. We have a fairly long Order paper, with which I think we should proceed. I had not intended we should proceed now with the debate, nor call the debate this evening, because we have a fairly extensive list on Government Orders, and there are a number of public bills with which we can proceed afterwards.

MR. OLIVER: That is quite all right.

HON. MR. DREW: I would be happy to meet the wishes of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

It is customary in winding up the budget debate for the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the head of the Government to terminate the debate. If he prefers, I shall be very glad to defer his contribution to the debate and my own until Wednesday, and have the vote on Wednesday. Would that be satisfactory?

MR. OLIVER: I think it would.

HON. MR. DREW: That will mean we will be sure not to be running over the closing time tomorrow afternoon.

HON. MR. DREW (Prime Minister): 48th Order.

RACE TRACK TAX ACT, 1939

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th Order; second reading of Bill No. 147, An Act to amend the Race Track Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move second reading of Bill No. 147, An Act to amend the Race Track Tax Act, 1939.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I think hon. members would appreciate it generally, Mr. Speaker, if my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) would give an explanation of this bill on second reading.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I am, of course, glad to give any explanation the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would like to have, but the substantial part of the Act, that is, the imposition of the tax, is not changed. The matter is fully covered by a very brief explanatory note which says: "The effect of the deletion of the proviso is that the rate of the tax may be changed at any time." That is exactly what the provision means.

MR. OLIVER: Well, Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as this bill is the first one called this afternoon, I have not actually had time to peruse it as I should have done.

My understanding on reading the bill and hearing the all-too-brief explanation of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is that this bill gives the Lieutenant - Governor - in - Council the right to change the tax at any time deemed fit. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that was introducing into this legislation a principle with which I cannot agree. If the Government feels this tax should be lowered, let them say so in the legislation. If they feel it should be increased, by the same token, let them say so in the bill. I do not for one feel we should delegate to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council the right to affect the tax as to whether it goes up or down, to leave that in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Surely, before an authorization of such magnitude is made in the legislation, we should have from the Government something much more substantial by way of argument than we have had this afternoon. This is clearly a departure from the legislation as it existed on the Statute Books of this province for many a year. If we are going to depart from it, let us have some logical, outstanding reason as to why we should pursue the course outlined in the bill this afternoon.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I can quite appreciate that by the rules of the House, the same speaker is not entitled to thrust himself into the debate twice, but I am sure, under the circumstances, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) at least, wishes me to say something further about the bill. If that is his desire, and is agreeable to hon. members of the House, I am quite prepared to do so. Do I understand, Mr. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), through you, Mr. Speaker, that you really want me to do this?

MR. OLIVER: I did not get that, really. Tell me again—just once more.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: You were the one who raised this question—

MR. OLIVER: I would say, Mr. Speaker, to my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) that I want him to do now what

he should have done on second reading of the bill.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I made this explanation as brief as I did, out of regard for the sensibilities of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), because there is nothing new in principle in this amendment.

If the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) had taken the trouble to read the comparatively brief bill, he might have been somewhat struck with the fact the act is intituled "Race Track Act, 1939," and the principle to which he now takes such violent objection was accepted and put forward by the Legislature, introduced by the Government of which he is an hon. member.

It is very difficult for me to appreciate why he should have been so much for it in 1939, and so much opposed to it at the present time.

I would like to interpret that a little closely for the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), as apparently he has had difficulty in reading the bill. The words to be struck out are as follows:

"Provided that the rate of tax shall not be changed in any calendar year after the commencement of the first race meeting of that year in which the particular pari-mutuel system is operating."

In 1939, the then administration passed an Act whereby the tax could be altered annually. The only effect of this amendment is to enable the tax to be altered during the year. Other than that, there is no great difference in the principle before the House.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 50th Order.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 50th Order; second reading of Bill No. 149, Department of Public Welfare Act, 1948. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 149, the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1948.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) should say something on this bill.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, there is so little involved in the changes of this Act, I did not think them worth while mentioning. It merely clarifies and makes more specific the former Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 51st Order.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 51st Order; second reading of Bill No. 150, The Old Age Pensions Act, 1948. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, before moving the second reading of this bill, I might say it became necessary through the new Federal Old Age Pension Act, to come into agreement with it, and to make certain changes in the old Act. In this new Act, we have followed certain sections, and clarified them, and in some respects brought them in line with present practice.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, regarding these Acts, the Old Age Pensions Act, and the Mothers' Allowance Act, and so on, there is a very important matter, in my experience, to which I wish to call the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow), which I think should be taken under consideration without further delay.

It is the experience of every hon. member of this House that the pro-

cedure at the present time is for a prospective pensioner to make an application, which is placed before the clerk of the municipality. The clerk of the municipality has to be contacted personally by the applicant, and sometimes the applicant lives at quite a distance, and it may be the clerk of the municipality is rather a dilatory person, one who perhaps has the same fault as myself, that is, procrastination, and procrastination in the case of an application for old age pensions, or mothers' allowances—from people who are in need—is inexcusable.

After the application is, shall I say, designed to be written by the clerk of the municipality, it is sent to the county, and there again is delay. I am speaking of my own experience, but it has come so often, year after year, I believe it is the experience of every hon. member of this House.

After the delay in the county, it has to go to the local committee, composed of three persons, which meets once a month. There is delay again. The committee either appoints an investigator, or uses an investigator appointed by the department, and very often the investigator will delay for a very, very long time before going to the applicant. Sometimes it requires travel, and so on, and finally when he reaches the applicant, there has been as long as five months elapsed between the time the application was filed, and the visit of the investigator.

And all this before it reaches the department, because after the investigation, it has to go back to the local committee, and be sent by the local committee to the Old Age Pensions Commission or the Mothers' Allowance Commission. The result is—and I say this from my own experience—a delay of five, six or even seven months between the time the application is given to the clerk of the municipality and the time it reaches the department. These applications are made by poor people, very often elderly people, and widows in dire need, and, Mr. Speaker,

I have seen them in very dire need. I have seen widows with large families, having to tell their grocers "It is coming," and on that assurance, they may be furnished with food on credit. But there is a limit to that credit, and there comes a time when it stops.

The whole procedure is wrong, to my mind. There is red tape where there should be no red tape whatever, and I think immediate steps should be taken to revise the whole procedure so these delays will be removed. I think a new procedure should be adopted, and I am suggesting to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) it should be done immediately, and I would like, Mr. Speaker, to have assurance from him that the matter will be studied and corrected at once.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, I am inclined to agree with the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger)—

MR. SPEAKER: I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) will wait a moment. The matter is not before the House, and the remarks so far have been out of order.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: It was an oversight, I assure you, Mr. Speaker. I move second reading of Bill No. 150, the Old Age Pensions Act, 1948.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, would you kindly take the remarks I made, as being made now, at the proper time?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I will do that.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, there are delays in the facilities of the administration, both in regard to old age pensions and mothers' allowances, of which I am well aware. As a matter of fact, that is one reason why we are bringing forward an Act which will shortly be before the house for second reading, to provide for welfare units, because it will facilitate the implementing of old age pensions and mothers' allowances.

There is a great deal of over-lapping at the present time. I sometimes wonder why a former administration, back in the 30's, re-established the local boards. I am under the impression they were done away with during the Henry regime, but were later reinstated, and there is a question whether they served any useful purpose or not.

In setting up these welfare units, the hon. members will notice it does away with the local boards. However, for the information of the hon. members of the House, I will say we are now entering the new system of handling old age pensions' and mothers' allowance applications in this way; the local secretary, in making out the application, makes them in triplicate. One copy he retains, one copy is sent to the secretary of the local board, and one copy is sent directly to the commission involved, whether it be the Old Age Pensions Commission, or the Mothers' Allowances Commission. In that way the commission will be able to have an investigation made while the local board is dealing with the matter at the local-board level, and we feel that should cut down, possibly by three weeks, the time elapsing from the time the application is made until the pension or allowance is granted. An investigation will be made and a report forwarded back to the commission. In the meantime, the local board will sit and pass on the application, and the matter will all come in at the same time, and should materially cut down the time elapsing.

MR. BELANGER: With your permission, Mr. Speaker—because we are not in committee stage, and I have spoken once on second reading, and, under the rules, am not permitted to speak again without your permission—in view of the marginal note here which says:

"The provisions of this bill are the same in principle as those in the present Act."

and after the explanation by the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) to the same effect, I was rather taken aback, and I

do not know that I am quite satisfied with his statement that three weeks is likely to be saved in certain cases. That is all right—in certain cases.

Mr. Speaker, may I mention one case of which I have personal knowledge. An application had been made to the municipality, which had been delayed for three months. The applicant, who was not one of my electors, but just a neighbour, came to me, and I renewed the application and tried to get some satisfactory results. The application was sent to the department, and, under the present system, it came back with the statement the regulations had not been followed, and, therefore, everything should be done over again. In that particular case, Mr. Speaker, there was a delay of over 7 months. These are people in need, otherwise they would not ask for what appears to be simply a "dole," and it is rather humiliating for them to have to make such applications. If they do, it is simply because they need the money immediately. Here was a case with a delay of 7 months, and in the meantime they were living here and there, getting loans. I may say—and I know whereof I speak—these people were getting help from charitable institutions, waiting to get that to which they have a perfect right.

That is why I suggested, Mr. Speaker, there should be an immediate over-hauling of all the regulations, so that an application could be made by a friend or neighbour, and the application could be brought before a commissioner, to be sworn and forwarded immediately to the department. Then a department investigator could make his investigation immediately and send in a report.

If it is the desire to keep the local committees alive, all right, but personally I do not see why.

After the investigator appointed by the Government has made his report, what more do you need? Why wait for the recommendation of the local committee, which would depend entirely upon the report of the investigator?

I believe this whole Act should be over-hauled, and the regulations made more to help the applicants. These delays seem to be increasing at the present time, instead of being allayed. I believe it is the opinion of the hon. members of this House the time has come when we should do away with a lot of the red tape in these cases, because the applicants are in dire need, and require the pension which the Legislature gives them through the Act.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I suggest the bill puts certain hon. members in a very awkward position. If it were simply to revise the old Act, it is understandable that revisions have to be made from time to time. At the same time, the revised Act contains so many features on which there are differences, in the House and outside, that an hon. member is almost compelled to express an opinion.

For instance, this bill contains all the features of the means test, of the signing over of one's property before he can be eligible for old age pensions; quite a number of clauses deal with the exclusive issues, and I almost wish the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) would have saved us the trouble of dealing with the revised bill until a new arrangement could be made which would eliminate the means test.

However, the bill is before us and, frankly, there is a question in my mind shall we have the full-dress debate on the question of the means test now when the bill is before us and it does provide for the continuation of the means test, or shall we leave it for another occasion? It could be left for another occasion because this is only a re-enactment of the existing bill, subject to minor changes.

On the other hand, one could hardly keep quiet when one feels so keenly about the means test and when one has before him the bill which continues to incorporate very bad and restricted clauses. If the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) could assure us he has any desire and intention of removing

these clauses at an early date, I am sure the House would be very happy to hear it. Otherwise, having expressed the general dissatisfaction with the inclusion of these clauses I think we should have a full-dress debate elsewhere on another occasion, in view of the fact this is only revising an old existing Act.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I think we dealt with the motion which came before the House at an earlier date, and we disposed of the means test at that time. I had some figures prepared which I showed to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), and if the motion before the House had been implemented, it would only have cost the province \$212,000,000, and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was in doubt whether he could meet that at the present session.

MR. SALSBERG: That motion never came before the House as the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) knows, undoubtedly; it was never fully discussed.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): As far as I am concerned, I would like to see the means test removed, but as far as this bill is concerned, I think I am right in saying this province has not the right to remove the means test. That is imposed by the Federal Government, so we are in the unhappy position where we can not take it out until the Federal Government removes it; we have to accept it and carry it through the way it is handed to us from the Federal Government.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 52nd Order.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 52nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 151, the Mothers' Allowance Act. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, there are only minor changes in the principles in this Act compared with the Mothers' Allowance Act which it replaces.

In the first place, it is no longer necessary for the mother to be a British subject. This is to conform with the new Federal Government Old Age Pension Act.

In the second place, in regard to the provision requiring a mother to be a "fit and proper person;" we felt it was not necessary to have that in the bill since it can be taken care of under the Children's Protection Act.

In the third place, a permanently unemployable husband of a mother may be granted the allowance provided the mother otherwise qualifies under the terms of the Act. The Act simply clarifies the administrative practice which, in many respects, is being followed at the present time. I move second reading of Bill No. 151, the Mothers' Allowance Act.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 53rd Order.

ACT PROVIDING FOR WELFARE UNITS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 53rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 152, An Act to provide for welfare units. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I feel, before moving second reading of this bill, I should give an explanation to the House of what is proposed and the advantages we may expect to derive from the re-establishment of welfare units.

In principle, this Act enables the province to contribute an amount to the cost of welfare services, thereby relieving some of the burden on municipal taxation, and also to co-ordinate investigation services in one vast organization. That follows along closely the

opinions expressed by the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger). There was an overlap, and we feel that is one thing that we will definitely overcome between the municipality and the department.

Existing welfare departments in the municipalities can be used as the basis of organization and co-operatively such departments and the provincial department will be in a position to evaluate needs immediately. By co-ordination of services, there will be a speed-up in the handling of applications for old age pensions and mothers' allowances.

The provisions will facilitate decentralization of administrative organizations for all welfare services, placing investigations and other similar services in an administrative unit close to the people served.

The province retains a measure of control, in that staff appointments are made by mutual approval. All such appointments are approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council with the consent of the municipality. That is, in the establishment of a unit, representatives of our department will sit in with the municipal officials and mutually agree on the staff to be required; it would have the consent of the municipality, and they would be appointed by Order-in-Council. Where units are established, there will no longer be local old age pensions and mothers' allowance boards.

It is the belief of the Government that the establishment of units will do much to increase efficiency, improve services, facilitate the handling of cases, and improve municipal welfare standards.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of the bill.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): In the first place, I wish to say I believe this to be a very good Act. I think it will go far to eliminate many of the difficulties mentioned by the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger), and also mentioned by other

hon. members from time to time in the House.

There are one or two questions I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow). The Act provides for the setting up of these units by a municipality passing a by-law. I can understand that procedure all right, but Section 3 of the Act states units could also be set up in unorganized territories in judicial districts. I am wondering how that will be done. Will the department take over the organization of these units and what would be the limitations of the districts taken in? For instance, in my own riding, I think there are 14 organized municipalities, including 3 or 4 development districts. That means, in Cochrane South, a very small portion of the total area is covered by municipal organization. How will these units be set up in unorganized portions of the districts of northern Ontario?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: In reply to the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett), at the present time, as he knows, we administer the welfare services in unorganized districts. My own feeling is, perhaps no place in Ontario would the welfare unit work to better advantage than in northern Ontario.

Where it would appear that organized municipalities in the district may be interested in setting up such an area, we would enter into an agreement with the organized municipalities in that district and set up a unit. That is the municipality by-law would approve in entering into an agreement with the province to set up a unit. Of course, we at the present time, are administering all the welfare services in the unorganized part.

MR. GRUMMETT: I wonder if I may ask another question? Do you mean, Mr. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) where there is an organized municipality such as a township or a town that that town could take all of a greater area and attach it to the town welfare unit for administration purposes?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: It would be part of the larger unit, the organized municipalities in that area become part of the whole welfare unit.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, I rise rather in an apologetic mood. The remarks I have made should have applied more to this Act than to the Act upon which I spoke.

In these regulations we are giving very great powers to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow), and to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations, and unless we make sure a means will be taken to stop all the red tape, I think this Act is simply putting more red tape into the whole thing. The application to transfer all applications to the proper authorities, in my opinion, should be simplified. That is what we need. What the applicants in the province need is a simplification of the whole procedure. Instead of having those welfare units and the clerks of the municipalities having to receive an application before it is sent to the municipality—or call it a “welfare unit”—then having to be transferred to another body and sent to an investigator before it goes to the Government, I think there is too much red tape and too much delay.

I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow), a change in the whole trend, all through the regulations, if you like.

I have no objection to the bill. I do not know it will work; in fact, as to making units, I simply say there is liable to be an order passed by the municipality to create units and during that time, all the applications again will be delayed in that municipality until those units are formed, and all the procedure is followed.

I think there is one thing absolutely needed in the organization and procedure of the whole Act, and that is a simplification. I do not like to see anything which appears like a definite multiplication of the delays. I think it should be made more simple.

Why should an applicant have to go to one particular person, either appointed by council or by a welfare unit, to make his application? Why should he not simply, as in many other cases, more important even than this, get his form and have the form filled in? What does it matter, when the form is already prepared, before whom or by whom it is prepared, so long as it is properly attested and verified? What does it matter under which commissioner it is verified, or attested to? I think that is one thing which should be simple, and the red tape done away with. Let the applicant have a form and make application. If he has to go to a clerk of a municipality or to the secretary of a welfare unit, that is not important; let some of these forms be deposited here and there in the post offices, if necessary, so they can be had immediately, and let them be filed, and when they are filed, it does not matter by whom so long as they are attested to. That would be simple and do away with a lot of delays.

I think under the power we are affording here to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that should be done. It is something which should be attended to.

When that application is filed, why should it not be sent to the department? There will be no delay, and then the department send it immediately to the local body, if necessary, to look into it. Then, let it come back after being sent to the department. Why should it take more than a month when these people are in particular need of their pensions? I do not see any reason why there should be that passing from Peter to John and from John to James, and so on. I do not see the need of it at all, and I have had a lot of experience with it. Even at the present time, I am being bothered by a lot of people who will come to me and say, "we went to the municipal clerk and we put in our application and there is a month passed and two months and three months, and we did not hear anything about it." I wrote to the department and the department answered by saying, "we have nothing before us." That is a lot of red tape,

and I think it should be done away with, when the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) prepares the regulations.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: That is exactly what we have in mind in setting up these units, to facilitate the work in respect to investigation.

Might I, for the information of the House, point out the method by which investigation of welfare services on the whole will be administered under one of these units.

Our present investigation staff—and I am referring to the present investigation staff—would become part of that administrative unit. My hon. friend (Mr. Belanger) has had brought to his attention an elderly person who wishes to make application for the old age pension. All he would need to do would be contact the local unit, and instead of an application being made out by the local secretary, as it is done now, it could be made out by my hon. friend (Mr. Belanger), or, better still, if he had contacted the unit, without any delay, an investigator could go out to investigate this case. There would not be any time lost, as there is at the present time by the application going from the local board to the department and then to the investigator, but the investigator would immediately go out and get the necessary information, and I see no reason why it should take more than 48 hours from the time the case is brought to the attention of the unit. I think the application, with all the information, would be in the department to be dealt with very quickly. That is one of the main reasons why we consider it essential to get some form of co-ordination from the administration of welfare services.

We feel this would work out to the benefit of the recipients. For instance, it is brought to the unit's attention that some one is in need; an investigator is sent out and that investigator would be able to ascertain whether the person qualified for the old age pension, whether it was a mother's allowance case, whether it was a case where they would qualify for relief to unemploy-

ables, whether it was a case where they required hospitalization, or whether it was a case where a party was unable to look after themselves and should be placed in an institution. There would not be the delay and the case can immediately be taken care of and the needs provided, instead of having to wait until the mothers' allowance or old age pension was passed on and granted here in the department. In the meantime, municipal relief, to which we contribute 50 per cent., could take care of the needs until such time as the regular pension was granted.

MR. SALSBERG: I would ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) who has had the appointing of the local board until now? That is, who appoints the local old age pension board and mothers' allowance board, and who pays the cost? I ask this in relation to the proposal contained in the bill.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) refers to old age pensions and mothers' allowance as they now exist?

Representatives are appointed by the municipalities and others appointed by Order-in-Council by the Government. In some cases they are remunerated, and in others they work gratis. In cases where they are paid the cost is now borne by the municipality.

MR. SALSBERG: I agree with the principle of this bill. I am wondering why we should try to extend the provincial authority into these local boards any more than has existed until now. I wanted to clear the matter up in my own mind as far as past methods are concerned. That is why I asked the question. It seems to me this bill will make it necessary for the provincial authorities to approve or disapprove any appointment the municipality will wish to make, and I do suggest it is not a bad practice to let municipal governments select the people to serve on such local boards. After they have dealt with the applications it comes to the Provincial Department anyway, and I wonder

why this extension is made, this additional inroad into the municipal field.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, this is simply a co-ordination of services which are now being performed by the municipal and provincial governments, and as such at the present time we both have responsibility. The Act permits us to enter into it, or, if it is not satisfactory, to decide to abandon it. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, we will encounter no difficulties. I believe we can sit down by mutual agreement and decide on staff. As the Act states, the staff will be appointed by mutual agreement, with the approval of the municipality. I am not looking forward to any difficulties in that respect, and I think the purpose will be served in having such a board as nearly self-contained as possible and without any more direction than is absolutely necessary in the administration of welfare services either from a provincial or a municipal level.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word or two on this bill. I can say at once to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that I am sympathetic with the objective he hopes to reach, through the medium of this bill, but I am not so enthusiastic he is going to reach the objective desired.

There are two or three objections which come to me. The first one is that it gives power under this bill to set up local units. Well, in a large county, for instance, you might have 20 municipalities and each one of them, under this bill, would have the opportunity to set up a local unit. At the present time these applications are dealt with by a unit of a particular county, which is the county board. How are we going to improve on and expedite the passing of bonuses up to the granting stage by removing one authority and placing 20 in its stead. It seems to me to be getting out of the frying pan into the fire. Moreover, by this legislation—which is permissive, as my hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) agrees—you will have one municipality

accepting the suggestion of the Government and setting up their local unit, whereas the one alongside will not deem it wise to do so and you will have in the counties a regular hodge-podge of administration.

I do not think, Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) is going to reach the point desired in this legislation. I think we can let it go through second reading. I am not so anxious to do that, because I am so sure in my own mind we will muddle the thing up still more, rather than simplify it and making it possible for these applications to go through expeditiously, and be granted or turned down in the shortest space of time.

My hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) properly objects to the cumbersome way the boards used to act. I can sympathize with him in that respect, but it seems to me when you do away with the boards it is not going to help to expedite matters by placing other boards far more numerous in the same territory, which is exactly what you are doing in this bill.

What particular objection would there be, if we were going to do away with the county board, to letting the investigator hand the applications direct to the Department of Public Welfare? If we deem it wise to do away with the board, why is there a need for these local units, which must, after all, be a delaying vehicle. It cannot be anything else. The Department of Public Welfare can very properly send out their investigator to investigate upon the basis of the application received, and, to me, that is a way you can expedite matters.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, the Act says a municipality may enter into an agreement, which would have to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. I can assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that we would not approve of individual municipalities setting up units.

MR. OLIVER: What would they do in that particular case?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: The county would be the municipality that would form the unit. It would do away with the local boards, and the investigator might be the administrator.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to delay this debate on this very interesting bill, but I was wondering how it would work out in north-western Ontario. We have in the court house in Port Arthur a department of welfare under the jurisdiction of the province, which takes care of an enormous area, organized and unorganized, and we also have our local welfare board in the city of Port Arthur. As I understand the bill, these two could get together and form the unit. I was just wondering how the costs would be allocated when the provincial office takes care of the surrounding area.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, the trouble is, there will be no committee stage on this bill because it is only one section, and if we approve it now we will have no opportunity to amend it again. I am quite ready to wait until committee stage, but the principle of the bill is one and indivisible, and if we approve it now, we will have no chance to speak except once on it, and then we will be met with the objection—"you have approved the principle of a municipal welfare unit." We are objecting to that.

I think if the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) would take a little time, he might see he is simply complicating a matter we want to simplify. His own words were: "Well, if a municipality by itself in one county is going to form a municipal unit, we are not going to approve of it." What is the use of having all this? We are simply making bad things worse. That is all.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted to say a few words about the bill.

In the first place, nothing can be brought into being, unless at the muni-

cipal level there is a desire that such a unit be created, and, therefore, the discretion at that level lies with the municipality. On the other hand, no unit can be created unless sought by the combined thinking of the municipality and the province, so there will be an elimination of duplication of inspection, etc. From that it should be appreciated that it is not thought the immediate operation of this bill will be to create a whole host of units all over the Province of Ontario.

It is, perhaps, very like the evolution of juvenile courts, for the sake of argument. I merely raise that as a parallel, because juvenile courts have been brought into being throughout a very large part of the Province of Ontario by the municipality coming to the point in its thinking where it felt the juvenile court was a good thing, and, although in actual area of the province today, the juvenile court is not in existence in the larger part of the area, nevertheless it is in existence today by the evolutionary process in areas which cover three quarters of the population of the Province of Ontario.

It should be quite obvious that evolution into units under this bill will be somewhat the same sort of thing. There are certain municipalities in the province where it is very obvious at the outset a duplication of effort can be avoided, that there can be a cut in the combined cost of administration, and that, as well, the very same people, instead of doing separate and unrelated tasks, will be dealing with people requiring welfare consideration right across the board. The same investigators will be doing all tasks throughout the province, and for the municipality.

Therefore, it is with design that the word "municipality" is used in the act, because the interpretation of "municipality" means both the single local municipality, of which we have some very large ones and some very small ones, and the municipality right up to the county level.

I think, perhaps, the House is prepared to entertain the idea, under those

circumstances, that in certain municipalities the need for this sort of co-ordination is apparent and immediate. I think under those circumstances, hon. members of this Legislature might very well be satisfied to have the Department of Public Welfare proceed with those which are apparent, and where there is that mutual desire for co-ordination, and to proceed with the remainder on an evolutionary, exploratory basis. I think if that is done, a very good job will have been accomplished.

Furthermore, I would like to add, as the bill states, there is very substantial provincial contribution to the establishment of these units, 50 per cent. of the cost of administration. That is the simple conception of the bill. It is not expected that under it, within a year it will be in total operation throughout the Province of Ontario. The "streamlined administration" which one or two hon. members have discussed is, I know, a matter of deep concern to the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), and will be proceeded with independently under the act, whether welfare units come into existence in those localities or not.

Another question has been raised with which I might deal briefly, and that is the question of appointments. It is perfectly obvious how the creation of a welfare unit will be proceeded with. At the present moment, the whole field of welfare investigation is covered by the municipality, on the one hand, and the air-tight department of the province on the other. It must be borne in mind that when a unit is created, the investigator will have a dual responsibility to both the municipality—using the term in either the broad or narrow sense—and to the province. It is axiomatic that neither the municipality nor the province is going to be prepared under any bill to have somebody who is totally responsible to another administration passing on the expenditure of public funds for which that body is responsible, therefore, the design is simply this, if the unit is to be created, the department will sit down

with the officials—and I do not mean the welfare officials of the municipality, I mean the people responsible for the establishment of agencies in the municipality—and they will discuss and reach a settlement. And out of the combined present administration will be established the new and “stream-lined” administration. In the first instance, so that the municipality may have its say about who will be dealing with the expenditure of its public funds, the municipality must consent before an appointment can be made, and, so that responsibility to the province may also be secured, and it may also have the necessary control, the appointment will be made by Order-in-Council of the province.

That is the simple desire, so that the question of fundamental responsibility to both administrations is concerned in the nature and manner of the appointment.

I hope that point has been cleared up.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, may I call attention to the fact, that we had this at 3 o'clock this afternoon—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I beg your pardon?

MR. BELANGER: We have had this bill from 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AN HON. MEMBER: 4 o'clock.

MR. BELANGER: 4 o'clock, perhaps.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, having heard the learned dissertation of my friend (Mr. Belanger), I would have thought he had it for at least a week.

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, there are some hon. members who can think very fast. Would it be agreeable for this to be delayed until tomorrow? We might have a chance then to pick up the hon. minister's (Mr. Blackwell) arguments, and agree to them.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a good deal of interest to

the remarks of the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell). He answered some questions, but there was one he did not answer and which I think is rather important. I do not know just how the Department will arrive at the division of costs. Let me give you a simple example.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I believe I can answer that right away if the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) will permit me. There is no division of cost. Once the welfare unit is established, the municipality pays the total cost of it and then the province will pay 50 per cent. of that total cost.

MR. ANDERSON: The answer I received, Mr. Speaker, would be very clear, provided this all took place within the confines of one municipality, but I was going to tell the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) how it becomes a little more difficult.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, I appreciate that.

MR. ANDERSON: We will take for example my own city, the city of Fort William. Here we have a thoroughly efficient and well-established welfare department. The province looks after the outlying communities and some of these communities are organized and some are not. Assuming we were to form a larger health unit—which I think is a good thing, because it seems to me a lot of the delay today is created because people are not sure where to go for information and now they will know where to go, since there will be only one place they cannot miss—the difficulty is suppose one of these applicants comes in from one of the outlying municipalities or from one of the unorganized districts to this unit, then it is not going to be so easy, in my humble opinion, to arrive at a division of cost. Maybe the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has something in mind which I have not considered.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I am very glad the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson)

raised that particular question. As a matter of fact, it was also raised by some of the other hon. members who have spoken.

May I say the very fact he has raised the question in the way that he has, with his municipal experience and his clear perception of the difficulties, is the very reason why this bill must be flexible and why units of the nature referred to, involving as they do the participation of both the province in the place of the municipality as well as in its own place, and organized municipalities, it would have to be a matter of very careful working-out and negotiation in that area.

I want to assure the legislature that point of view was in very clear view when this bill was being drafted, because that was obviously the only way a unit could be created under those circumstances.

All these terms and conditions have to be settled when the municipalities would pass their by-laws and so the fact is, instead of the department having to sit down and reach an agreement with a single municipality, it really has to have a conference between the people involved and settle the terms in relation to the general individual provision of this bill which is exactly the conception of administering this Act the department has.

I hope that answers the question. It is a very sound question, and I am glad the hon. member (Mr. Anderson) asked it.

MR. ANDERSON: That is quite satisfactory.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 54th Order.

OTTAWA LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 54th Order, second reading of bill (No. 153), An Act respecting the purchase by the

corporation of the City of Ottawa of certain assets of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company Limited. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 153, An Act respecting the Purchase by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa of certain assets of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company Limited.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, just on a point of information, if the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) will excuse me for asking this question. Usually such items are covered by a private bill. In this case it is not; what is the answer? I must confess I do not know.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I will say this about the bill; although I am not personally familiar with the different negotiations which have been had at one time or another between the provincial commission and the City of Ottawa and the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company Limited, the fact is the government is given to understand the City of Ottawa may in the very near future, though not yet—there is no transaction consummated as I understand it—they may reach an agreement whereby they will acquire the distribution facilities.

Their ordinary powers to set up a local commission are not adequate, because the distribution they would acquire affects more than the single municipality of Ottawa. Therefore, a further power is necessary.

If there was a transaction, it would be a simple bill, either private or public—it doesn't matter which—authorizing it. But the exact transaction is not known, therefore, there is this reservation in the bill; instead of giving that power, until the actual transaction is known, paragraph 4 says:

"No power conferred by this Act shall be exercised without the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

upon the recommendation of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario."

Motion approved: Second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I beg to inform the House that the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Kennedy, Resolution—That this House will resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:

Resolved,

That there be paid out of such moneys as may be appropriated therefor by the Legislature the moneys required for the purposes of Bill (No. 126), The Milk Control Act, 1948, as provided in section 17 of the said bill.

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Scott — Resolution — That this House will resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:

Resolved,

That there be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the remuneration and expenses of the members of the Advisory Committee to the Minister of Lands and Forests provided for in Bill (No. 131), An Act to amend the Forestry Act.

Motion approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Frost — Resolution — That this House will resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:

Resolved,

(1) That there be exempted from The Mining Tax Act the mining claims and mining locations mentioned in section 1 of Bill (No. 128), An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act, in the situations mentioned in said section;

(2) That every person producing natural gas shall be liable for and pay an annual tax as follows:

(a) Where exported from Canada, 2 cents a 1,000 cubic feet;

(b) Where consumed in Canada, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a 1,000 cubic feet; as provided in section 3 of the said Bill (No. 128);

(3) That the Minister of Mines may remit the annual tax mentioned in section 3 of the said Bill (No. 128) to the extent of \$250 on natural gas consumed in Canada, as provided in the said section 3;

(4) That the Minister of Mines may remit the tax upon the profits arising out of the mining of iron ore where he is satisfied that such iron ore has been smelted in Canada or delivered to a blast furnace therein for the purposes of being smelted as provided in section 4 of the said Bill (No. 128).

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Frost — Resolution — That this House will resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:

Resolved,

1. That every insurance company shall pay a tax in respect of life insurance premiums of 2 per centum calculated upon the gross premiums received during the fiscal year from policy holders resident in

Ontario at the time such premiums were paid excluding,

- (a) considerations for annuities;
- (b) cash value of dividends paid or credited to policy holders;
- (c) premiums returned;
- (d) premiums received in respect of reinsurance assumed; and
- (e) premiums paid in respect of casualty reinsurance ceded to insurance companies licensed to transact business in Ontario,

as provided in subsection 1 of section 1 of Bill (No. 134), An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1939.

2. That every insurance company shall pay a tax in respect of premiums other than life insurance premiums of 2 per centum calculated upon the gross premiums received during the fiscal year by the company or its agent or agents in respect of business transacted in Ontario excluding,

- (a) premiums returned;
 - (b) premiums paid in respect of reinsurance ceded to insurance companies licensed to transact business in Ontario;
 - (c) premiums received in respect of business written on the premium note plan; and
 - (d) cash value of dividends paid or credited to policy holders by mutual insurance companies,
- as provided in subsection 2 of section 1 of the said Bill (No. 134);

3. That every company upon which taxes are imposed by sections 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of The Corporations Tax Act, 1939, shall, for every fiscal year of such company, pay an additional tax equal to 25 per centum of the taxes imposed by such sections upon such company, as provided in section 2 of the said Bill (No. 134);

4. That the word "Income" as defined in The Corporations Tax Act, 1939, shall, in addition to the exemptions and deductions hereinbefore

provided for, be subject to the following exemptions and deductions;

An amount equal to the aggregate of the exploration and drilling expenses, including all geological and geophysical expenses, incurred during its fiscal year, with respect to oil wells in Ontario by an incorporated company with principal business of which is the exploration and drilling for oil or the production, refining or marketing of petroleum or petroleum products;

An amount equal to the aggregate of the exploration and drilling expenses, incurred during its fiscal year, with respect to natural gas wells in Ontario by an incorporated company the principal business of which is the exploration and drilling for or the production and marketing of natural gas;

An amount equal to the aggregate of the prospecting, exploration and development expenses, incurred during its fiscal year, in searching for minerals in Ontario by an incorporated company the principal business of which is the mining of minerals or the searching for minerals, and in this clause the word "minerals" shall not include diatomaceous earth, limestone, marl, peat or building stone, or stone for ornamental or decorative purposes or non-auriferous sand or gravel, as provided in section 3 of the said Bill (No. 134).

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Frost — Resolution — That this House will resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:

Resolved,

1. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to raise from time to time by way of loan such sum or sums of money as may be deemed expedient for any or all of the following purposes, that is to say: For the public services, for works carried on by commissioners on be-

half of Ontario, for discharging any indebtedness or obligation of Ontario or for reimbursing the Consolidated Revenue Fund for any moneys expended in discharging any such indebtedness or obligation, and for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature: Provided that the principal amount of any securities issued, and the amount of any temporary loans raised under the authority of this Act, including any securities issued for the retirement of the said securities or temporary loans, at any time outstanding, shall not exceed in the whole One Hundred Million Dollars (\$100,000,000);

2. That the aforesaid sum of money may be borrowed for any term or terms not exceeding forty years, at such rate as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, and shall be chargeable thereupon;

3. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide for a special sinking fund with respect to the issue herein authorized, and such sinking funds may be at a greater rate than the $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percentum per annum specified in subsection 3 of section 3 of The Provincial Loans Act.

Resolution approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 25th Order.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 72, An Act to amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Section 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 72 reported.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 26th Order.

THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 124, The Labour Relations Act, 1948. Mr. Daley.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

On Section 4.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, this new section, "Where decisions of the board are declared to be final and conclusive" over a tremendously wide range of questions; would the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) tell us why we depart from the method which left an opening for an appeal from the decision of the board? Why has that opening been closed now under the new Act?

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): There is no appeal at the present time from the decisions of the board. It is contemplated under this Act where, by negotiation, we have been able to establish a policy of submitting appeals from this board possibly to a Dominion Board, I think it is correct to say that is one of the possibilities we are endeavouring to take care of by this Act, and maybe we can get away from the condition of "No appeal." There is no appeal at the present time.

MR. SALSBERG: We are dealing with regulations which will govern the Dominion Act. Is there not a danger this could be construed as removing the possibilities of appeal? I do not know. I would like to be assured it will not remove the possibility of appeal to the National Board.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): That is right.

MR. SALSBERG: There will be no appeal?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: No, you asked for an assurance, and I said, "That is right."

Sections 4 to 10 inclusive approved.

On Section 11.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether this is the place to bring this up, but I have a matter to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley). The Journey-men Barbers International Union have protested against the manner of drawing up schedules in the Toronto zone, drawn under the Industrial Standards Act.

HON. MR. DALEY: I submit that is under the Industrial Standards Act. I do not think it has anything to do with this bill. It does not come under the Labour Relations Board at all.

MR. ANDERSON: I am satisfied to abide by the statement of the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley). May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) through you, Mr. Chairman, if there may be an opportunity some time during the session to bring this to his attention, in discussing some other bill.

HON. MR. DALEY: Of course, I do not compile the agenda for the Legislature.

MR. ANDERSON: Under the estimates, we have no agenda.

HON. MR. DALEY: It might be brought up in the estimates.

MR. ANDERSON: That will be fine, yes.

Sections 11 to 15 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 124 reported.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 27th Order.

DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 125, An Act to assist the Development of Housing Accommodations. Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

On Section 3.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) there should be more of what you are going to do by regulations included in this bill. Actually it is a blank cheque; nothing else. You do not say how much money you are going to spend, for what time the loans will be made, nor the terms of the loans. Surely those matters could be formulated to the extent where they could be incorporated in the bill.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) made a statement, which was outside the bill itself, in which he said the Government was prepared to spend a certain amount to do certain things. If the Government's mind is crystallized in this matter to the extent intimated by the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter), surely this Legislature has the right not only to suggest but to demand that what the Government intends to do by way of expenditures, under this bill, should be incorporated within the bill itself. That is not an unreasonable suggestion.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I can add anything beyond what I said the other day. I would just refer my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) to the remarks I made on first reading of this bill. In connection with the guarantees for the purpose of reducing down payments, I said:

"We are ready to extend these guarantees to the limit of 10,000 houses. We estimate the average amount guaranteed per house may amount to \$1,000."

"I may say that in view of the flexibility of the bill under the general terms of it, we shall be in a position to meet any changing conditions from time to time that arise, but I have indicated those figures to outline the general target as to what we might look forward to over the period that lies ahead."

If we were limited by this bill to, say, 10,000 houses, and applications came

forward for 12,000 houses, our hands would be tied.

MR. OLIVER: The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) has already limited the Government to 10,000 houses.

HON. MR. PORTER: No, I said the bill is flexible and if, before we meet the Legislature again, we find we could bring about the building of a greater number of houses under conditions which may arise, we have the power to do that. I pointed out very clearly in my statement the general terms of the bill. It will be found at page 612 of Hansard for April 1st.

It is true it could be limited, but it seems to me, in view of the relations which will have to be established with loaning institutions of a variety of types—and I may say with a variety of powers—unless we are free to make the best bargain we can to bring about what we have set out to do, it could easily entirely defeat the purpose of this bill, that is, if we limited ourselves in the way of detailed arrangements by this bill.

I merely take the same position I did before in that respect, and I am sure my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) will appreciate the position we will have to be in, to work out some of these requirements, during the next 12 months.

Sections 3 to 8 inclusive approved.

On Section 9.

MR. OLIVER: Section 9 is the regulations section, Mr. Chairman, and I do again submit to the House and to the Government there should be in this bill the terms and conditions upon which money could be granted. The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) unquestionably has looked up the 1919 legislation of this very House, and has found therein the machinery under which and by which the municipalities can borrow money. He will find there the terms are set out. If that was proper in the legislation of 1919, it is just as proper and just as fitting these regulations should be incorporated in the bill itself, and not leave

it to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) will be fair, I am sure. What objection can there be to placing within the framework of the bill the particular terms and conditions under which the municipalities or an individual can get a loan or advance under this legislation? There is no regulation attached to the bill at all. The things you can do, under the bill, by regulations, should be, in my judgment—and I think in the judgment of most hon. members of this House who have read the bill carefully—incorporated in the bill itself, and become part of the statute. Is there any particular reason why this should not be done? I want to press the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) on this point, because I think it is important. It has been done before in similar statutes.

HON. MR. PORTER: May I say, Mr. Chairman, the statute to which my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) refers is by no means a similar statute, nor did it attempt to bring about the same type of objective.

That was the statute which provided means for financing the building of houses by municipal commissions, as I recall it, and it was an entirely different type of legislation from this.

This, as was outlined, is designed with the view of approaching the housing problem on four different fronts. I can only repeat what I have said before, and if my friend (Mr. Oliver) wishes us to get ahead and do the best we can under all the circumstances, with the most flexible powers, to bring about the building of the greatest number of houses in the shortest possible time, please do not tie our hands. If we are going to have our hands tied down to details in this bill, we shall not be able to accomplish that objective. That is all.

MR. OLIVER: Let it never be said, Mr. Chairman, I placed a straw in the path of my hon. friend (Mr. Porter) in regard to the building of houses in this province. I will let it go at that, and see how we make out.

HON. MR. PORTER: Without any limit, at any rate, to the number of houses to be built, my friend (Mr. Oliver) cannot say that more could have been built, anyway.

Sections 9 to 11 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 125 reported.

At 6 o'clock the committee took recess.

The Committee resumed.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 28th Order.

MILK CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 126, The Milk Control Act, 1948. Mr. Kennedy.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2:

MR. J. D. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on section 2, this section defines the board and seems to limit its members, without definitely establishing the number of members on that board. It says "one or more members" and then later on it says, "four or more members" but there is nothing in the section which clearly defines the number that would constitute the board.

Secondly, I would like to ask the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy) why there is no provision for the inclusion in the board, regardless of its number, for a representative of the consumers. I respectfully suggest that such specific mention should be made so as to guarantee a representative for the consuming public on the Milk Board.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, there are seven members of the board now. Justice Wells' report recommended against the present set-up of different representatives having a member of the board—it is the same as the old act exactly, "one or more," and we decided on seven. Justice Wells made a recommendation that there should be no

representative of any certain class of people on the board, and we are going to follow out his recommendation.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, the fact, however, is that there was no representative of the consumers on the board; is that not right?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, Mr. Chairman, the chairman was supposed to represent the consumers.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, that is not satisfactory.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On section 2, if the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy) will allow a question, is the board as it is to be constituted, to have—what shall I say—a "judicial air" about it?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: Would the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy) say a word on that, please? You mean a judge is to be chairman of the board?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes. We hope so. That is the present intention, to have a judge as chairman.

MR. OLIVER: You do not think you will have any difficulty in persuading some judge to take the job?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I hope not.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Did I understand the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy), then, to say the board will consist of seven members?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, the present board is seven members.

MR. MACLEOD: Why does not section 2 state explicitly, it is to be a board of seven members, instead of leaving it in this fluid state?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: We may not want seven members, or may not need them. The old section stated: "one or more" and we are just following that old section out. We may have five, we may have seven, we may have nine.

MR. MACLEOD: I know, but what is the hon. minister's (Mr. Kennedy) idea as to the number of members who should be on the board? Do you not have any clear idea as to how many should be on the board? What would you favour, a board of five, seven, nine, or what?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman, they certainly ask leading questions here.

MR. MACLEOD: You are a very leading minister.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: My own thought is three or five.

MR. OLIVER: Or seven?

MR. MACLEOD: Seven, or nine?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: My own thought on the 12th day of April, 1948, is three or five.

MR. SALSBERG: To go back to the question of consumers representative, the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy), a few minutes ago, said that the chairman is supposed to represent the consuming public. Then, a minute later, he advised us that a judge will be the chairman. Now, with all due respect to the judges, I do not think we can look at them as representatives of any special section of the community. They are supposed to stand above sections, groups and interests.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): That is right.

MR. SALSBERG: I thought he did say so, replying to a question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). The words "a judicial air" were used.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I am just trying to agree with you.

MR. SALSBERG: I want to raise this question again, Mr. Chairman, because the absence of a direct representative of consumers' associations or housewife groups has been one of the complaints of those bodies. I remember

the time not so long ago when the present chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the ex-Mayor of the City of Toronto, made very strong statements on that very point, and protested against the failure of the government to include a representative of the consumers on the board. In fact, he stated emphatically in city council and in statements to the press that there is no consumers' representative, no one there to fight for the interests of the consumer, or words to that effect—I am not quoting him, I am repeating what I am quite reasonably certain he said at the time. It was prominently featured in all the papers.

I think a man of the importance of the present chairman of the Ontario Hydro and a former mayor of this city, should convey some meaning to the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy). I agree with those sentiments, I think there should be a specific provision in the bill for the inclusion of a representative of the consumers, chosen by the most representative group of consumers' organizations in the province. Otherwise, with the board limited in the number, in which the consumers have no representative, with the large milk monopolies exercising the influence they have, we will have repetitions of what we have had in the past. Milk was increased in price without proper consideration as to the effect of it. We had that when the price of milk was raised, and I think the public should be safe-guarded, at least to that extent, where they will feel a representative of the consuming public is on the board.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Chairman, I believe the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) read Mr. Justice Wells' report?

MR. SALSBERG: I have.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Because I come from Ottawa, I am very proud of that, because he said, "the only representation made on behalf of the consumers with anything constructive was the two old ladies from the city of

Ottawa, Mrs. Whitely and Mrs. White." He said none of the other representatives of the consumers had anything constructive to offer.

MR. MACLEOD: Would that apply to the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), who travelled with that commission as a representative of the consuming public?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Oh, no, he was a member of the House.

MR. SALSBERG: He is absent.

MR. MACLEOD: But he accompanied that commission as a spokesman for the consuming public, and Mr. Justice Wells commended him very highly for the very constructive suggestions he made. Surely you are not going to cast doubt on the contribution one of your own supporters made?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Your colleague only referred to the housewives.

MR. SALSBERG: He spoke for the housewives, too.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, may I make this suggestion to the hon. minister (Mr. Kennedy)? If you are adamant on the question of making provision for a representative from some of the consumers' organizations on this board—and that I take it is "out," because you do not look very enthusiastic about the suggestion—could what my colleague (Mr. Salsberg) has suggested be met by asking the Ontario Association of Mayors and Reeves to propose a member for this board? That, surely, is an organization which speaks for the consuming public, made up as it is of the mayors and reeves of all the towns and municipalities in Ontario. Would that not be a proper body to ask to submit a recommendation for a place on this board? What would you think about that?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: A very useful suggestion, I would say.

MR. MACLEOD: Will you make a note of it?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I will make a note of it.

MR. MACLEOD: Good.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, if I may go back just for a moment. One of the reasons why my colleague (Mr. Salsberg) and I press this matter is, that last year when the composition of the Hydro-Electric Commission was under discussion in this House, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) indicated it was the intention of the Government to name a housewife, a representative of labour organizations and so on and so forth. I do not think that anything has ever been done about that. We are merely suggesting here that the very excellent proposal put forward by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) with respect to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission applies equally to the Milk-Control Board. Have you forgotten about that?

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, I do not want to prolong the discussion, but I wanted to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy), if I may, through you—under the old regulations, the municipality could appoint a representative to represent them on this board. Now, under this bill, did I understand you correctly when I thought you said there would not be any representation by any separate group, as it were?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, Mr. Chairman. We are going to try to appoint a board which will be acceptable to all people. I do not think we can, perhaps, do that.

MR. SALSBERG: "Of all people"? "All"? That is a lot of people.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Chairman, I will not be a minute. In making the recommendation, the commissioner did suggest there would be no great benefit in having a consumer representative as an actual member of the board, but he did suggest the form of consumer repre-

sensation where the representatives could appear before the board and could argue the consumers' case, should be not only continued but should be strengthened. Now instead of strengthening that form of consumer representation, the new Act it seems does away with it altogether.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman, I do not look at it the same way as the hon. member (Mr. Anderson). Everybody realizes the more milk that is sold, the better it is for producers and distributors, and we are trying to cheapen milk as far as possible, so the farmer may get the cost of production plus reasonable profit all along the line.

MR. SALSBERG: Just like that? Everybody will be satisfied.

Sections 2 to 5 inclusive approved.

On Section 6.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Chairman, I just want to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) if there was not a typographical error in sub-section 2 of Section 6, in the second line; it reads as follows:

"The application may be referred to the board, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the board of examine the application . . ."

Should that not be "to examine"?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes, that is just a misprint, it should be "to examine."

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa, East): Mr. Chairman, sub-section 4 of Section 6 reads as follows:

"Every marketing agency shall be a body corporate with the following objects, powers and duties"

and then it goes on to give the objects, powers and duties. Are those objects, powers and duties in addition to the powers and privileges that are usually enjoyed by a company under the Companies Act, or is that restricted?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I do not think so. I think they are the usual powers.

Sections 6 to 11 inclusive approved.

On Section 12:

MR. OLIVER: On Section 12, does that meet with the producers' approval?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, Mr. Chairman, they endorse it.

Section 12 approved.

On Section 13:

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Chairman, under Section 13, there is mention made of a co-operative corporation dealing in milk—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No.

MR. ANDERSON: No, not "dealing in milk," but transporting milk. Are they permitted under this regulation to go into business? They were not, under the old Act.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: It is just the same as the old Act.

MR. ANDERSON: They could not under the old Act.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, they could.

MR. ANDERSON: The producer, but not a producer-consumer.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: This is simply for hauling—transporting milk.

MR. ANDERSON: But what I wanted to ask, Mr. Chairman, just for my own satisfaction: I assume the old Act has been cancelled and it would now be possible for a genuine co-operative to function if it so desired.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is right.

Section 13 approved.

On Section 14.

MR. GRUMMETT: Under Section 14, clause "k," I believe, Mr. Minister, this clause could be simplified and clarified by the addition to the end of the

clause of the words: "as determined by the board." There is no means of telling who would determine the cost or reasonable margin of profit for handling milk.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: At the top of the section it says: "subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the board may make regulations." Just as you say, the board has the power.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, Section 14, sub-section (n)—N like "in nothing"—says:

"Providing for the regulations and control of the delivery routes of distributors, including the number of deliveries that shall be made in each week and the days upon which delivery shall be made."

That does not apply to city deliveries direct to the consumer?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Oh, yes, if necessary they have that power.

MR. SALSBERG: In other words, the Board will have power to determine how many deliveries per week shall be made by dairies in the city and how many trucks or delivery wagons shall be used in an area?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes, that is what it says.

MR. SALSBERG: That is tremendous power.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MR. SALSBERG: That is, of course, encouraging, but, Mr. Chairman, I do think this deals with a matter that affects the welfare of many small dairy operators, as well as men employed in the delivery of milk to the home, and I am wondering if any opinion were sought from those most directly interested, that is, the dairies, large and small, in the city or from the unions of teamsters who are engaged in the delivery of milk, and if so, what their

opinion was. I think the members—I for one and I think others, too—would welcome a bit of information as to this.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I have no criticism of this clause and I have many people who commend it, including the small and large dairies.

MR. SALSBERG: Including the Drivers' Union?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No.

MR. SALSBERG: Did they know anything about this legislation?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: They must have known about it. I think that some unions wrote in about it. They seemed all favourable.

MR. SALSBERG: I must say that some hon. members of this House were not yet aware of this clause and I cannot see how the unions affected were able to become acquainted with it if the bill was not presented to them and if their opinion was not sought before the bill was framed. I suggest this is so important, Mr. Chairman, that the Government should agree to let this section stand over while proceeding with the balance of the bill, to give the representatives of the Teamsters' and Drivers' Union an opportunity to meet with the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) tomorrow morning. I do not want to drag it out, but I do think they should be given an opportunity to appear and discuss the matter with the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy).

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, I think every distributor would naturally be in touch with this bill because drivers are very important people to the dairies and distributors and they have endorsed this.

MR. GRUMMETT: Reverting back to sub-section (k), the section was:

"Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the board may make regulations"—and then "(k) prohibiting the sale of milk by retailers and others at less than

or more than the cost thereof and a reasonable margin for handling and profit."

To my mind there is nothing in that sub-section or the commencement of Section 14 which would determine reasonable profit.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: No, that is right.

MR. GRUMMETT: If you add to the section at the bottom, "as determined by the Board" I think that addition would clarify the whole section.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I read in that the Board makes a decision of what the profit should be.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington, North): Did the producers give their approval to section (t) in that?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. McEWING: Why waste so much time with all that page and a half?

Section 14 approved.

Sections 15 to 18 inclusive, approved.

On Section 19.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, before you proceed with the last, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) care to give an explanation as to why there is no provision in this bill for the removal of the restrictions which are at present placed upon co-operative dairies preventing them from granting bonuses to members and consumers?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: I think that is changed, is not it?

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): That Act is repealed.

MR. SALSBERG: That means that is no longer in force?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: Yes.

Section 19 approved.

On Section 20.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Before the bill is reported; as we were going through it I was trying to find

the section in the old Act which *The Globe and Mail* could not understand last year. Did you drop section dealing with collective bargaining, which *The Globe and Mail* could not understand and suggested it be written in English?

HON. MR. KENNEDY: This bill is very simple. I think anyone who reads it understands it.

Section 20 approved.

Bill 126 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 29th Order.

FUEL SUPPLY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 127, An Act to amend the Fuel Supply Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. L. M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, in section 1 of this bill under the heading 10—(1) (a) I would like to move the words "or in any designated area" be struck out and the similar words in (b) "or in any designated area." They have no relation to the Act now and are superfluous.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): What bill are we on?

THE CHAIRMAN: Bill No. 127, An Act to amend the Fuel Supply Act.

Section (1) as amended, approved.

Sections 2 and 3 approved.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) this question; have we had a fuel controller in Ontario before your dispensation?

HON. MR. FROST: No. I am advised there was a fuel controller back in 1918 and 1919. That was when the Act was originally passed and it stood for all the intervening years. In the crisis of a year ago we used the Act and just introduced these amendments to bring it up to date.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD: Is that in line with the information you had, Mr. Chairman?

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): From the hon. minister's lawyer interpretation, what does "2 of 10" mean?

"Every order, requirement or direction made or issued . . ."

HON. MR. FROST: That has to do with the Regulations Act which was passed by this House some three or four years ago. If the orders were deemed to be legislative, they would require to be published in the Ontario Gazette, and if such were the case, the crisis might be over before the advertising is carried out, and, therefore, this is designed so quick action can be given.

Bill No. 127 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 30th Order.

MINING TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 128, An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, approved.
On Section 4.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) what the object is in remitting the tax as provided under section 4?

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): The purpose is this: my recollection is that under the Iron-ore Bounty Act in certain cases a bounty could be paid. Some years ago, under the direction of the hon. gentlemen opposite, the iron-ore bounty was dropped. In this particular case my recollection is we have not been collecting the tax on iron ore, only where exported. Where used in Canada we have not imposed a royalty tax.

Sections 4 and 5 approved.

Bill No. 128 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 31st Order.

ASSESSMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 129, An Act to amend the Assessment Act. Mr. Dunbar.

On Section 1.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Will my hon. friend (Mr. Dunbar) tell me how many municipalities have similar powers to these outlined in the bill?

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Well, Toronto last year, Kingston this year, had a private bill. Niagara Falls has been collecting under an agreement, also Scarboro. There may be one other not included; I did not look them up. I think that is about the number.

MR. SALSBERG: You do not favour the practice, Mr. Minister?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Very much in favour of it.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, that is too bad.

On (1). MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William):

In the first clause I notice a list of items—fire protection; police protection; law enforcement; street lighting, etc. It covers pretty near everything but education. How is it that education is not included?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Well, figuring this would be a start off until you find out. Do you think education should be assessed against a public utility because the people working in and served by the public utility are paying their educational tax on their own homes?

MR. ANDERSON: I was not objecting. I was just wondering.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: In other words, it is to keep some municipalities from going "off at the deep end."

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Business premises would be in the same category as public utilities' companies as far as taxation is concerned, and yet they are paying taxes on education.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: They are not taxed with anything. We are just giving permissive legislation to come to an agreement.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 129 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 32nd Order.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 130, An Act to amend the Public Lands Act. Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 130 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 33rd Order.

THE FORESTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 131, An Act to amend The Forestry Act. Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 131 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 34th Order.

THE INSURANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 132, An Act to amend The Insurance Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 16, inclusive, approved.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I had a question I wished to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell). It has no particular reference to any of these sections that I can see, but a problem has occurred at different times, where a young man has been working in an industry and placed a policy on his life in favour of his mother or father. Later on, he gets married and he carries on that policy without changing the beneficiary.

I have seen in the past couple of years two or three very hard cases along that line. A young widow was left with two or three children, but all of the insurance has been made payable to the parents of the assured. He undoubtedly forgot to change his policy, or neglected to do so, thinking he was young and in no danger of dying, and carried on his policy thinking he would make the change later on.

In connection with the group insurance, a number of industrial firms are seeing to it, if they know their employees, that they do change their policy. I know the Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited in my own home town call in a young man when he gets married and explain to him the contract of insurance carried under the Abitibi group and he is advised to name the new beneficiary, but other insurance policies are not so protected. I was wondering if any effort had been made to remedy a situation such as this. As I have said, I have seen two or three very severe cases within the past two or three years.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): This is a very long and difficult Act, and if these things had come to the attention of the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) over the period, and he wanted to come and tell me about them in my office, I would have looked into them, but I do not propose to give off-hand views of all these sections in the different Acts in the Legislature. I think that is only common sense.

MR. GRUMMETT: I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) will recall I spoke to him one year ago on the same problem, and he referred me to the superintendent of insurance. At that time I took it up with the superintendent and he informed me there was a conference of all the superintendents of all the province to be held last June, and he stated he would most likely bring the matter up at that time, but there is nothing in the Act and I have heard nothing further, so undoubtedly it was overlooked.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I am not entirely ignorant on that subject, and I do not want to indicate that, either.

It is extremely difficult to make laws on such a matter; you may change one set of injustices for another set of equal injustices. This legislature has been going now for about 30 days, and if there was something of importance to be dealt with in this matter at the moment, it has been open for the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) to see me about it and I would have been very pleased to look into it. I do repeat I do not propose to give off-handed views on these difficult matters in the Legislature. I think the hon. members will agree with me on that.

Sections 17 to 27, inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 132 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 35th Revised Order.

THE INCOME TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 133, An Act to amend The Income Tax (Ontario). Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, may I ask for a little

clarification from the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost)? Section 1 says:

"No person shall be required without a notice or demand in writing from the Comptroller of Revenue or the Commissioner of Income Tax of Canada, or an Officer of the Government of Canada on behalf of the Government of Ontario, or of an Officer of the Government of Ontario authorized to make such demands," and so on.

Why is that provision in there? What are you guarding against? Why does the section contain the possibility that taxpayers in the Province of Ontario might be required, by an officer of the Government of Ontario, to make such a return?

HON. MR. FROST: My recollection is, that sometimes in succession duty matters, as Solicitors know, personal representatives are asked to produce the income tax return for the deceased person, and I presume that is in there just to make sure there is no legal bar to asking for that information.

MR. MACLEOD: Then why does it eliminate the period prior to the calendar year 1941?

HON. MR. FROST: I think a Dominion Act came in in 1941.

Section 3 approved.

Bill No. 133 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 37th Order.

THE SECURITY TRANSFER TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 135, An Act to amend The Security Transfer Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, approved.

Bill No. 135 approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 38th Order.

AN ACT FOR RAISING MONEY ON THE CREDIT OF THE CON- SOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 136, An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Mr. Frost.

Section 1 approved.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Has any Government ever asked for authority at any time to borrow in excess of \$100,000,000?

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): No Government has planned for Ontario as this Government has.

MR. MACLEOD: I just wondered whether or not at any time in the history of Ontario a Government had thought of legislation to borrow a sum in excess of that. I realize you have great expectations, but that is not what I had in mind.

Section 2 approved.

MR. MACLEOD: Have we ever borrowed money for a period exceeding 40 years?

HON. MR. FROST: I do not know of any case in recent years where we borrowed.

Sections 3, 4 and 5, approved.

Bill No. 136 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 39th Order.

THE GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 137, An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act. Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): What is the "old-world polecat"?

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I was wondering if that clarified the term "ferret":

"Ferret" shall mean any of the domesticated forms of the "old-world polecat."

Section 3 approved.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Just as a matter of clarification on "h" of section 2, where it reads:

"'fur-bearing animal' shall mean a beaver, fisher, fox, lynx, marten, mink, musk-rat, otter, raccoon, rabbit, skunk, red squirrel, weasel and wolverine or any other animal which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare to be a fur-bearing animal."

I was wondering what might be declared.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): You do not give the poor animals a chance to object.

Sections 4 to 22, inclusive, approved.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, before the bill is reported, I want to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) would it not be possible to hold the sale of some of the confiscated firearms in sections where a lot of the hunting is done? These sales are held down here and it is difficult for anyone to get down to attend a sale. Could it not be possible to hold some of the sales at least in the northern section of Ontario?

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): As you know, at the present they are subject to inspection beforehand, and anybody may send in a tender without coming in to bid on an article, on the day of the sale. They have a certain time beforehand to send in a tender and the tenders are opened afterwards. If you have been into our storehouses you will see the amount of space involved and the care involved looking after these guns, and until such time as we have other facilities for looking after them, I hesitate to make any change. As a rule, these guns go out in much better condition than they come in. We have an armourer, you might call him, looking after them.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, if we may revert to section 15. I missed raising the point in sub-section "c." In the second last line, Mr. hon. Minister (Mr. Scott), there is the word "not" before "carry." Is that not an addition? I cannot get the meaning of that section with the word in there, "cannot carry or possess a fire-arm on a railway velocipede or handcar."

HON. MR. SCOTT: No, there is no change in the wording from the old Act. It has been working very satisfactorily. It means he cannot carry it when on a railway velocipede or handcar. As a railway employee, resident there, he might have it, but he cannot carry it when on a railway velocipede or handcar.

Bill No. 137 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 40th Order.

FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 138, the Forest Fires Prevention Act, 1948. Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 to 11 inclusive approved.

On section 12:

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, at the request of the solicitors for the operators, we have changed the wording of section 4. I believe copies have been sent to the leaders of the various groups on the other side. This is the wording the representatives of the operators asked us to use in place of the words shown in the Act, and I move, Mr. Chairman, that section 4, as it stood, be struck out, and an amended section, reading as follows:

"Where fire originates in any particular area in which any person either by himself or his employees or someone on his behalf, is carrying on any of the operations referred to in clause "a" or "b" of sub-section 1, in the absence of reasonable evidence

that the fire may have occurred from causes other than such operations the onus shall be upon that person to prove that the fire did not result from such operations and in the absence of such proof that person shall bear the full cost of controlling and extinguishing the fire."

be substituted therefor.

Sections 12 (as amended) and 13 approved.

On section 14.

MR. GRUMMETT: At the commencement of section 14, there is a definition given the word "owner" which includes "locatee."

Subsection 5 reads:

"If, within the time so fixed, the necessary work has not been done, the corporation of the municipality may cause the work to be done and the expenses of the corporation in doing such work shall be a charge upon the land and shall be payable by the owner forthwith."

The owner may be the Crown.

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, section 15 reads:

"The Minister may enter into such agreements with any municipality as he may deem advisable for the prevention and control of forest fires, and any expenses incurred by the Department in carrying out any such agreement shall be paid out of such monies as may be appropriated therefor by the Legislature."

MR. GRUMMETT: The owner in that case would not be the locatee?

HON. MR. SCOTT: "Owner is defined to mean "locatee."

MR. GRUMMETT: You cannot charge up costs against land where the locatee has not title to that land.

HON. MR. SCOTT: The charges assessed against it would be from the Crown?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes.

HON. MR. SCOTT: If the Crown still owns it—

MR. GRUMMETT: There would be no charges?

HON. MR. SCOTT: No.

Sections 14 to 23 inclusive approved.

On Section 24.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) tell us what amendments there are to Sections 24 and 25?

HON. MR. SCOTT: In the original Act it says, in line 2 "give an officer or agent"; we have deleted the word "agent."

MR. OLIVER: Is that the only change?

HON. MR. SCOTT: It says "officers" in the old Act; we now use the singular "officer."

And then "any person who refuses to give the information" in the old Act, has been amended to read "give such information."

The words "as required by such section" are omitted. In the old Act it said, "Any person who refuses to give the information shall be guilty of an offence against this Act." This has been changed to read, "who refuses to give such information shall be guilty of an offence against this Act."

It is simply a case of tidying up.

Sections 24 to 30 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 138 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 41st Order.

THE SECURITIES ACT, 1947

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 139, An Act to amend The Securities Act, 1947, Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Chairman, in the explanatory notes

are the amendments "complimentary" or "complementary"?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): As the hon. members know, Mr. Chairman, there is a bill before us concerning investment contracts, and the amendment to this sub-section referred to in Section 1 of this Act is simply to re-define the definitions to exclude "investment contracts."

Sections 1 to 17 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 139 reported.

HON. L. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 42nd Order.

COUNTY JUDGES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 140, An Act to amend the County Judges Act. Mr. Blackwell.

On Section 1.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Will the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) tell us why the provisions of this new Act are limited to the County of York? Could it not be made to apply to any county where there are senior and junior judges.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, there is only one county in which there has been any difficulty about arranging between the judges, as to how the judicial work should be apportioned. There has been difficulty in that respect in the County of York, and as that is the only difficulty to meet, the amendment is limited to that.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

Bill No. 140 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 43rd Order.

THE NEGLIGENCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 141, An Act to amend The Negligence Act. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 141 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 44th Order.

INVESTMENT CONTRACTS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 143, An Act respecting Investment Contracts. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 12 inclusive approved.

On Section 13.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I move that Section 13 (1) (a) of the present Act be deleted, and that a new Section 13 (1) (a) be substituted, to read as follows:

"The total liability of the issuer on the last day of the quarterly period last ended on outstanding investment contracts."

Mr. Chairman, the difference is there are 2 entirely different liabilities involved in this contract, as there happens to be in insurance contracts; one is a liability for the cash surrender value, if anyone comes along and asks for the cash surrender value, and the other is the liability in relation to the maturity dates of the contract. This section refers to the larger rather than the lesser liability, and is in accordance with the letters patent of this type of company.

Sections 13 (as amended) to 26 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 143 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): 45th Order.

THE HOTEL FIRE SAFETY ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 144, The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1948, Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive approved.

On Section 10.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Does this apply to hotels all over the province?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Sections 10 to 15 inclusive approved.

On Section 16.

MR. OLIVER: "Every boiler or furnace room in a hotel shall be of fire-resistive construction and shall be equipped with fire doors;" that would apply, the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) says, to every hotel in the province over 2 storeys, is that right? 2 storeys or over?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is any hotel which had a boiler or furnace room.

MR. OLIVER: It seemed to me while we all would reach out and grab any precaution against fire, actually many of the provisions of this bill would weigh very heavily on hotels in outside districts, I mean in medium-sized towns throughout the province. Would it be the purpose of the department to insist these changes and these renovations be made, or would they do it gradually over a period of time? Just what has the Government in mind?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I take it the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) really intends his question to be directed to somewhat broader considerations than just this section?

MR. OLIVER: That is right.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I think, under the circumstances, I should also make some remarks of a general application to apply to more than this section.

The fact of the matter is, the fire safety measures have been held in abeyance for some little time for the simple reason that, departmentally, we could not satisfy ourselves that the proprietors of hotels could even carry out these provisions, in the matter of obtaining labour and material. I should

say that even yet these provisions in the aggregate are not what might be termed "ideal considerations." You will note in the bill that "new construction" and "old construction" are definitely separated. It is calculated that existing hotels throughout the province can be brought to the reasonable standard of safety required by this Act, except in very rare cases, by the expenditure of a few hundred dollars.

I am referring there to the mandatory provisions of the Act, because there are some occasions provided for in the Act, which no doubt the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has noticed, where there is a discretion to impose certain other conditions which quite obviously could not be done for a few hundred dollars. There the view taken is if the risk is great enough, there should be a discretion to impose reasonable minimum standards of public safety requirements, but in order that no one shall be arbitrarily dealt with, there are 2 appeals supplied. The first appeal is to the Fire Marshal, and then if the proprietor should not be satisfied with the disposition given by the Fire Marshal, he can go to a County Court Judge. So there are those safe-guarding checks on even the discretionary matters which relate to such things as putting in sprinkling systems and so on, where a considerable amount of expense would be involved. But, generally, the existing hotels of the province, of any moderate size, may be brought into a condition of reasonable public safety by an expenditure of a few hundred dollars.

The conditions, of course, are entirely different for new construction over 2 storeys in height. This bill provides that any new hotels constructed in this province over two storeys in height shall be of fire-resistive construction where the public can be assured of a maximum of safety.

MR. OLIVER: I have no argument with my hon. friend—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: No, you just want an explanation.

MR. OLIVER: —in respect to new construction, but it did seem to me it would take quite a substantial amount in various towns in this province, and if we were to insist on the letter of the law being followed, we were going to impose upon them very severe difficulties financially.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I think, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) over-rates the combined effect of these provisions. For instance, with relation to Section 16—the one to which I know his anxiety is not limited, but relates to discussion on that section—does not mean there has to be a newly-constructed boiler room. That boiler room can be made fire-resistive by a simple alteration and repair and without structural alterations, in the main. Is there any reason why, if I were building a new hotel, I should have to build it with a boiler room of fire-resistive construction, and yet leave the old hotel with all the risk, when it could be done for a very modest expenditure relating to what the new construction might reasonably entail?

Sections 16 to 25 inclusive approve'

On Section 26.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): On Section 26, I just want to clear up 1 point. What is the view taken by the department concerning—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I am sorry, I cannot hear the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand).

MR. CHARTRAND: On Section 26, I just wanted to clear up 1 point of interpretation. The Act has reference to hotels over 2 storeys high. Some hotels have got part basements, which are used as beverage rooms and which have windows 4 feet above the ground. Would that be classified as 1 storey?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I am very sorry, I do not want to embarrass the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) by repeating that I find it very difficult to hear, but possibly, his question might be answered by referring to Section 1

(m) of the interpretation section, which defines "storey". I think he will find that answers his question.

Sections 27 and 28 approved.

MR. OLIVER: Before the bill is reported, would it be the intention of the department to send out inspectors to determine the fire worthiness of these hotels, or how are you going to determine whether they need renovating or not?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: As the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) probably knows, there is a delegation of this responsibility to the local municipalities, the fire chief and so on. In the City of Toronto, for instance, they recently elevated the position of the fire chief in that he may have a special marshal, but that inspection is made ordinarily by the fire chief. There are inspectors who do special inspections from the Fire Marshal's office. In relation to licensed premises under the Liquor License Act all the inspectors who inspect under that Act also have received special instruction on fire conditions, and include that in their reports.

MR. OLIVER: I quite understand where hotels licensed under the Liquor Control Act would be inspected, but I can think, and I am sure the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) can—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Oh, yes.

MR. OLIVER: —of fine hotels situated in small municipalities where I do not think the fire chief knows much what he is supposed to do, and I was wondering if there would be a systematic inspection set in motion to determine the fire worthiness of these hotels or are you just going to let it go and let the information come in?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: No. Mr. Chairman, it is not a question of "letting it go." As a matter of fact, in the main, the fire chiefs are pretty responsible people and the experience of the department and the co-operation

they undertake under the statutory responsibility which is imposed on them is very good.

We have not any projects where we are going to dispense with the available service, and at the cost of the taxpayers of the province, institute a large inspectional service to replace that. It would be an expensive adjunct to the Fire Marshal's Department, and the work is done by reasonably responsible people in a reasonably satisfactory way.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): As a matter of curiosity, Mr. Chairman, may I ask if the Fire Underwriter's representative reaction has been sought as to this? Has this been presented to the fire insurance companies in some way, and their advice, or reaction sought?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I understand not.

Section 29 approved.

Bill No. 144 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 46th Order.

LIGHTNING RODS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 145, the Lightning Rods Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Any connection between this and the coming election?

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Spare the rod and spoil the child.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: All I can say is when it comes, there will be lightning rods available.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On Section 2, will my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) tell me how 2 is amended? I would like to know.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): There is no substantive amendment in 2. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) wants to know the precise change in wording, I would have to get out the old Act.

MR. OLIVER: Never mind now.

Sections 2 to 14 inclusive approved.
On Section 15.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Are there not regulations now regarding those things? I understood there was a regulation for years regarding the minimum standards on lighting rods, for instance.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, Mr. Chairman, the understanding of the hon. member (Mr. McEwing) is quite right. There have been regulations for years.

MR. OLIVER: Have we had a licensing system?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: That is not new in this?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: If my recollection is right, the original Act was passed in 1922; if it was not exactly in 1922, it was a year before or a year after.

Section 15 approved.

Bill No. 145 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 47th Order.

CROWN TIMBER ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 146, An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act. Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive approved.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Just one question in connection with the Act. I was wondering why penalties were not set out in the Act? It is left to the Lieutenant-

Governor-in-Council to prescribe the penalties. Why were they not set out in the Act like the majority of other Acts we have been dealing with?

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Is the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) referring to Section 17 of 3?

MR. GRUMMETT: Section 2 of this present Act, sub-section 7.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, the section in question does not say "set out", it says "imposed by". Although the sections are set out in the Act, they are imposed by either the act or by the regulations.

MR. GRUMMETT: My question was why are they not set out in this Act the same way as they are in most of the other Acts?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is what I was saying. This is just an amending Act. This Act has not repealed the penalties that are set out in the Act. I tried, Mr. Chairman, in a simple way to say that the penalties set out in the Act are unaffected, but penalties are imposed by reason of somebody violating a provision of either (a) the Act, or (b) the regulations, and then the penalty section as set out in the Act applies.

Bill No. 146 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 1st Order.

CITY OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the City of Toronto. Mr. Roberts.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive approved.

On Section 10.

MR. W. E. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, I wish to move an amendment to Section 10, which is under "Notice of Motion" on page 217 of the Order Paper.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, the amendment deals with the smoke by-laws, and I think the original request of the city as embodied in the bill, before it was amended, should be carried.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: The city asks authority and adequate machinery in order to rid itself of the nuisance of the smoke which is undermining the health of the citizens and is a general nuisance. That the Act, as requested by the city, is not extreme, is proven by the fact that the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, speaking on behalf of the most interested business groups of the city, is whole-heartedly in favour of the bill as presented by the city. Every hon. member of the House, I think, has received a letter signed by Mr. Tolchard, the general manager of the Board of Trade, and I submit, Mr. Chairman, if this is satisfactory to the Board of Trade and has been requested by the City Council, we should feel fully justified in voting for the bill without amendment.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, there is an exaggerated fear expressed by some people if the bill in its present form should be adopted, certain types of businesses will find it impossible to continue. That is incorrect. It is a wrong assumption—a wrong conclusion.

If, for instance, the brick works in the Don Valley, or another industrial establishment in some other part of the city, should be faced with a special problem, there are ample provisions for appeals to be made and for a hearing to be given, and I think, Mr. Chairman, we should have confidence in the council and the officers it will appoint to enforce this act, and in the machinery they will set up to receive and deal with special appeals.

And so, Mr. Chairman, I cannot approve the amendment and I suggest that we reject it and adopt the original Section 10 that is before us.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Mr. Chairman—

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): As a point of order, we want to know what is the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth).

MR. DUCKWORTH: The amendment is on the Order Paper.

MR. BELANGER: I do not care whether it is on the Order Paper or not. I want to know what it is.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Mr. Chairman, the amendment is on the Notice of Motion, page 217.

MR. BELANGER: Cannot you read it?

MR. DUCKWORTH: The hon. member (Mr. Belanger) can read it himself.

MR. BELANGER: Why should I? You are the mover.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Mr. Chairman, I want to answer the question of the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) who has just spoken. This bill came down and was presented by the city.

MR. BELANGER: The amendment is not before us and cannot be spoken to unless it has been read.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Read it, read it.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Surely the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) is not going to insist on the hon. member (Mr. Duckworth) reading an amendment of that length?

MR. BELANGER: Well, I do not know how long it is. I have not it before me.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: You have it in the Orders of the Day. There is no doubt any hon. member of the Legislature can take it better through his eyes than his ears. If anybody

wants to insist that the hon. member (Mr. Duckworth) read that long amendment, I suppose he will oblige.

MR. DUCKWORTH: When the bill came here from the city, I was not satisfied with Section 10 of the bill. The part that I objected to was where a man had a furnace installed in his residence and his grate burned out, his pipe fell down, or something else went wrong, and he could not repair them until such time as he went to the city and got a permit. I considered that was very drastic, and was a hardship on the little fellow on the street. It might happen on Sunday, or on a holiday. What is he going to do? Sit in the house and wait until some city authority grants him permission to install a grate in his furnace? That is why I objected to the section. I got in touch with the city solicitor and some of the members of the Board of Control and they read the part over and considered what I said about it was absolutely right, and so we had the bill changed. That is the only section I was interested in and that is how the bill came before you tonight. It will not make any difference about smoke. The grates put in the furnace would be of the same quality as was in the furnace before. That has nothing to do with the smoke.

MR. SALSBERG: Would the hon. member (Mr. Duckworth) show me where the original section would cause such hardship on the individual citizen whose furnace grate would burn out? My way of looking at it, is this is a gross exaggeration, and I would like to know what part of the section would cause hardship.

MR. DUCKWORTH: I presume the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) can read, and if he turns up Section 10 of the bill presented by the city . . .

MR. SALSBERG: Where?

MR. DUCKWORTH: In Section 10.

MR. SALSBERG: There is nothing at all about stove pipes or grates.

MR. DUCKWORTH: It says if any part of the furnace falls down you could not repair until you got a permit.

MR. SALSBERG: Where does it say so? I submit the section says nothing of the sort, and there is no need for the fear the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) seems to display.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Have you the bill before you?

MR. SALSBERG: I have a bill and I submit to you there is nothing in the section to justify your fear.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): I do not know whether the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is just trying to have fun in this, but may I point out to him the section under discussion, as appears in the book? the bill introduced, and Section 10 as it emerged from the Private Bills Committee and reported here? With that explanation, if the Votes and Proceedings are examined it will be found the amendment now made by the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) relates to Section 10 of the bill which is the section as enumerated as the bill came back from the committee. If the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has not received it—

MR. SALSBERG: I have it.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: What is all the argument about?

MR. SALSBERG: I am sorry, if the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) had listened, the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) told this House unless the bill is amended, any citizen of the City of Toronto whose furnace grate is broken will not be allowed to fix it without authorization, and if his chimney pipe should break he is not able to correct it. I submit the private bill which is before us has no such provision and will create no such hardship for any house owner or stove owner or what have you. If the amendment that is proposed is for the

purpose of protecting certain types of establishments which require the burning of coal, etc., I say in reply that the Board of Trade have taken all that into account. They sent a letter to every member of the House supporting the bill in its original form and they point out there are ample provisions to protect any single firm in Toronto which may have a special case. I say if it is satisfactory to the Board of Trade, it should be satisfactory to us.

MR. DUCKWORTH: I do not think the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) should mention the Board of Trade or to whom it is satisfactory. To my mind it is the bill as it came down in its first order which was not satisfactory to the home owners in the City of Toronto. The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is always talking about the "little fellow" and "housewives" but when it comes down to the individual home owner then he stands up and says "take the Board of Trade and you will agree with what they say." Why do you not stay on a straight line and not be wiggling off all the time.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, following what the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) has said—I am being very serious about this; I was under the impression that the thing which bothers the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) is amply covered in subsection 4 of Section 10.

I sat on the committee where this bill was discussed and I would like to call the attention of the House to subsection 4 which authorized the officer of the municipality charged with the enforcement of any by-law or resolution passed pursuant to the section, to permit deviation or exemption from the requirements of the by-law or resolution. What could be clearer than that?

This amendment, Mr. Chairman, was carried in committee. It seems to me this amendment meets all the contingencies which the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) speaks of. I, for the life of me, cannot understand why it is necessary to accept a

long amendment like this when the committee took very good care to see that nothing appeared in this bill which would work hardship on the very type of people whom the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) has described.

I think it is very clear and very explicit and is intended to achieve the very thing the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) has in mind. I do not see why we should complicate it any more by accepting a long, involved amendment like this because I do not see anything in the amendment which is not very clearly provided for in this section I have just read.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Do you want me to read the section in the old bill as it came down from the city?

MR. MACLEOD: I was quoting from the amended bill as it came down.

MR. DUCKWORTH: It is the amended bill I am talking about now, to which I am moving the amendment. I am speaking of the bill as it first came down from the City of Toronto as presented by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts). I objected to certain things which were in that particular bill and when I made objection then the amendment came along and it is the amendment I am moving now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, no.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) a question? Do you have in your book the bill as amended which came from the Private Bills Committee?

MR. DUCKWORTH: The section I objected to was not amended in the Private Bills Committee.

MR. MACLEOD: Oh, yes it was.

MR. BELANGER: I say, as a member of the Private Bills Committee, If we were to put in this bill with that cumbersome amendment—all those who were in the Private Bills Committee and who heard the discussion

which lasted about an hour and a half and at which time the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) could have brought before the Private Bills Committee his amendment, if he thought it was necessary—I think every member of that committee would stultify himself in this House at the present time.

I think this covers all the provisions which have been put in, and I do not see why at the present time without any satisfactory explanation at all from the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) trying to show how this amendment is necessary, and after all the discussion that took place in the Private Bills Committee, in which he took part as a member of the Private Bills Committee, and having heard the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) in the Private Bills Committee, I am not going to stultify myself by voting for it.

MR. MACLEOD: May I ask you a question before you speak?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Suppose you let me speak and ask me questions afterwards.

MR. MACLEOD: It will not be necessary.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: What happens to this bill will not affect the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) very much, or his constituency. I rather regret he has made a definite declaration of his intention regarding the bill for possibly he might have the advantage of discussion which might ensue on it.

Possibly he was not in the House on Friday when, with the permission of the House, I attempted to give an explanation here which might avoid some of the misconception which has developed in the discussion. I might say, had it been open for me to do so, I would have moved the amendment, but being a Minister, it would have been out of order for me to do so.

The situation was simply this: I know the hon. members of the Private Bills Committee gave very considerable and

very earnest consideration to the questions involved, but the situation was, that to a number of the Toronto members it became quite apparent to me the amendments were to be moved to this particular section and I thought it might be better if an effort were made to have drafted, as a co-operative effort between city solicitors of Toronto and the Legislative Council, an amendment which will be well and carefully considered, to try to meet the divergent points of view, and place that before the House, than having an amendment raised here, on the spur of the moment, which might not meet the situation.

With that background, I will endeavour to explain once more to the House, if I may, what is involved. There are two distinct amendments dealing with two entirely different situations in the amendment moved by the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth). They both, however, arise by reason of the fundamental objection to the wording in which section 4 of the bill, as amended, came from the Private Bills Committee. What the private bill proposes is that a by-law be passed, under which it becomes a delegated legislation, and then under the authority of the private bill, it is left for an official, in the face of what the law is declared to be, by by-law, to determine in his discretion whether or not some deviation or some exemption should be made from that by-law, and on the grounds of public policy that represents a bureaucratic and irresponsible way of making a law.

On that basis, there were plans and representations made to some of the Toronto members. The first amendment in question simply relieved from the filing of plans and specifications in relation to dwelling houses where some repairs are being made to furnaces and heating equipment. The city is aware of that fact the amendment is being proposed, and they do not seem to be very upset about it. It simply means where an owner takes the responsibility there is no change in putting forth the smoke by-laws and so on; he can have the simple repairs made to a furnace

without having to go down to City Hall and file plans to get a repair made to his furnace.

The second amendment: Under a section of the Municipal Act which has been in force for many years, and under which municipalities have been empowered to pass by-laws dealing with smoke, there were certain exemptions. Under these exemptions, certain types of manufacturing plants and of home owners in the city of Toronto have established a limited number of businesses, and a great many homes. Here is what happened under this proposed amendment; instead of them being brought initially under the by-law and then having to plead with an official to let them out, this form of amendment simply says initially they are outside the by-law, but the city, if it feels the enterprise or property in question should be brought under by-law, may serve a notice covering the terms under which the business of that person should be brought under the by-law. If there is no objection taken on the expiry of 30 days, the property or business is automatically brought within the full provisions of the by-law. If objections are taken by the owner, then what happens is a hearing is held by city council or by the board they set up, and if, as a result of that hearing, the owner or operator of the business does not wish to appeal to the municipal board, he comes under, automatically, the provisions of the by-law.

There is a right of appeal to the municipal board to determine whether or not the terms and conditions under which these people who have enjoyed these exemptions for this length of time are brought under the by-law. That seems to me to be a democratic and proper way to deal with this, and it seems to me to be the decent way. That is the full effect of the two amendments and it seems to me any laudable efforts being made by the city of Toronto to correct smoke nuisances, there is within the machinery of that act, with those amendments, a very proper procedure where the people concerned will all have their day in court and will not be left to the mercy of an official appointed

under an Act that says thus and so happens. That is the explanation of this amendment, and I am sorry to be put in the position of boring the Legislature by repeating that explanation twice.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): I hope the members of the Committee, who formed the majority, and of course were supporters of the Government, will take their chastisement just administered to them.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is not a chastisement, because the only person who raised the question and would not consent to approve the motion, to begin with, is the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger).

MR. BELANGER: I said, as a member of the Private Bills Committee, I wished always to co-operate, when things were explained to me with the majority, and I did co-operate at that time. The majority were members of or supporters of the Government, and there was in that committee the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth), who took a very important part in the discussion, and this was never presented to us in that committee, but we are so keen and co-operative when things are explained to us properly, that we voted with the majority and co-operated in the amendment which was brought before us. After all that is done, then comes an amendment to this section which is as long as the section itself.

MR. BLACKWELL: Not quite.

MR. BELANGER: Not quite. Perhaps if the officials of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) had been desirous of finding something shorter, they might have done so. We, in the Private Bills Committee, did find some measure of compromise. Now it comes here and we are being asked to go through the whole set of arguments, and so on. I can see the full force of the argument by the hon. member (Mr. Duckworth), although I do not just know exactly what the situation is in Toronto. I was glad to be present, as that was the first discussion period.

I can see what the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) was hinting at when he said: "I am sorry to have to repeat what I said on Friday." He was not present in the committee and I am sorry, because if he had been present in the committee he would have given us the first draft of this thing, I suppose, which came out of mind, as Minerva came out of the heat of Jupiter.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Yes, but she came out whole.

MR. BELANGER: I am quite amenable to the argument, but not having had occasion to study that long section, after giving so much attention to what was put before us in the Private Bills Committee, I am justified, I believe, in saying I would not like to stultify myself by voting against what took place in the Private Bills Committee.

However, after the reason given, and as the Government wants to take the responsibility, that is another matter, though the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) said, as a Minister of the Crown he would not like to speak on it, because it puts him in a queer position and he thought it was out of order. However, I do not agree with him, and I think he was right in putting it, but I am still saying, why did not the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth), if he was not exactly satisfied with it, go to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) in the first place and come to the Private Bills Committee and put the thing before us? Then we might have been able to bring a bill such as the city of Toronto and the Government wishes to have. What we did was simply to co-operate with those interested in the matter.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: No one is questioning that.

MR. BELANGER: I am glad you are not. I am questioning if the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) as a member of the Private Bills Committee, wanted such an amendment, he did not put it before the Private Bills Committee and if before putting it before

the Private Bills Committee, he needed to consult the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) he could have done so and then we would have had the whole thing before us.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: What do you think about it now?

MR. BELANGER: If Toronto, and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) want it, I am going to vote for it.

Section 10 (as amended) approved.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I think the House should be fair with the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth). After all, he was in the same position as all the other hon. members of the Private Bills Committee. He was handed a bill which went through. It is true we took three-quarters of an hour or so on it, but after the bill went through the Private Bills Committee, the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) was evidently bothered about some of the provisions, and went to the trouble of consulting the City Solicitor and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) and evidently was satisfied that some of his doubts and fears were well justified.

After listening to the statement made by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) a moment or so ago, I am thoroughly satisfied that the amendment proposed is a vast improvement over the amendment which was suggested in the Private Bills Committee and I think the hon. members of this House should understand that what is happening here tonight on this amendment could happen on any future occasion. After all the Private Bills Committee is not infallible, not even the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) claims to be infallible, and he has said that many times and has even admitted it publicly.

I think the statement made by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) straightens this thing out, and I want to say to him the question I was about to ask has been answered with characteristic clarity.

Sections 11 and 12; schedules A, B, C and D approved.

Bill No. 28 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) : 2nd Order.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 2nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 5, An Act respecting the City of Belleville and Belleville General Hospital. Mr. Wilson.

Sections 1 to 20 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 5 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : 3rd Order.

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES OF ONTARIO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 16, An Act to incorporate the United Co-operatives of Ontario. Mr. Hall.

Sections 1 to 20 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 16 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : 4th Order.

OTTAWA LADIES COLLEGE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 22, An Act respecting the Ottawa Ladies College. Mr. Acres.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 22 reported.

Mr. Murphy in the Chair.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : 5th Order.

LAING MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT TRUST DEED

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 26, An Act to set aside the Laing

Marriage Settlement Trust Deed. Mr. Roberts.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 26 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : 6th Order.

TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 29, An Act respecting the Township of Stamford, Mr. Hanniwell.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive; schedule A approved.

Bill No. 29 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : 7th Order.

CITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 31, An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Harvey.

Sections 1 to 17 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 31 reported.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer) : 8th Order.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH DORCHESTER

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 32, An Act respecting the Township of South Dorchester. Mr. Thomas.

Sections 1 to 7; schedule A approved.

Bill No. 32 reported.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture) : Mr. Chairman, I move the committee do now rise and report certain bills with and without amendments.

Motion approved.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain bills with and without amendments, and moves adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 9th Order.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR ACT, 1944

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order, second reading of Bill No. 40, An Act to amend the Rights of Labour Act, 1944. Mr. Grummett.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 40, An Act to amend the Rights of Labour Act, 1944.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very simple amendment to the existing statute. The bill provides the Rights of Labour Act, 1944, be amended by adding thereto the following section:

"3(a) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or any other Act, no application for an injunction may be made in any court in connection with a strike or lock-out or apprehended strike or lock-out except with the consent of the Ontario Labour Relations Board."

This bill was previously before the Legislature in October, 1947. At that time, in speaking to the bill, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) made the following statement:

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and I am sure the hon. members realize if injunction proceedings could have been had in this province, many of them would have been taken before now. You cannot bring injunction proceedings in relation to that which Legislation requires to be done or not to be done."

That was on October 28th, 1947. The Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) went on to explain in the remainder of

his address, it was not the practice in Ontario to take out injunctions in cases of this kind.

Shortly after the session ended, an injunction was taken out, and I wish to quote from the *Globe and Mail* of December 6th, 1947. I will not quote the whole article, but just refer to the heading: "Judge dissolves injunction, but grants new one." The *Evening Telegram* of December 9th also referred to an injunction.

This was an injunction taken out restraining the organizers of the striking United Electrical Workers Union (C.I.O.) from denying the company officials and maintenance men access to the Corbin Lock Company's plant in Belleville.

It was rather significant that shortly after we had discussed this matter, in October, we find injunctions taken out in labour disputes.

This Act, Mr. Speaker, does not deprive anyone or any concern or industrial company from its present rights. It merely provides that before an injunction can be taken out they must submit the whole matter to the Ontario Labour Relations Board, and then, if they get the "go ahead" signal, they are entitled to apply for an injunction.

This is a very simple amendment, Mr. Speaker, and I will not prolong the argument on it.

I move second reading of the bill.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, it appears to me this proposed amendment would result in a basic change to the fundamentals of the Labour Relations Act. I think I will be almost as brief as the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) and say it is not acceptable to the Government.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) why it would be such a fundamental change?

HON. MR. DALEY: Because the courts are here, and they will decide whether an injunction should be granted

or not. The Labour Relations Board is not a permanent Board; it does not meet every day. True, it meets every week now, but there may come a time, if business falls off, when the board will not actually be meeting for a week or two.

The fundamentals are there. It is part and parcel of the Labour Relations Act, and I certainly would not recommend the Government accept this motion.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak on this, for a moment only. I had no intention of speaking on it, but the remarks of the Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) compel me to reply, even though briefly.

It is surprising to find an hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), who boasts of holding a union card for many years, to state the proposal contained in this bill is outlandish and unacceptable. May I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), and to the hon. members of this House, that labour's battle against injunctions is as old as the labour movement. The opposition of labour to the use of injunctions in labour disputes is not limited to one section of the labour movement, but has been fought by every section. Even the most conservative union leaders in American labour history have battled against the use of injunctions, and I think it would perhaps help the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) to recall that the late Samuel Gompers, who was amongst the most conservative union leaders in the world, not only led the fight in his day against the use of injunctions in labour disputes, but defied injunctions, and demonstratively went on the picket lines more than once, when injunctions were procured prohibiting picketing. That is part and parcel of the whole history of labour in the United States and Canada.

It is also known to people in the labour movement, that employers have, in the past, applied for and secured temporary injunctions which sought to prevent the affected workers from exercising their elementary right of peaceful picketing, and I emphasize "peaceful picketing—"

HON. MR. DALEY: No need for an injunction, then.

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, Mr. Minister (Mr. Daley), employers have applied for injunctions to prevent peaceful picketing because they did not want to have picketing of any sort.

Not so many years ago there were certain lawyers who specialized in injunction law, and in the art of securing injunctions, even of a temporary nature, but a temporary injunction was often sufficient to cripple a strike.

This is nothing outlandish, and nothing new. I thought the provision in the bill was an excellent one. They are in full accord with what the labour movement is always demanding. This in no way infringes upon anybody's rights; all the provision of this bill seeks to do is guarantee that the inalienable right of peaceful picketing and striking will not be subverted by a given employer who may succeed if he applies and secures an interim injunction.

I suggest this bill should, therefore, be endorsed by this Legislature.

The House divided.

AYES 9

NAYS 52

Second reading negatived on division.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 10th Order.

MILK CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order, second reading of Bill No. 41, An Act to amend the Milk Control Act. Mr. Anderson.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the different amendments to the Milk Control Act of 1937 have been repealed, I will withdraw this bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Bill No. 41 discharged.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 11th Order.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, second reading of Bill No. 42, An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944. Mr. Robinson.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 42, An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944.

Mr. Speaker, my remarks in support of this bill will not be lengthy. My mind immediately goes back to some 25 years ago, when labour was fighting for the 8-hour day. I can recall at that time remarks were made that the 8-hour day would bankrupt the companies and all sorts of fearful things were stated would take place if labour were given the 8-hour day. I notice the companies survived and, from the profit sheets, they are doing pretty well.

I also heard the argument at that time that labour would have too much leisure time, there was fear they would get into all kinds of trouble in this leisure time they were going to have if we shortened their workday to 8 hours. I always thought that was an insult to the intelligence of the working man. I feel he can make good use of any leisure time he may have, and he will enjoy better health because of it.

That was 25 years ago, Mr. Speaker, and the production methods since that time are vastly superior to those methods we knew at that time, and yet we hear the same arguments advanced today, opposing the shortening of the hours of labour, as we heard in those days.

In good times, we are told there is a shortage of labour and the 40-hour week is premature, and in bad times we are told that industries cannot afford it and that we will have to wait for good times in order to get it, and so the game goes on and the working man never realizes his objective. No matter how furious becomes the pace at which the labourer works, no matter how enorm-

ously modern machines and techniques speed up the production tempo, we still hear the cry for greater and greater production.

Statistics today prove that profits stand at an all-time high, and I think the time has come when labour rightfully feels it is high time some of those profits come back to them in the form of shorter working days.

It is a fallacy, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, to believe the 40-hour week will come automatically some happy day in the future. I think it will come, as all other gains for labour have come, through continuous and organized effort, when the day comes when the pressure becomes so great it is impossible for the employers to stave it off any longer. That, in my opinion, has been how labour has gained all of its ends, and, unfortunately, when that stage is reached the benefits given to labour are too little and too late.

The question we have to decide, in my opinion, is whether or not under today's production methods labour rightfully deserves a 40-hour week. I believe they do, but I believe if it is left to the usual channels, as I said, it will be "too little and too late." I believe Ontario, Canada's wealthiest province, can rightfully be expected to take the lead and give her workers hours of work in keeping with the times. I feel regulations should be provided to control the application in keeping with the conditions, as was done in the 48-hour-week bill.

Insofar, Mr. Speaker, as the section of the bill covering holidays is concerned, surely it is not necessary for me to emphasize that one week is too short for a vacation. I am sure there is not a single member in this House will disagree with me when I say that one week is too short. I think the time is long past due when two weeks vacation with pay should be statutory.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to leave these thoughts with the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) before I take my seat.

I move second reading of the bill.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I felt rather good at the statement made by the hon. member (Mr. Robinson) when he said that for 25 years or more labour had been fighting for an 8-hour day, because if you will look at the bill this amendment proposes to amend, "an Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944," you will recall it was this Government which had the courage in that time to establish in this province an 8-hour day—a 48-hour week.

It was felt at that time, men were being called upon to work long hours and there should be some control, and a decision had to be made as to what was a reasonable day's work, and what was a reasonable week's work. The number of hours was figured at 8 hours per day, which I do not think is unreasonable. I thought it was a reasonable amount of hours at that time, and I still do.

It was also considered at that time, it would be necessary in certain cases, under certain conditions, to permit a certain amount of overtime. A number of hours based on 100 hours per year per man was established, and while it was not deemed advisable to establish a basic rate of pay for overtime, I am sure the hon. member (Mr. Robinson) will admit it is practically an accepted rule in the province to pay time and a half for overtime, and I do not think there is any legislation required to change that, nor do I deem it advisable to do so.

The hon. member (Mr. Robinson) points out that industry is profiting at the present time. That is true, and I am very glad it is true, Mr. Speaker, because profitable industry makes profitable workers, and increases the standard of living, and I cannot be convinced in my own mind that 8 hours a day is an unreasonable amount of time, and as the basic rate of pay is accepted for overtime at time and a half, there is no need to alter that legislation.

I can also say that in the same Act was included a holiday with pay. The

workers in this province had no doubt been attempting to get holidays with pay for many more than 25 years, but again, this Government in considering this matter, felt that a week's holiday with pay should be granted to every man and woman who works in this province. You can argue that some get 2 weeks, some get 3 weeks. I am not one who would like to see one half minute of the two weeks taken away from those people who, by negotiation, collective bargaining, or in any way, or by agreement even if they are not in an organization—there are many firms whose men are not organized who give people various amounts of holidays—get their holidays. This Government felt then, and still feels, that to make it mandatory for every man and woman who works in this province to get a week's holiday with pay, was good and reasonable legislation, and we still feel that same way about it.

Therefore, I must inform the House, through you, Mr. Speaker, that the Government is not prepared at this time to accept this bill.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make just a few short observations on this. It strikes me that it will not do too much good to talk too long when we can accomplish something by talking little.

I do feel, however, that if there are any people in this province who are entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay—I want to deal with this section first—certainly it must be the working people who provide all of our salaries through their labour. We talk much about the "beauties of Canada." I referred not so very long ago when I was speaking in the House, to the poor opportunity—or lack of opportunity I should say—of the great masses of working people of this province to see the great beauties of the province, people particularly who work back in the bush who, perhaps, spend that week coming to a city for a change of scenery and back to their place of work. They have little or no time left to themselves

to see some of the things which would be a contrast from the conditions they are living under and the particular environment by which they are bound. I know of no people who need the 2 weeks' vacation worse than some of the people who toil so much harder than we do.

True, we once in a while work a long session, from 3 till this hour, but many times it is from 3 to 6—we, who legislate the laws of the province. We might say, "Yes, but we have chores to do in the various departments here," but the working people have chores to do, too, when their day's work is done.

As far as the 40-hour work week, I think they are entitled to that also. It is time we introduced a shorter work week for the working people. Maybe if we wait much longer we will have great, huge armies of unemployed again, with one army of workers and the other one outside the gate waiting for them to quit, to get fired, or get killed as happens in many cases.

I plead with the Government, let us pass this bill. I think it will be in the best interest of the whole province and accordingly, the whole nation.

The House divided:

AYES: 9

NAYS: 50

Second reading negatived on division.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 12th Order.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order, second reading of Bill No. 43, An Act to amend the Municipal Health Services Act, 1944. Mr. Harvey.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 43, An Act to amend the Municipal Health Services Act, 1944.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few comments on this bill. The present Act was passed in 1944 with the idea of making it possible for the municipalities to establish local health services, medical services and hospital services, etc. At that time, it will be recalled this group in the House criticized the bill because all the controls were centralized in the Medical Services Board at Queen's Park, and the municipalities were merely left to collect the taxes and pay the bills.

We said then that the municipalities were not inclined to accept this bill. That was four years ago, and so far as I know, no municipality has yet set up a Municipal Health Service under this Act.

In 1946, the hon. Minister at that time (Mr. Vivian) said that a number of services had been made and he believed that certain municipalities would be going on with this Act, but as far as we know, none has.

It seems to me there is no use in having legislation on the books unless people make use of it. I have suggested amendments to this Act in previous years, to bring it similar to the St. Joseph's Island Act, which provides services under similar legislation I intend to move in this amendment.

We believe the proposed amendment will make the Act work, and make it more attractive to the municipalities. It allows the municipalities to make their own arrangements for health services with the medical and other personnel required. There are provisions in the Act, of course, for the protection of personnel required and that any contract be approved by the professional association concerned, but the municipalities will be free to develop their own plan and administer it themselves.

That seems to me to be the most democratic method. It is sound in principle, and we believe it will work where the present act does not work, and is not acceptable to the municipalities.

In speaking to this bill in 1946, the hon. Minister of Health at that time

(Mr. Vivian) made a statement, part of which I quote:

"At the present time we feel that from the standpoint of standardization of service and maintenance, the whole thing would be better to have it done by the Municipal Board, as it is here in the Act."

Now, as far as standardization of service is concerned, it seems to me this is the acme of standardization because no municipality so far as we know has accepted the provisions of the Act, therefore, there is no application and no function and nothing is happening. I do not think you could beat that for standardization. It is the acme of standardization—nothing being done, nothing accepted.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I suggest this amendment in order to make the Act more acceptable to the municipalities. I believe the municipalities require such legislation, but I do not think they will accept the present Act as it is. Therefore, I move second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I do not know with what authority the hon. member (Mr. Harvey), who is moving the second reading of this bill, says this Act would be more acceptable to the municipalities. We have no evidence of that, and it is rather interesting that the municipalities—which after all, are very well organized to speak for themselves—have not seen fit to indicate that opinion. There is no evidence before us that the amendments which are proposed would increase the number of units by a single one. The fact that the municipalities have not seen fit to avail themselves of this legislation is not in any way related to restrictions, because under our whole health plan in this province we follow a course of not assuring standardization. After all, it does come strangely from the hon. members opposite to be talking about our advocating standardization and centralization. There is not the slightest evidence of any difficulty being

raised on that score, because we simply follow the policy followed for a very long time in this province of assuring through the health services of this province that such plans as are adopted in relation to any health activities are satisfactory from the point of view of health standards—nothing more. Nothing in the Act in the Statute books limits the opportunities of any municipality to have a community service of this kind and the amendments which were made would not extend it on the basis of any legislation before this House, and the Government will not accept the amendments.

The House divided.

AYES: 16

NAYS: 40

Second reading negatived on division.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 13th Order.

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, second reading of Bill No. 51, An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act. Mr. Robertson.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): In view of the fact Mr. Robertson is not present, I would ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to lay this order over until Mr. Robertson is in the House.

HON. MR. DREW: You expect he will be here tomorrow?

MR. GRUMMETT: I think so.

HON. MR. DREW: Very well. 14th Order.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, second reading of Bill No. 52. An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944. Mr. Parent.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I wish to advise you, sir, the hon. member (Mr. Parent) is ill, I understand. I do not know whether you want to let it stand over.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. Salsberg) seconded this. I do not know that there is any reason to believe the hon. member for Essex, North (Mr. Parent) will be back in time to deal with the bill, and I think the seconder could deal with it.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On this particular bill, the hon. members will find it undertakes to give a vacation of at least two weeks with pay for every working year of his employment. If you had 10 years you would have 20 weeks with pay.

HON. MR. DREW: The bill actually is so obviously—I should use terms fitting to the Legislature—utterly impossible, I do not believe it deserves to be diverted. The hon. member who seconded it (Mr. Salsberg) is here, and can move second reading in place of the hon. member in whose name it stands (Mr. Parent).

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Well, Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the hon. member for Essex, North (Mr. Parent) I move second reading of Bill No. 52, An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944.

In the absence of the hon. member (Mr. Parent) I want to say a few words in favour of the bill, conscious of the fact that at this stage we are discussing the principle of the bill and not the sections separately nor the editorial part of the bill. We dealt with a previous bill this evening that included many other proposals and extension of the vacation period to two weeks. This bill differs in that it is limited exclusively to the two-weeks' vacation proposal and I think it is a very good proposal. It is true, as the hon. Minister has pointed out, there is already in the Statute Books of the province provision for one week's

vacation with pay. However, it should also be remembered that was introduced at a time when one week's vacation was becoming universal. Most industries at the time had already granted one week's vacation to the unions in those industries. Many large establishments in the province, even where there was no union, had already introduced the one week's vacation principle and were applying it.

When the Government introduced this legislation it was good, of course, and we all voted for it and it did bring vacations with pay to a portion of employees, but numbers would not have gotten it without the Legislature bringing it in. That does not change the fact that a rapidly-increasing number of factory and store employees and office employees were already getting one week's vacation at the time the Government introduced this legislation and for which we all voted.

Today the proposal of this bill is that it be extended for more than one week, one week being inadequate. I think it is a very good principle. I have covered the argument in favour of it, and I do not care to repeat it. I propose the bill be adopted and remind the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that insofar as the wording of the bill is concerned it could be amended very easily in committee stage, if that is the only objection he has to this bill. If I recall, the hon. member for Essex, North (Mr. Parent) had already expressed a readiness to make such amendments as may be suggested by hon. members of the House who are prepared to vote for it except for the amendment as suggested by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and can overcome the difficulty in Committee stage.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): If a man worked for a firm for ten years, under this bill would he get 20 weeks holidays?

MR. SALSBERG: I would not propose nor second such a bill. I am not in favour of such a proposition at this

stage. I could say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) there are people who get far more than that period of vacation and perform very little work, but they are an exception, of course, and I do not propose imitating them.

In reply, I say I am not proposing that and I do not think the hon. member who moved this bill (Mr. Parent) had that in mind. I am sure he would be ready to accept the amendment, and I therefore urge the hon. members of this House to vote for the bill with this understanding, that in committee stage

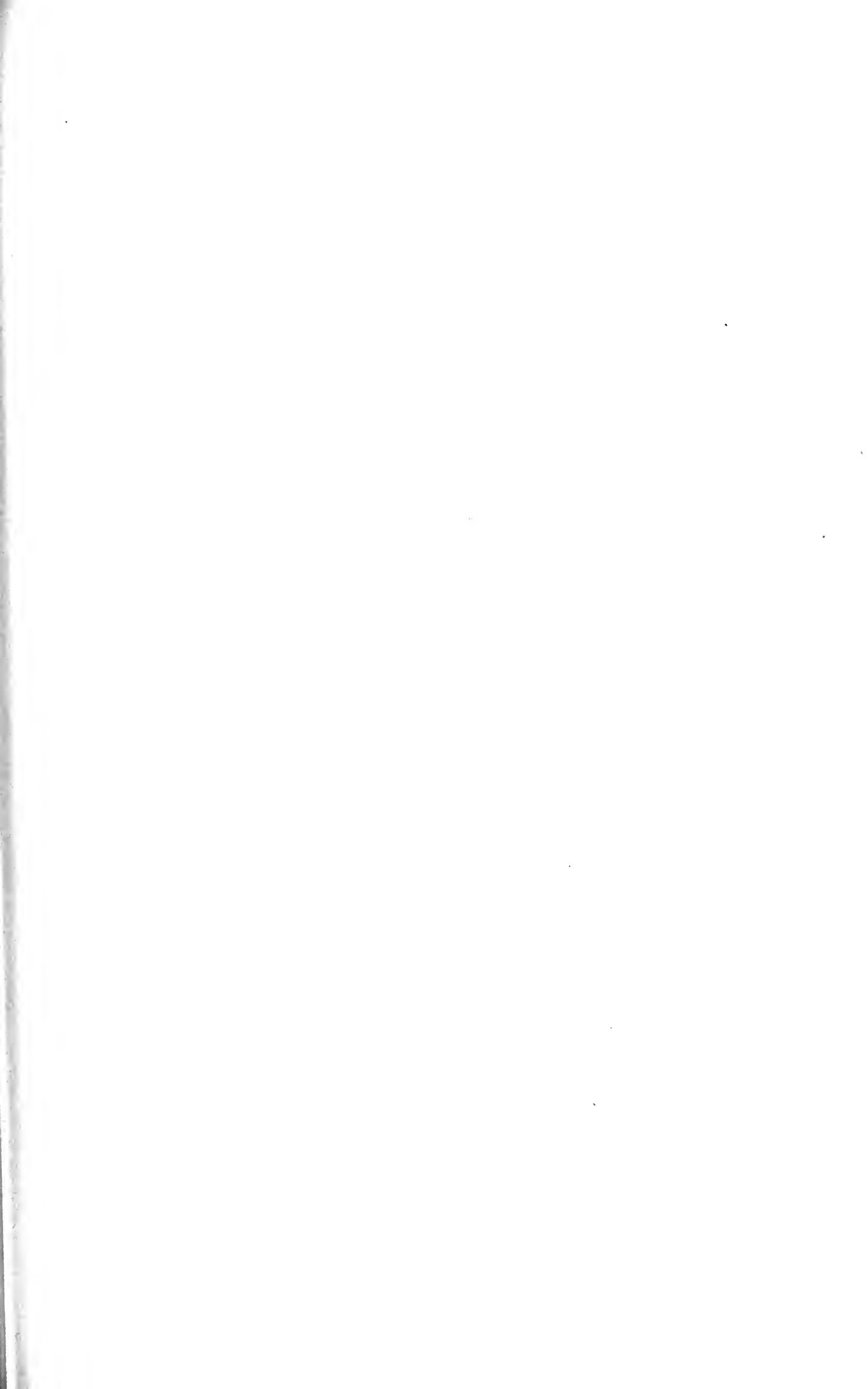
the changes required will be made, to leave no doubt in anybody's mind that it is restricted to only two weeks' vacation with pay the first year, the second year and so on.

Motion negatived.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn and stands adjourned until two of the clock tomorrow afternoon.

Motion approved.

House adjourned at 11.25 o'clock p.m.



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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1948.

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to direct the expenditure of any sum set apart in the estimates for art purposes, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Duckworth, from the Select Committee appointed to direct the expenditure of any sum set apart in the estimates for art purposes, begs leave to present the following as its report.

Gentlemen:

Your Select Committee appointed to direct the expenditure of any sum set apart in the estimates for art purposes, begs leave to present the following as its report:

Your Committee begs to report that the system adopted by your hon. body on the recommendations of your Committee on Thursday, October 30, 1947, for the purpose of conducting a competition amongst Ontario artists for a prize of \$500 to be awarded annually by the Legislative Assembly, did not prove to be satisfactory. Your Committee therefore recommends:

1. That the system authorized last year, as above, be abandoned.

2. That your Committee be authorized to continue its functions following the prorogation of the present session of the Assembly and be authorized to hold meetings during the recess of the Assembly.

3. That your Committee be authorized to establish new regulations to govern the holding of the said competition in the present and future years and to arrange for holding the competition according to the regulations established by it.

4. That your Committee be authorized to purchase during the present fiscal year, pictures by Ontario artists and to pay for same out of the money appropriated for the use of the Committee and not used in the said competition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Report approved.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I was wondering, in connection with the report, if I heard my friend correctly. It includes a provision they sit after the prorogation of the House, is that correct?

Should we not have some indication as to when this Committee is going to sit?

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): What happens if the House is dissolved?

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Dent, I beg to present the report of the Standing Committee on Printing, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: In the absence of Mr. Dent, Mr. Downer from the Standing Committee on Printing, begs leave to present the following report:

Gentlemen:

The Standing Committee on Printing begs leave to present the following as its report:

Your Committee recommends that the supplies allowance per member for the current session of the Assembly be fixed at the sum of \$50 and that, to meet the convenience of the members, a cheque for that amount

be issued to each member of the Assembly in order that he may make the desired purchases in his own constituency;

Also that an allowance be authorized and a cheque issued to each of the full time daily newspaper representatives covering the present session of the Legislative Assembly, as nominated by the Press Gallery and approved by Mr. Speaker. Your Committee recommends that copies of the Canadian Parliamentary Guide, the Canadian Almanac and the Canada Year Book be purchased for distribution to the members of the Assembly.

Your Committee recommends that departmental reports and sessional papers for the current year be printed in the following numbers:

Public Accounts.....	2,250
Estimates.....	1,250
Lands and Forests (including Game and Fisheries Report).....	2,250
Mines.....	2,450
Legal Offices.....	650
Public Works.....	325
Highways.....	675
Labour.....	850
Education.....	1,250
University of Toronto.....	350
Department of Health.....	850
Ontario Hospital for Mentally Subnormal and Epileptics.....	600
General Hospitals, Hospitals for Incurables, Sanatoria and Red Cross Hospitals.....	1,250
Prisons and Reformatories.....	955
Ontario Training Schools.....	855
Public Welfare.....	1,250
Liquor Control Board.....	1,000
Department of Agriculture (Minister).....	1,900
Department of Agriculture (Statistics).....	3,250
Ontario Northland Transportation Commission.....	550
Hydro-Electric Power Commission.....	3,500
Provincial Auditor.....	300
Workmen's Compensation Board.....	1,250
Ontario Veterinary College.....	2,250
Provincial Police.....	450
Niagara Parks Commission.....	450
Fire Marshal.....	1,450
Civil Service Commissioner.....	450

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I just wondered whether the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has placed his stamp of approval on the proposal to increase the stationery allowance? Did he agree to that?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that the report be taken under consideration.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, what disposition is being made of the report? Does not the report have either to be adopted or rejected by the House? How can the House take it under consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) moved that the report receive consideration. As I understand it, that means the report will be laid on the table for future consideration.

MR. MACLEOD: At this session? Does that mean it may be discussed in the House during this session?

HON. MR. DREW: I think, Mr. Speaker, the situation is a very simple one. This involves certain proposals to which it seems obvious the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) should have an opportunity to give consideration before the House vote on the approval or otherwise of the report. I am not suggesting this be deferred, but simply that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) be given an opportunity to examine it before the House votes on it.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On that point, Mr. Speaker, I agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) up to a point. However, this Committee sat in this particular session of the Legislature and it would seem to follow, to my way of thinking, we should dispose of this report in some way while this particular session is sitting.

HON. MR. DREW: My intention was that we deal with it tomorrow.

MR. OLIVER: That would be fine.

HON. MR. DREW: I might explain, however, as a matter of courtesy to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), who must find the revenue for these various purposes, I think the report should be before him before we, as a Legislature, pass on the recommendations.

MR. OLIVER: Yes, of course.

Motion approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

COMPANIES ACT

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act to amend the Companies Act, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. MR. MICHENER: Mr. Speaker, perhaps it would be in order to make some brief comment at this time about the bill, as it is the second bill to amend the Companies Act.

This bill deals entirely with Part 12 of The Companies Act, which is the part which regulates the incorporation and operation of co-operative organizations. Since 1917, when the part was introduced, there has been very little change in the legislation to keep it abreast of practice followed by the co-operatives in the province, of whom there are now a very considerable number. My department informs me that something over 400 co-operatives have been incorporated under Part 12.

This particular revision results from the request of the Ontario Co-operatives Union, representing quite a number of these co-operatives, that the law should be brought more into accord with the practice which has been developed, not only in this province but in other parts of Canada and in the states of the

Union. The details, I think, might well wait until hon. members have the bill in their hands. At this stage of the session, I thought it advisable to have the bill mimeographed and distributed, which I expect will be done this afternoon so that hon. members will be able to have more time to consider the changes before it comes up for second reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, may I present to the House the following report:

The 14th annual report of the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending March 31, 1948.

The Department of Municipal Affairs Annual Report on municipal statistics for the year 1946.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to express the gratification of hon. members of this Legislature that one of the members of the press gallery attached to this Legislature should have received the recognition he has, as appears in the announcement in the press, of the proposal by the Congress of the United States to strike a medal recognizing the service of the 16 press representatives who were chosen to report to the world the surrender of the German Army at Rheims in 1945.

I feel sure it must be a slightly different picture which presents itself to him today from those troubled times when such large and far-reaching events hinged upon the immediate details being reported, but while the events themselves may not be on comparable terms, the fact is that now, as then, this reporter, together with the others attached to the press gallery, is performing one of the essential services of our democratic system.

At that time, from the very nature of the gratification we all felt over the

formal surrender of the German Armies, it perhaps may have escaped us that never before were world events, on such a scale, brought to the knowledge of people everywhere with the same speed and completeness and, perhaps, the same accuracy as they were on those recent occasions of that time.

Therefore, I feel sure I am simply expressing the feeling of every hon. member of this Legislature when I say we extend our congratulations to Mr. Ross Parry on having been so signally honoured by the bill which is now before the Congress of the United States.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I beg to join with my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) in extending congratulations from this group on the occasion of recognition being granted to the reporter, who is in the gallery this afternoon.

I think sometimes we are apt to underestimate the responsibility which is placed on the shoulders of these men of the press. Generally speaking, they discharge their duties in a very creditable manner and give support to the contention that we have in this country a free and untrammelled press.

May I say to my friend, Mr. Parry, that I hope he is able to continue in his good work, and continues to bring a leavening influence in the sphere in which he now finds himself.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Leader of the Official Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in extending to Mr. Parry the congratulations of the group which I lead in the House.

I am sure we all realize the arduous duties of reporters. They have to be here, there and everywhere whenever important news is breaking, and we all

owe a debt of gratitude to our reporters and editorial staffs who were in that field during the recent conflict. They kept us well posted on the movements of armies, of what was impending and what might be happening. It is to men such as these that we express our appreciation for the manner in which they kept us informed.

I know the honour which has come to Mr. Parry is an honour deserved by him and I am sure all the other members of the press gallery will appreciate what has been given to him. It is a signal honour, and it reflects honour and glory on all the members of the press.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, when I picked up the *Globe and Mail* last night and read the announcement of the honour about to be awarded to Mr. Parry, I sent him a note of congratulation, but I take advantage of this opportunity to associate our small group with the congratulations which have been extended to him from the floor of this Legislature.

We have all come to respect Mr. Parry and his worthy colleagues from the *Globe and Mail* in the press gallery. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has said there is little comparison between reporting the surrender of an army with the sort of thing the press gallery is subjected to here from day to day, nevertheless, I feel events are shaping up in such a way, that the political battle in the province of Ontario may take on some of the glamour it has lacked hitherto. I am sure in reporting the events which lie before us, the writing of Mr. Parry will stand up to the high standard which he set as a war correspondent.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 41st Order.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, second reading of Bill No. 154, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 154, the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1948.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, if it will permit me to do so, I would like to draw attention to the fact there are two sections to be added to the Statute Law Amendment Act, and I thought I might table them now so that they will be available with the bill for the convenience of hon. members.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 32nd Order.

THE MINING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, House again in Committee on Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Mining Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, hon. members of the House will recollect the fact that we held out section 153 of The Mining Act for further consideration.

Section 153 was a section passed many years ago before the present labour legislation relating to hours of work and other legislation was on the statute books. The purpose of section

153 was simply this, it was considered there should be a safety factor in connection with the hours which workmen should be underground, and 8 hours was set as the time. This was a great many years ago.

In the revision of the safety features of The Mining Act which took place during the last year, it was considered desirable to make certain references in this section to the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

When we considered the matter in the informal committee, they looked over these sections, and these points arose. First of all, this section was one which had been inserted many years ago as a safety factor. The point was as to whether the section should be loosened at all by inserting the words at the end of sub-section "a" of Section 1, and I think it was felt there should be no loosening up of the Act at all. This was where the matter stood when the section was held over.

The second point was whether this section had become entirely obsolete in view of the other legislation now on the statute books in relation to hours of work and vacations with pay, and in connection with the collective bargaining Act. If the section was obsolete, it might just as well be repealed.

That is where the matter stood when it was last considered by the Legislature, and I held it out for further consideration. Since that time, I have submitted the matter to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), and I have his good judgment in connection with this suggestion. I think I can sum up what he told me in these words:

First: It would be better to leave the section exactly as it was in the Mining Act before we commenced the revision; in other words, we should leave the section as it was, with the amendment which I introduced the other day, to strike out the words at the end of sub-section "a" at the top of page 7, "but the total excess hours which any one man shall work" and so on, leaving the section identically as it was before.

The reason for that decision is, first of all, this section is definitely a safety section, and it provides some restrictions in connection with hours of work, over the present provisions in the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act; in other words, it is more restrictive than the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, therefore, if this section is left in, it is a restrictive measure and deals with the factor of safety, and the Act should not be loosened at all, by removing the section.

The second part is this: The section does not prevent collective bargaining agreements. Everyone knows that, of course. In regard to many of the mines, this section, in effect, says, "No man shall be underground for a greater period of time than 8 hours at his place of work in the mine." A great majority of the mines have collar-to-collar arrangements, or portal-to-portal arrangements, where the period of time commences when the man enters the mine. The fact is, this section in no way interferes with the collective bargaining arrangements which are in force in a great majority of our mines.

The third factor is the Act itself does not prevent collective bargaining arrangements, but it does provide additional protection, under this section. If you have some mines where collective bargaining arrangements do not apply, where, in fact, the workmen have no collective bargaining agreement management, this section comes into full force, and provides a ceiling on the hours the men can work.

Mr. Chairman, after a consideration of the whole problem, and having the advantage of the decision of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) on the matter, we have come to the decision the section should remain in the Act, as it was before the revision, and the section should be according to the amendments which were moved by myself the last time the matter was before the House.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury):
Mr. Chairman, I am just a bit dis-

appointed that sections 51 and 53 (a) were not deleted. It was my thought when we left the meeting, that would be the case.

That is the section dealing with hours of work, in which it states:

"Eight hours shall be reckoned from the time the man arrives at his place of work in the mine until the time he leaves his place."

The hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) stated most of the mines were covered by collective bargaining agreements. That is quite so. He also said that nothing in this Act would prevent those agreements from functioning. Again I agree with him. But I am quite mindful of the days when we did have collar-to-collar working hours in the mines of Cobalt. I worked under those conditions there, and also in Kirkland Lake, in the early days, and at that time our union was fairly strong, although we had no collective bargaining provisions to enforce the law, and what was done was through economic pressure, even by strikes.

Our unions are now comparatively strong. True, we have those provisions in our collective bargaining agreements with most of the major mining companies in the Province of Ontario.

However, everything is possible, and it may be one day we may not have these collective bargaining agreements, and then we will have to fall back on the conditions we worked under, and struck to change. Mr. Chairman, with a very small stroke of the pen we can delete this, and pacify all of the miners in the north country. I am sure the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) has letters from such people as the Sudbury local, which represents some 10,000 miners, who have requested this change, and from the Timmins local, which represents a major portion of the miners up there, who have recommended this change, and even if they did not, I would recommend the change because I know what it means to the miners. I am a miner myself; I have worked for some 23 years around the mines,

and I know this collar-to-collar and face-to-face provision, and what it means to the miners. It means you can go into a mine where we have the face-to-face provision—and I know this because I have hoisted men up and down and worked in them myself—and you are supposed to take your place at your work, sometimes at 20 minutes to 7 in the morning, and you do not get up until perhaps 20 minutes after 3 in the afternoon, yet you are told you must not be underground longer than eight hours. In many cases the men have to walk half a mile, after leaving their work, then up a rise into a stoke, and walk again for a quarter of a mile before he gets to his work. Sometimes these men have to carry equipment with them to their places of work, and I maintain they should be getting paid for that.

Since the mine operators have agreed to it, and the mine employees have agreed to it in all the major mines, why should we not agree to it? Whom do we represent under this section? If not the operators nor the mine employees, I would like to know whom we do represent. The operators have agreed to it, although with some resentment, but in the process of collective bargaining, when we sat around the table with them, this provision was included.

Mr. Chairman, I want to conclude on the note that the miners will be very displeased regarding this section of the Act. They have requested it. They have been living under those conditions, and see no reason why it should not be in the Act at this time.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, unless my hon. friend the Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) is prepared to accept the amendment, I am prepared to move an amendment that the section be reworded, but first, I would like to hear from the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost).

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I think my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) misunderstands what is being done by this section.

First of all, this Government, with the approval of the Legislature, has

introduced into this province a most effective measure containing wide provisions for collective bargaining. May I assure the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) we are most anxious to make an effective bargaining arrangement and agreements which can be arrived at between management and labour. In fact, we have in some cases extended the provisions. The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) now has such provisions in his Milk Bill, and we are desirous of extending them. We are thoroughly in accord with and believe in the principle of collective bargaining, and we are very desirous of extending them and strengthening them wherever possible.

Here is the situation in connection with this Act: We desire to absolutely protect the workmen who are not covered by a collective bargaining arrangement. We say "There is a ceiling of hours beyond which you must not go." That is what we say in this section, and it was also in the old section. We say, "You must not, under any conditions, have men working underground for more than provided by sub-section 1 of Section 53."

But we also say, "You can work as many hours less than that as you agree upon, and you can make all your arrangements beneath the ceiling, but you must not, under any circumstances exceed the ceiling."

Our only purpose here is to protect the men. This was a safety feature introduced into the Act many years ago, and we have the greatest hesitation in removing that safety feature. If we do, we may run into conditions where some mines, which do not have collective bargaining arrangements, or where there are no agreements between management and labour, may find men are working beyond those hours.

I think the proper way to regard this is that it is a ceiling which the Legislature of Ontario places over this industry and says, "You must not go beyond that; you can make all the arrangements you want to beneath that ceiling if the

conditions are less than the maximum set out here."

I think what made me feel this way is the fact that this Act is not an act relating to labour; it is an Act relating to safety measures in the mines.

After consideration, I feel sure all the hon. members of the House will agree with me when I say the length of the period which a man works underground has to do with safety. We say the men should not be working in the mines for a greater time than the period set out in the Act. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) looked into this most carefully for me. We did not want, in any way, to interfere with any collective bargaining arrangements which are in existence or may come into existence. To introduce certain features into the sections referring to collective bargaining, might bring about conditions we do not want. We know, in the operation of this section, the ceiling is there; it cannot be exceeded, and yet all the collective bargaining in the world can be had for hours of work and periods of time, and conditions, provided they are beneath what the Act states.

I think some of the mining unions up north, and elsewhere, have felt we are trying to set up a condition in this Act which would apply to industry generally. Such is not the case. That is not the way the section has been interpreted in the past. It has no such effect.

We feel the factor of safety ought to be clearly stated, and that certain hours must not be exceeded, and that was done in this case.

There are a great number of small, non-union mines, where any conditions may apply. This section is to meet that type of mine. The fact of the matter is this section has little or no relation to the conditions of the agreements which obtain in the large mines at Sudbury, such as the International Nickel and other mines, and the large mines at Timmins and Kirkland Lake, and other places. It does, however, definitely protect the rates of the workmen and provides a safety measure in

connection with the great run of little mines, where no union agreements apply.

Mr. Chairman, may I say to my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) I think he will be making a very great mistake in altering the section. It has been there over the years and served as a protection to the men, and I think it would be a great mistake to start, if I may use a street expression, "monkeying" with it now, and taking away the effect of the section.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD: (Bellwoods): I would like to say I dropped into the committee where this matter was under discussion, and I thought the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) was on very solid ground when he expressed the view that the section did not belong in a Mining Act.

HON. MR. FROST: That was actually my first feeling.

MR. MACLEOD: It is rather a pity, it seems to me, you took counsel with the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) since then, and were brought around to his point of view. But, if I might say so, I think it is possible to amend it in a manner which will meet the point raised.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Can an hon. member of the House speak when he is not in his seat?

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was finding it difficult to hear me, and I was just trying to get a little closer to my hon. friend (Mr. Frost). He is a very nice man to be close to. If you want me to step back, I will get behind the chalk line.

I was going to suggest perhaps the section could be amended with a sentence which would indicate that nothing in that section shall prejudice agreements entered into between employees and employer with respect to working hours. Perhaps that is an unprecedented thing to have in an Act, I do not know. I think that thought has some merit.

I will not try to put it into words, because the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) can always unscramble words better than anyone else in the House. I think you get my point; I feel the hon. member from Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) is certainly expressing what the vast majority of miners in the north feel about the section as it stands, and I feel you can meet his point without in any way doing injury to the safety provisions in the Act. I see the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) straining at the bit, so what does he think about it?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): It is only deep curiosity which brings me to the bit at the moment. I was just wondering whether or not the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) might perhaps seem a little bit upset when he sees the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) turning to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) as to who should speak next and what should they say.

MR. MACLEOD: I object to that. I saw the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) arise and as I was not quite clear, I felt he should have precedence in this.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): No one need object to what the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) says in this House. We all know how he talks and how he acts, so why object? It is only meant for meanness.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: After all the effort the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) has gone to, to keep clear of this information, I just wondered if he might be a little upset at that apparent intercourse that was going on.

Coming to the question asked, I might say, Mr. Chairman, it is good, clean fun for both the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and myself.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT: We would not want to be mixed up in it.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Coming to the question of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), it is a very sensible question. I would like to say that, in the discussion held between the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and myself, as to the effect of tampering with the section, that was one of the matters we considered, whether or not we might satisfy everyone on this by simply introducing a section with the wording subject to the terms of any collective bargaining agreement, but that merely illustrates the danger of using words which really start out with the thought they do not really convey anything; they sound pious and useless.

But supposing conditions deteriorated from where they are today and such words were in there, it is quite conceivable at some time they may be seized upon as an authority for forcing a collective bargaining agreement at terms more onerous as to hours underground than those used in this section.

I would go back to what the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) said, I think the proposition is really simple. This section is directed to not more than a certain number of hours of work and not introduced into this Act initially on the basis of having anything to do with wages and working conditions as such, which is properly for collective bargaining, but really on the basis of minimum standards having to do with safety. This Act, like other Acts of this Legislature, which are not in the nature of the collective bargaining machinery, are not acts to establish deals between the employer and the employee. They are there for other purposes, and as a matter of public policy. If we were to accept all the proposals that somebody can have carried unanimously, if you will, at labour union meetings or a meeting of the Law Society of Upper Canada, we would have some very bad legislation in this Legislature.

The question of unanimity which emerges out of a meeting of any trade or any particular group in this community, whether it is a labour union meeting or the Law Society or the

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, it is no relief to the Government in introducing measures and taking the responsibility of these measures. I would like to say for the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) if we did everything by legislation that was advocated at labour union meetings, this Legislature itself would be undertaking the function of the labour union and its reason for existence would disappear. I suggest we do not confuse in this Legislature the question of minimum safety standards with the other machinery of arriving at wages and working conditions by properly organized unions and proper processes.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) stated the provisions of this section would in no way prevent collective bargaining. All I can say is the provisions you propose leaving in will, in no way, assist collective bargaining.

THE HON. MR. BLACKWELL: We did not say it would.

MR. GRUMMETT: I am saying it.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: It is very obvious. Everything you have said has nothing to do with collective bargaining.

MR. GRUMMETT: I think you will notice, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) have been skating around the main objection to this section. The hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) raised a point, the collar-to-collar provision in the section. Why not take out that last portion?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: What does "collar-to-collar" mean?

MR. GRUMMETT: To arrive at the top of the mine at the shaft head at your place of work.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I just wanted to see if you knew.

MR. GRUMMETT: That is just an illustration of the hon. Attorney-General's (Mr. Blackwell) meanness in this House, and I do not think we have to put up with interruption of that kind from the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell). I do not mean the interruption from the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost), because I know he is a gentleman, and the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), but I am not going to put up with the hon. Attorney-General's (Mr. Blackwell) mean insinuations at all times.

The last part of that section reads:

"which eight hours shall be reckoned from the time he arrives at his place of work in the mine until the time he leaves such place."

I think those words could very well be left out of the section. They have nothing to do with safety measures or anything of the kind. The miners of the north are very much afraid, because they say the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) is introducing an amendment to the Mining Act. Why not bring it right up to date?

If we leave this provision in the Mining Act, it leaves the impression we are taking a backward step, leaving the way open for mine operators to say to the miners, "Here it is in the Act. You have to take your time, as running from the time you reach your place of employment." That is, the place in the mine where they are working, which, as the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) has already stated, may be some considerable distance away. It may take them half an hour to get there. In the Hollinger and the McIntyre there are instances of that kind. In a great majority of the unions in northern Ontario, they have secured in their collective bargaining agreement a collar-to-collar provision, but as might well happen, suppose the bargaining strength of these unions should go down, then it would be quite simple for the mining operators to say to the unorganized working men: "You have to take your time, as running from the time you reach your place of work, not from the

time you reach the shaft head," instead of the collar-to-collar arrangement now pertaining in mines.

Mr. Minister (Mr. Frost) I appeal to you on behalf of the working men in northern Ontario to take out those few words of the section. There is a great fear in the north that it may be used against the men.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, with the hon. member for Cochrane's (Mr. Grummett) greater knowledge of this subject, I am very sorry the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) took offense at what was a technical question. It was quite reasonable I should be ignorant on this subject, but with his knowledge of this subject, I would like to ask whether he would consider this proposition—so that it will not be difficult to understand, I will give him an illustration. He knows that for years the fireman's union—for the sake of argument—have been passing resolutions for a 48-hour week in fire departments. That is what the Ontario Federation would pass if they were passing a resolution again tomorrow. Throughout the province there are a number of fire departments which have the 48-hour week, and others have the 53, and others have longer. Although that is the expressed policy of the union, to ask for a 48-hour week, might I tell the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) to my knowledge there would be many locals very upset indeed if they had to take the 48-hour week in the fire departments, in lieu of the arrangements they can make with increased wages without a reduction in these hours. This is one of the dangers we take in this Legislature if we are to pass legislation and have one condition satisfied.

There are not many small mines where those who work in them might quite well feel this Legislature has no right to set the terms in question of hours, and force them to accept the hours in lieu of wages.

I would like to ask the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) if, in relation to some mine on which he can speak in authority, each one of

these men would rather accept this provision than they would the alternative of better pay and the same conditions.

MR. GRUMMETT: I can assure the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) there is not a man engaged in the operation of mining who does not object to reaching the mine head and then having to travel a considerable distance, waiting on lifts, and so forth, and on orders from foremen before he reaches the face where he is working. I do not know of a man working in the mining industry who does not object to that delay. He maintains that when he reaches the shaft head or the mine entrance he has come on his job and his time should begin to run from that time.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is not an answer to my question.

MR. GRUMMETT: Your question has no bearing.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Of course, everybody objects to every condition they feel could be improved. What I asked was a plain question, as the alternative to meeting one condition, would they rather have that given to them by a statute rather than having it left open to negotiate for better wages, or better wages as an alternative to that statutory provision. I am not prepared to make a decision for some people who would prefer to make it themselves, and I ask if the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) was prepared to say to the Legislature there were no people who worked in the mines who would prefer to have those left open as negotiating points.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I might say this matter seems to me is getting my hon. friend from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) away from the matter of safety or a ceiling, to a matter of legislation and things relating to labour's rights and conditions of work, which really belong to the Department of Labour.

I hope we are not attempting in this Act to legislate in connection with

conditions and hours of work. We are legislating in a matter which relates to safety only.

In the small mine we mentioned, it really means nothing, the collar-to-collar arrangement means nothing in the smaller mines; it is only a matter of a few minutes, and does not mean a thing.

It does mean something in a big mine like Lake or Hollinger or International Nickel. For that reason, a man going down the shaft at the face, may take a long period of time to go down, and he has to walk or go by means of underground railways, and what not for a great distance, which may take him an hour to get to his work. That is the condition where the unions come in and deal with it.

In the small mine, the small developmental mine, it does not mean a thing. I know my hon. friend is interested in this. After all the new developments and new mines mean work and wages and homes, and the fact of the matter is I would not like in this Act to impose conditions which might make it difficult to develop all these. You must remember that in Timmins the great McIntyre mine was developed on a shoestring, actually. For a great period of time they did not have money to pay their men, and they paid in stock which was issued, and which afterwards became worth large sums of money, and finally the mine did "click," and they were able to create a great mine there which has already created a great city, and there you have good working conditions, and all sorts of arrangements for the working man, for their happiness, and with great recreational centres.

I would not want to impose some condition which makes it difficult to bring that about in some other places in northern Ontario, places where there may be cities some day, the same as at Timmins. Let us get back to the fundamental fact that this is purely a simple safety measure. Let us impose a safety measure and leave the individual case to the good sense of labour and of management to deal with as they see fit.

I think that is the reasonable and the sensible thing. There is no use our

whipping ourselves into a big lather and a froth over something which does not exist. Leave it to the good sense of those people, they can work the situation out themselves. All we say here is this, you must not work more than a certain number of hours. We say to them: "Go ahead, make your collective bargaining agreements under that ceiling, but you cannot exceed it." They seem to me to be sensible and reasonable, and they will have a decent application.

Remember, that territory is 1,000 miles wide and 500 miles deep and you have all kinds of conditions to meet. This act applies to the north end of Haliburton County the same as it exists away out in the Rainy River District. You have a host of different conditions. What we are doing is to make one standard condition beyond which they shall not go. That seems to me to be reasonable and sensible.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, it seems to me I have my choice—accepting the opinions of attorneys here and going back to the miners and telling them: "You are 'all wet,' boys, this does not work at all. I was down at Queen's Park and I heard three attorneys speak and they told me all about it. It is a safety device."

I do not know, Mr. Minister (Mr. Frost), where you get the "safety" there, when you say the hours are a "safety factor" and at the same time have face-to-face provisions. As long as that condition exists, it does give ruthless operators—and there are lots of them in the very industries you are speaking of up in Timmins—the permission, at any rate, they want. They are trying to remove our unions, to get "back to the good old depression days" when they used to say to the boys: "you are coming out five minutes early," and when they used to come in and say to me, the master mechanic: "you are hoisting the boys early" or "you must get them down earlier," and the hours kept stretching out. Do not forget, Mr. Minister (Mr. Frost) this provision was still in the act. It was

forbidden by law to work underground more than 8 hours, but I, myself, worked underground as high as 10 hours for 8 hours' pay.

May I say I do not know where you get your experience. I worked in those little mines also. You say it does not mean anything to the little mines. Oh yes, it does. Many a time I worked in the little mine where you have to carry the machine in, as they do not have the modern equipment they have in the larger mines. You have to carry it into your place of work, and you have to carry your hose and your steel in, and all your equipment, and you are sometimes a good half hour before you start actually working, with the result you had to do an hour's work before you got to what we call "face-to-face."

For years and years, the miners have been fighting for collar-to-collar or portal-to-portal conditions in the mines. Are we going now, after collective bargaining have been signed with all the major companies, including International Nickel Company, where they agreed to this? That it is working out fine, it is practical and they can get a decent day's work and make a good profit out of their workers—

HON. MR. FROST: Let me ask my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin)—

MR. CARLIN: You may in a moment. I did not interrupt you, sir, when you were speaking.

HON. MR. FROST: All right.

MR. CARLIN: I am speaking as a practical miner. When you say, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) mentioned there may be some people, and he would not like to offend, some of the people who would like longer hours; do we want to give up something which has been fought for down through the years, and now agreed to?

Here is the point, if we lose our unions, we will get back to those long hours again, and I am sure in that case the workers will then condemn us who said what we were doing was a "safety provision" for them.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): There is an Hours of Work Act in the Province of Ontario and that covers it.

MR. CARLIN: Yes, that was in the act too when I was working 9 and 10 hours.

HON. MR. DALEY: Oh, no.

MR. CARLIN: Oh, yes, it was.

HON. MR. DALEY: When was this?

MR. CARLIN: They used to post it up in the shaft house.

HON. MR. DALEY: You have not worked in the mine since the Hours of Work Act came in.

HON. MR. FROST: My friend (Mr. Carlin) knows, surely, lots of mines have less than 8 hours collar-to-collar.

MR. CARLIN: That is right.

HON. MR. FROST: Then, Mr. Speaker, let us be reasonable about this. If we pass an Act, for instance, changing this to: "8 hours from collar-to-collar" there are many mines up there working less than that, and my friend (Mr. Carlin) knows it would be just as unfair to change that arrangement to an arrangement where we say "8 hours collar-to-collar" to the mine which perhaps, at the present time, is working 6 or 7 hours collar-to-collar. He knows that. It is simply nonsense.

MR. CARLIN: I do not know what mine my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) was in where they are working 6 hours collar-to-collar.

HON. MR. FROST: They work less than 48 hours.

MR. CARLIN: Not in the hard rock mines, not in a single one.

HON. MR. FROST: You know there are mines working less than 48 hours.

MR. CARLIN: Perhaps so, but how would this affect them if it were changed?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): He knows it perfectly well.

MR. CARLIN: All I can say is, I do not know how long you have worked in the mines. I know the operators have fought against the collar-to-collar provision; you are either on the side of the operators or on the side of the miners.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: No.

HON. MR. FROST: No.

MR. CARLIN: I am going to move an amendment.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): You will lose it.

MR. CARLIN: I move, seconded by Mr. Grummett;

"that sub-section 1 of section 153 of The Mining Act, as re-enacted by section 13 of The Mining Amendment Act of 1948, be amended by striking out the words 'from the time he arrives at his place of work in the mine until the time he leaves such place' in lines 4 and 5 of the sub-section, and substituting therefor the words 'from the time he commences his descent from the collar of the shaft until the time he completes his ascent to the collar of the shaft,' so that the first 5 lines of the sub-section shall now read as follows:

"No workman shall remain or be allowed to remain, underground in any mine for more than 8 hours in any consecutive 24, which 8 hours shall be reckoned from the time he commences his descent from the collar of the shaft to the time he completes his ascent to the collar of the shaft provided that . . ."

and so on.

The amendment negatived.

Section 153, as amended, approved.

Bill No. 63 reported.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY
(Minister of Agriculture): 35th Order.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 149, the Department of Public Welfare Act, 1948. Mr. Goodfellow.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive approved.

On Section 4:

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER
(Leader of the Opposition): I think under the old act you have the word "inspected" or "inspectors," which seems now to have been taken out. Under the clause as it is now, has your department the right to make inspections of these buildings outlined in this clause?

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Yes, by amendment last year to The Charitable Institutions Act.

Sections 4 to 8 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 149 reported.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY
(Minister of Agriculture): 36th Order.

OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 150, the Old Age Pensions Act, 1948. Mr. Goodfellow.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

On Section 3:

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, in Section 3 the matter of this commission is dealt with and again there is no clear-cut provision for the number of members to be on the commission. Would not the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) agree to be specific and to amend that section so that we will know exactly how many people will serve on that committee or, at least, establish a minimum, otherwise

it could happen that 1 person will serve as the commission, and I do not think that is correct. We are dealing with important matters, such as old age pensions.

HON. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): There is no change in the Act. It is just the same as it has been. It has always been open as to number.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) says there is no change in the Act. That may be true, but why should we not change it? Let us change it. Let us specify a commission of 5, or a commission of 7.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, it would be pretty hard to make the number up. Conditions may change.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Did I understand there is a minimum there?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): A minimum of 1.

MR. BELANGER: 1 or 3?

MR. SALSBERG: 1, 2, or 3.

Sections 3 to 8 inclusive approved.

On Sections 9 and 10:

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER
(Leader of the Opposition): In Section 9, and also in Section 10, Mr. Chairman, there is a new principle involved, apparently. Both sections are designated as new sections. In 9,

"where a pension has been paid and upon audit by officials of the Government of Canada, the Government of Canada refuses to pay any amount in respect thereof, all payments which at that time have been made shall be deemed to be expenses incurred in the administration of this Act."

As I recall the policy of the Dominion Government in these matters, they make their audit as to the eligibility of the

pension roll. Is my hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) saying by this, where it has been proven a pensioner has made an incorrect application for pension, or, what might be involved, a false application for pension, the money would not be in some way recovered; that it would be charged up instead to the item of expense? Surely we are not going that far. What has my hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) to say about that?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), from his experience, knows that there are cases where it is not recoverable. It has to be paid in case the pensioner should die, and there is no source from which to recover it. This makes provision that it may be paid by the province, where it is rejected by the federal auditors.

MR. OLIVER: Yes, but you are making this quite broad, to cover not only specific cases you have outlined, but to cover any pensioner who might be in a position of that character. Is that not right?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: It is not the intention to make it that broad, but only in cases where it is not recoverable.

MR. OLIVER: It is certainly the intention of the section to make it that broad, and it would appear to me that is going much too far, really. For instance, if an applicant applied and said he had only \$10 in this world, and in a few years you found out that he had a good many times \$10, enough to disqualify him under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, would you come along and say: "Oh, well, it was just a mistake that was made, we have charged it up to expenses"? That is what that section means, it seems to me.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the section does not provide it shall be charged up to expenses, it says "may." I am sure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will appreciate there are many possible cases

where payments of pension under the audit provisions might be determined to be not eligible, and yet it would not be feasible to attempt to recover it.

MR. OLIVER: That is right in certain cases.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: This section simply leaves it where, in such cases, morally speaking, there should be an effort made to recover, then it may be handled as "expenses," but that is only permissible, it still leaves it open to collect back in case of fraud.

MR. OLIVER: I cannot agree with my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell). Far be it from a layman to argue with so eminent a lawyer, but it does appear—

HON. MR. KENNEDY: You do it pretty well.

MR. OLIVER: Well, coming from my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) that is a compliment of rare dimensions.

But is my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) correct when he says that there is discretionary power in that section? It seems to me it is a section which makes a definite recommendation covering not cases alone which should be considered, but the whole broad mantle of the old age pensioners that might be in that category.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I am sure my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) knows there is often misunderstanding in the interpretation of the Federal Act between what the commission might decide as to who might qualify and the interpretation the federal auditors might give to the picture. In that case, they would turn it down.

MR. OLIVER: But that does not alter the thing at all.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is quite right. I had looked into the permissive provision of Section 10.

MR. OLIVER: But not in 9.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is right, and I think the point raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has merit. If it is acceptable to him, both Sections 9 and 10 might be put on exactly the same basis, which would leave it open to the department to recover by action or other proceedings, if necessary, any improper, fraudulent extortion, and yet, in proper cases, to direct it be charged to expenses of the administration.

If that is agreeable to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), we might pass the section now. A matter of this kind should be carefully checked, I think, by the Legal Department men, and an amendment will be submitted, or an explanation as to why one should not be made. The suggestion I make is, we pass it for the moment and then come back to it.

MR. BELANGER: We cannot pass it and then come back to it.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: We may get it done before the bill.

Section 9 stands.

Section 10 approved.

On Section 11:

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, Section 11 provides where the Dominion department shall, for any other reason whatsoever, "ceases to make the contributions provided for under the Old Age Pensions Act"—and so on; then payments shall cease.

This is rather severe. I submit, Mr. Chairman, conditions could arise where our provincial department would be fully satisfied about the eligibility of an applicant for pension, and would proceed to give the pension. Then, due to some representation by the department at Ottawa, it is discontinued. We then have to tell the old age pensioner, whose rights we do not question, that we are sorry, but he does not get his pension. I appreciate the fact the old age pension fund is made up by Dominion and provincial contributions, but looking at it from the humane point of view, the

point of view of the pensioner who has satisfied the provincial department in all respects, it is not fair to just dismiss him because the Dominion Government will not agree.

I would say, in such case, the law should be so flexible in its application, so as to give the department some leeway in disposing of a case like that.

We assume, of course, the pensioner has satisfied our own department. Why must we instruct the department to forthwith discontinue? I would give the department leeway to continue payments, until some other arrangement has been made. I submit the way it is worded now, the department would have no alternative, regardless of its own opinion, but to discontinue at once.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I think the only proper way would be to convene a special session of the Legislature. The section is there to cover the contingency of there being some central policy, and certainly no Government, without placing the matter before the Legislature, would take the responsibility for 75 per cent. of the fund being paid by the province. It is referred to in Section 64, of the revised statutes, of 1937.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): I think it was in the first Act which came into the House.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is right.

On Section 12:

MR. SALSBERG: A question, Mr. Chairman: Are we obligated to incorporate this section in the Act? That is, are we obligated by Federal statute, because this section deals with what I consider to be one of the worst features of our old age pension scheme. We may have to abide by the Dominion regulations, but are we obligated to make this an essential part of our own provincial law?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Which one?

MR. SALSBERG: Section 12.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Chairman, this was put in to conform with the Federal Act, which says that we shall collect from estates.

MR. NIXON: What is done with this money after it is collected? Does the Federal Government receive any part of it?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Unfortunately for the province, the Federal Government receives 75 per cent., after we pay the cost of administration. The provincial Government makes very little net out of collections from estates.

MR. SALSBERG: Then why bother collecting?

Sections 12 to 15 inclusive approved.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, with the permission of the House, may we return to Section 9, and with the consent of the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), I move the draft amendment provided by the legislative council, to the effect:

"That Section 9 be amended by inserting after the word 'thereof' in the third line, the words 'The Lieutenant - Governor - in - Council may direct that—' "

And, "so that the section will now read—," and will read the same as No. 10.

Section 9 (as amended) carried.

Sections 16 to 19 inclusive, schedule of forms, approved.

Bill No. 150, as amended, reported.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture) 37th Order.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 151, the Mothers' Allowance Act, 1948. Mr. Goodfellow.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2:

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, in Section 2, under "b"—I do not know whether it is a new section or not.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: The other Act, Mr. Chairman, had some clauses which we deleted in this bill.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I think my hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) will likely agree with what I say, in respect to a man who has proved his unemployability, is completely disabled, cannot work, and has no means of livelihood. Does it not appear rather obvious that to wait for 2 years in order to qualify under the provisions of this Act, is really quite a long time?

I could go with my hon. friend (Mr. Goodfellow) on the other part of that clause which says "in connection with desertion, the 2-year rule shall apply." There is a good deal of merit to have it applicable under that condition, but when it comes to a man who is down and out, not able to earn a cent, why should he have to wait for 2 years before he can apply and be looked upon with favour by the Mothers' Allowance Commission? I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) there is an element of unfairness in connection with that clause.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Of course, he would be taken care of by public assistance long before that.

MR. OLIVER: That hardly answers the question. If public assistance is adequate for this man's welfare, he might as well stay on public assistance. It seems to me, if you are going to make him eligible for relief under the Mothers' Allowance Act, you might as well do it in 6 months as in 2 years.

You say he is qualified for relief from the municipality? Of course he would be. But this man has qualifications under other Acts of this Legislature, so why make him wait for 2 years for what he should have, perhaps, in 6 months, or something of that nature?

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, before you leave Section 2, I would like to refer to clause 2. May I read it?

"Where a mother who otherwise qualifies for an allowance as a permanently unemployable husband, an allowance may be granted for the husband, in the same amount and manner as though the husband were a dependent child, provided the allowance for the husband shall cease when the youngest child becomes 16 years of age."

I submit, Mr. Chairman, there is not much danger of a husband living until the youngest child is 16 years of age, if the child happened to be much younger than that, and if the husband is forced to live on \$6 a month. It seems to me that is a very small amount to give a husband who is incapable of doing any work, that is, an amount equal to that given for a child. It seems to me we would merely be forcing the municipalities to assume adequate responsibility for providing a relief allowance.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: They have assumed that now, entirely. The municipalities are now paying for relief.

MR. ANDERSON: My reply, through you, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) would be that some of the larger municipalities can afford to do that, but in many of the smaller municipalities they are not in a position to help. The result is the unemployable husband would either have to depend on charity from neighbours, or starve to death. I think this should be more liberal in its grant toward unemployable husbands.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, may I say a word on the point raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver)? I am not just sure whether in his interpretation of the section he was under a misapprehension or not. As I construe the section, there is no waiting on the part of the wife or the husband who has reached a state

of unemployability. The 2-year condition, at the end of the section, simply assures the family must have been residing in the province 2 years beforehand.

I know these are quite difficult to follow at times, and I did not want to pass it to you dogmatically without checking it, and that is the exact meaning.

Does that satisfy the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver)?

MR. OLIVER: Yes.

MR. SALSBERG: If that is the explanation—and I am glad the explanation was given—what would be the waiting period for a person in that category?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: There would be no waiting period, if the family had been resident in the province for 2 years.

MR. SALSBERG: He would get it immediately?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The 2-year period is for obvious reasons. There has to be some limitation as to residence. With the scale of social security measures in this province, we have people moving in here to get them, and this provision is a protection against that.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman, on Section 2, Subsection 4, dealing with children attending school who have attained the age of 16. The allowance would be continued until the completion of the term. I quite appreciate there must be a line drawn some place, but I am wondering if the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) has given any thought to the possibility of leaving it up to the principal of a school, for instance. I know of cases where the children have reached the age of 16, and are very excellent students, and perhaps 1 additional year would be sufficient to enable them to complete their course and secure their senior matriculation, but because they were 16 years of age, they had to quit school and go to work.

I do not know the answer, but no doubt the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) has given some thought to this, and possibly could tell us what provision, if any, is given for taking care of such cases, where the child has not completed its education at the age of 16.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I appreciate the difficulty in connection with those cases. You will recall we included in the Act a regulation passed 2 years ago, making provision for a child to continue their schooling after the age of 16. We have to draw the line somewhere, and it would be difficult for us to establish a scholarship, or to make a separate regulation dealing with each particular case.

Section 2 approved.

On Section 3:

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): How many persons constitute the Mothers' Allowance Commission now, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow), Mr. Chairman?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: 3.

MR. NIXON: Are they the same as the Old Age Pensioners?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: No, they are different commissioners.

MR. NIXON: They have a different set of commissioners altogether?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: That is right.

Sections 3 to 11 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 151 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 38th Order.

WELFARE UNITS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 152, An Act to provide for Welfare Units. Mr. Goodfellow.

Sections 1 to 3 approved.

On Section 4:

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): In Section 4, does the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) say the investigator would still be under the Department of Public Welfare, or would they do their work at the direction of the local units, or what would the position be in respect to investigators?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Under the direction of the administrator.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I think perhaps we should have some clarity at this time. I think I am correct in saying an investigation made by the local board, say for the old age pension, is again reviewed by the provincial authorities after recommendation is made to the provincial authorities. Now, with the establishment of the welfare units, in which the province would have a more direct hand and control, will there be additional investigation after the local units will have approved an application, or will that local approval be sufficient and final insofar as the province is concerned?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: The investigation would be final, because it would only be necessary to take one investigation. All the information would be secured on the first investigation.

MR. SALSBERG: That is not so at the present time. The local boards investigate an application and make representation and we find it happens very often where the local recommendation is disregarded by the province. Are we then correct in concluding that with the establishment of these local units, they become the sole investigatory agency of the province insofar as old age pensions are concerned, and that their approval is final, and that payment begins automatically?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Yes. Sections 4 to 8 inclusive approved. Bill No. 152 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 39th Order.

PURCHASE OF ASSETS OTTAWA LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COM- PANY LTD.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 153, An Act respecting the Purchase by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa of certain assets of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 153 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move you do now rise and report certain bills, 2 with amendments.

Motion approved.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain bills, 2 with amendments, and moves its adoption.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 40th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, second reading of Bill No. 148, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Daley.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

HON. CHARLES DALY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 148, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): If I recall, the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) did explain.

HON. MR. DALEY: Well, Mr. Speaker, the bill is 1 that on introducing it at first reading I made quite a comprehensive explanation of it. I would be very glad to go into the matter

at this time and explain what this bill does and what is supposed to be accomplished by this bill.

Clause 1, the accident fund; in the mining areas there are set up certain rescue stations that have been in operation for a good number of years, and do a very worthwhile service when an accident strikes, explosions, fires, and various fights and things that happen. These men are trained and very competent in fighting that sort of thing.

The Compensation Board has always paid the cost in connection with these rescue stations, and there has arisen a question as to the validity of the Compensation Board assuming the cost for these stations, so this simply means the validity for what has been done for a long period of years, and so I am sure nobody would wish to change that.

Section 2 simply insists that the same procedure that exists in Section 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act shall be carried forward, and Section 2, namely an injured person shall report directly to the board, as well as to his employer. Today, under Schedule 1, he reports, but under the scheduled report, he does not, so a lot of difficulty has arisen in that connection in view of the delay and the board being acquainted with the fact someone has been injured, and there is often considerable delay.

Section 3 corrects a situation that has given the board a great deal of thought over the past few years, and the Government, some of you will recall, in 1943, raised the compensation to a widow from \$40 to \$45, and then again in 1947 raised it to \$50. It was felt at that time it would be impossible to make that retroactive, that is, to compensate all widows of former years on that basis when an accident occurred and a man is killed, the amount, as nearly as could be estimated, according to the age of the widow and her expected life period. That is capitalized, and that amount of money is put into a pension fund to take care of that. We could never figure out how we were going to go back over the period and get this money. That is a bill that still

has to be worked out, but the opinion of the Government was that it was unfair and unjust to have some widows getting \$40 and some \$45 and some \$50, and some children being paid for at the rate of \$10 and some at \$12. Unfortunately, the circumstances were that a widow that got \$40 for herself only got \$10 for her children, and where a widow came under the new amendment of 1947, she got \$50 for herself, and \$12 for her children, so she was in a much better position. This section simply brings all widows up to the rate of \$50, and all children to the rate of \$12.

As you read that section, you will see other benefits were paid there, which are paid now, and not changed.

Section 4 is in regard to the payment of compensation to children, and that compensation shall cease when the child reaches the age of 16 years or dies prior to that age, the compensation shall cease, and also continues that under certain instances the compensation may be continued, if it is felt that the child has some ability and should continue on at school until a later date, up to the age of 18. That is a discretionary power. I move second reading of the bill.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, this is a bill which does provide for minor improvements in the Act, and there could be little quarrel with it. However, I submit that there are a number of improvements overdue—improvements that are necessary in the Workmen's Compensation Act which I am sorry to see have been omitted from this annually amending bill before us.

I am concerned especially with the compensation cases where the injured workman has suffered injury a long while ago. They provide the most tragic cases that were found in this category, namely, working men who were injured—in some cases became completely incapacitated — when the wage rates were low and on the basis of our compensation law their compensation was fixed at only two-thirds of their then earnings.

No account is being taken at present of the increase in the cost of living, the different wage levels, and we could find cases where, say, a bricklayer, who was injured 8 years ago, is receiving compensation that may be half of what another bricklayer, who was injured a year ago, is receiving. To me, Mr. Speaker, this is a problem that we cannot ignore. I know it was raised in the House on a number of occasions. I remember it was discussed quite heatedly and I remember the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) replied, it would cost quite a lot of money to bring them up-to-date.

As 1 member of this House, I did discuss this with the late chairman of the Compensation Board, who was in sympathy with the proposal for the amending of the law to enable the Compensation Board to increase the amounts allotted to such families. He equally agreed it was necessary, and to make my position more painful he turned and said, "Well, you make the laws, we only execute them." He said, "Go back and improve the law in order to enable us to do that." Well, as one member of the law-making machinery here, I would like to see the law amended. I would like to see this bill include also another amendment that would enable the board to re-examine the cases of the categories that I mentioned and make adjustment in their payments in an upward direction because we have afflicted great hardships upon many such families and yet the law is very rigid and does not permit the board to give any special consideration.

This is but 1 item I felt had to be brought to the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) at a time when we are dealing with the annual amending bill covering compensation.

There is another item I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) and perhaps something should be done about it, either in legislation, regulations, or some other form. I will cite a case that came to me only last Saturday, a young girl. Well, Mr. Speaker, I see the hon. Min-

ister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is wondering whether I am speaking exclusively to the bill.

HON. MR. DALEY: I would say you were not.

MR. SALSBERG: If you think not, I am willing to drop this point and deal with it on another occasion on another bill. However, I do think the matter I raised before has a relation to the bill and I would appreciate a word from the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) as to the likelihood of amending the Act to take care of that category of families.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I am not going to speak on the bill but only to say this; that I think some of the proposals the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has made might commend themselves to the present Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) when he becomes the chairman of the Compensation Board.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, there are 2 sections in this bill before us which are rather commendable—numbers 1 and 2. I have full agreement on number 1 and that is very important and a great improvement.

However, in Section 3 I stated my position on this last year and that is relative to the amount of money coming in case of a funeral of \$125 for burial. I could not conceive at that time it was a sufficient amount of money and I am of the same opinion at this moment that \$125 is inadequate. I have experienced this on many occasions—in fact, I have participated in it—where an injured workman who lost his life had to depend on the philanthropy of his fellow workers to have a complete burial—many, many times. I venture to say, if the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) was in industry very long, he has participated in that himself, where the hat is passed around to raise enough money to pay for proper funeral services. I would say \$125 is inadequate.

I would also say that \$50 a month for the widow is inadequate, because in many instances—and I recall many of them where a man perhaps is suffering for some time and contracted bills and then would die of silicosis, that the home treasury was just in no shape to look after the needs of the family. I would say because of the great increase in the cost of living that \$50 a month is too low and I would say with emphasis that the \$125 is totally inadequate for a burial.

HON. MR. DALEY: I might say in answer to the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) Mr. Speaker, that is a matter that we are making a study of, that question of the \$125 for burial. You will note, and I think it should be pointed out here, immediately a death occurs that \$100 goes to the widow immediately so that she will have cash on hand. Then in addition to that there is \$125 goes for the burial. I would not argue this point, as I say we are making a very careful survey of costs.

MR. CARLIN: I will just conclude with this remark. I am very happy to hear you say you are giving it consideration.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 31st Order.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET RESUMED

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st Order. Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into The Committee of Supply. Mr. Frost.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak in this debate I would first like to join with all those gone before, in offering you my congratulations on the manner in which you preside over this Assembly, and I would be very remiss in my duty if I did not pay my tribute

of esteem to the 2 late members of this House.

We have lost in this province 2 very fine public-spirited servants and I am sure every hon. member joins with me in extending to their families our very deepest sympathy in their very great loss.

I would like to add to that, another name—he was not a member of this House but he was for a time in the press gallery—the late Kenneth Cragg and extend to his loved ones my sympathy and the sympathy of every hon. member of the House.

Just a short few days ago we heard the presentation of the budget address. Personally I believe it was the best address ever delivered in this House, and once again the Government has demonstrated the fact that it has carried out its promises to a "T". It has carried out its promises to "keep Ontario strong" and to legislate in the best interests of all the people and not in the interests of any 1 group or any 1 class.

I think even the group who sit on my right will agree we have very wise leadership in this province. When we look back 2 or 3 or 4 years or a little longer, and remember the load the people had to carry, we can offer a little prayer of thanksgiving that we have wise leadership, leadership which has provided for a reduction of the burden the property owners have to carry in this province.

When this Government decided to pay half the cost of education they reduced the burden tremendously. The previous administration could have done the very same thing because we have not increased taxes.

Then, too, we have given assistance to the villages and towns which were not receiving assistance before in the way of subsidy—that is, for the building of their streets and bridges.

So we can take a great deal of credit on our side of the House for the magnificent things which have been done for the people of the Province of Ontario.

I would like to say a word about the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) and his Department of Highways. All of us hold the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) in very high regard and we hold his staff in high regard too because they are always affable and courteous and ready to meet with the members and talk over with them the problems affecting their constituency.

Last year on the occasion of the budget debate, I had occasion to ask for a particular favour, and that was that Highway No. 24 be given some consideration during the year. Well, that consideration was given. I want to say that with the establishment of the commando unit in Orangeville, we have had no more trouble so far as snow is concerned in that very difficult section of the country, and I would like to commend the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) for his vision and commend his dispatch. Last year I presented to him a long petition by the citizens of my area asking for assistance. This year I presented to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) not a petition but a letter of thanks for the magnificent work that had been done in that particular part of the country. I say again, that the new commando unit for snow removal proved highly successful.

I mentioned the Department of Education just a moment or two ago.

I would like to say just a word, Mr. Speaker, about the grants which are given for cultural education. We heard something the other day about "vision." This Government has vision, and realize we want more than just to have our children learning to read and write, we want them to know something about the finer things, about art, culture of various kinds, so this Government has made grants for cultural education of our boys and girls.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, if you listen to the radio programmes in the mornings, you will hear some very magnificent programmes for the children of pre-school age, programmes which are arranged by the Department of Education.

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I will go through the departments quickly.

I would not want to forget the Department of Health, because it touches every constituent in every riding, and I want to say the new proposals to aid our hospitals, have met with universal acclaim. I do not think our people are concerned at all about having to pay the little tax on theatre tickets or tickets to hockey games. They are not concerned at all, because they know the money is going to a good cause.

There is one thing, however, I would like to mention, Mr. Speaker, and that is the need for health insurance in the Province of Ontario. I know the argument will be put forth that health insurance, to be of value, must be national in scope. But we should not have to wait, and wait, and wait. All the schemes we have had so far, are far too expensive for the little fellows—for the common man. With the high cost of living, it is impossible for many to save to pay doctors' bills or hospital bills. I would like the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) to consider very seriously this whole field of health insurance.

Now we come to the Department of Public Welfare. Of course, I would like to see the age when people are eligible for the old age pension to be lowered, but I know perfectly well there is no use of us talking about reducing the age limit, because we simply administer the Act. Ottawa sets the conditions and makes the rules, so when I have listened to my hon. friends on my right suggesting that old age pensions be made available at the age of 65, I would say to them, "Get in touch with the authorities at Ottawa."

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): We have.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: How did you come out?

MR. ANDERSON: We did not succeed yet.

MR. DOWNER: I would say that the age set at the moment is very much too high. The average age when people pass on is 69, yet they are only eligible for pensions when they reach the age of 70. They are not taking very much chance after all, are they?

Mr. Speaker, personally I am in favour of the old age pensions without a means test at the age of 70. I am in favour of old age pensions at 65 with a means test. The \$10 bonus for those who need it has proved of tremendous value, and I would like to commend the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) for his vision and his thoughtfulness in that regard.

Mr. Speaker, there is another class of people who are worthy of our assistance. We give pensions to the aged, and, Dominion-wide to the babies—called a "bonus"; it is the same thing; we pay pensions for the blind, but we have forgotten another group who are even more helpless than the blind, and that group is composed of those who are hopelessly crippled.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: Crippled from polio, or this, that, or the other thing. I maintain something should be done for those hopelessly crippled people. I say it is only a humanitarian act to look after them. I know young men and women who are simply a burden to their brothers and sisters, not wanted; in many cases they are sent to a house of refuge, and I would suggest that we, in the Province of Ontario, do something for these people, these hopelessly crippled people, whom you will find everywhere.

Coming under the same department administering mothers' allowances, I wonder if you have ever thought of giving fathers' allowances? We find in many cases it is far more difficult for a father to get along than a mother. I know a particular family where there are four young children under the age of 10. The mother passed away last fall, the father is only a working man and is not able to pay for a housekeeper,

and there he is with 4 children, and has to stay home and look after them, and there is no income in the family. I think something should be done to assist people in that category, under those conditions. You may say, "It is going to be rather difficult," but something could be done along the lines of mothers' allowances to help those fathers who find themselves in a desperate situation.

I now come to the Department of Reform Institutions. I would like to pay my tribute to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar). He is making a real attempt to reclaim the lives of the young men and young women of this province who have gone wrong.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: May I say, Mr. Speaker, the new reformatory at Brampton will stand as a lasting monument to the hon. Minister's (Mr. Dunbar) vision and his work.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: Mr. Speaker, I think we should be a little more interested than we are in the moral teachings of these young men and young women, who have gone "off the deep end."

I agree with the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Davies) in his suggestion of chaplains being appointed in these institutions. We should not be interested only in facts and figures. We should also be interested in the moral conditions which exist. We must make it as easy as possible to do right, and as hard as possible to do wrong. When the moral conditions in a community are at low level, the people find it difficult to do right, and easy to do wrong.

You may say, "What has that to do with reformatories?" Those who do wrong, ultimately end up there. Most of them have had very little moral teachings up to that time. There we

have the opportunity of putting before them the two choices, if you like, and the reason why they should choose the right. In the reformatories, the chaplains could do a magnificent work, and I would suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) he take this matter under consideration.

Of course, the chaplains would have to be especially trained. There is no doubt about that. But I believe the appointment of especially-trained chaplains would pay dividends over a period of years.

I now come to the Department of Labour. This province has been very fortunate during the past year in having very few labour disputes and very little labour trouble. I maintain this peace in the industrial world has been largely due to the influence of our genial Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: May I say, Mr. Speaker, the enactment of the uniform labour code is a big step forward, and will go a long way to give protection and security to our working men.

The report which the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) gives to hon. members at each session of the Legislature speaks for itself. He has done a grand job, and I pay tribute to him.

Of course, we cannot possibly forget the farmers. Everybody in this House has a high regard for our hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). Every time I see the genial hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) in this House, I am reminded of the picture which used to be on the end of the old threshing machines, with the wording, "The farmer's friend." That is "Tom" Kennedy—"the farmer's friend."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: As far as agriculture is concerned, we should be concerned about our young men and young women on the farms. These young men and women deserve the very best

we can give them. They work long hours. There are no 8-hour days on the farm. They work long hours, and deserve to have all the labour-saving machinery we can possibly give them. They need hydro. I was very glad the other day to hear our Vice-Chairman of Hydro (Mr. Challies) make the statement that 3,000 miles of hydro would be constructed this year. I was very glad to hear, too, that at long last, the people of South Grey were going to get 100 miles. They got very little during the nine years the Liberal Government was in power.

I think every hon. member will agree the Liberal Government was responsible, and is responsible, for whatever hydro problems we have at the present moment. I remember 10 or 11 years ago, when the hydro contracts were repudiated, the then hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Hepburn) made the statement we would never again be short of hydro, that we had hydro "to burn," if you like. Then last winter came along, and we were short. That is just another example where there is no vision, and the people suffer. The old scriptural passage, of course, is "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

Where there is no vision, there is no light, and I say every man and every industry who lost a dollar because of the hydro shortage last winter, lost it because of the lack of vision and ordinary common sense of the previous administration.

I am glad to belong to a Government with vision, and confidence in the future, which has vision and confidence enough to declare the change-over from 25-cycle to 60-cycle power. There is, however, 1 other thing I would like to ask this Government of ours to consider, and that is a uniform rate, or a flat rate for power across the whole province, to enable industry to settle in the smaller places. We have been speaking about "decentralization" for years, now. We will never decentralize so long as power is cheaper in the larger places. We will always have these problems which have to do with larger

cities so long as the larger cities have a lower rate.

Mr. Speaker, I would like now to come to my hon. friend who heads the Department of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter).

We have been accused, of course, of forgetting all about our 22 points. Now they will have nothing more to say, because that is the last, and it is fulfilled. The entire 22 points are cleaned up.

MR. SALSBERG: The end of the rainbow.

MR. DOWNER: We are ready for anything that comes.

MR. GRUMMETT: Some people are easily satisfied.

MR. SALSBERG: The end of the rainbow.

MR. DOWNER: There will be no pot of gold at the end of this, you may be sure.

MR. SALSBERG: I never look for the pot of gold.

MR. DOWNER: I think we all agree housing is one of our greatest needs today, especially housing for the low and medium-income earners, for those who cannot pay more than \$30 per month rentals.

The hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) has the answer, and I would like to plead for a special group, because I am more interested in that group than in any other, and that is, the group of young veterans, and I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) to give them a priority in his housing scheme.

While we are on the subject of veterans, I would like to commend the Government for their attitude to the veterans of both wars. All of you received this little paper which tells the story of veterans' employment. Among the new male employees coming in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1946—80 per cent.; the year ending 1947—82 per cent.; the year ending the first of January—74 per cent.—that is something

that you and I can be proud of as hon. members of this Government. But I would like the older men to be given some consideration—the chap who joined the army in the first great war at an advanced age if you like—oh, not so terribly advanced, he might have been 30, but he is now 60, and it is awfully difficult for that man to find a place in the civil service. I say that some provision should be made for these aged veterans who can do so many of the jobs around buildings like this, who can do so many of the jobs in the civil service in the Province of Ontario. I plead for those men, and I ask you if possible to give them a break.

I did not finish with the Department of Planning and Development. I got off on a tangent. All of us have heard the excellent story of air immigration. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) is to be congratulated on bringing over 7,000 of the finest type of immigrants in this province. The hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) who, after all, went over to England and set up the machinery, is to be congratulated too. The arrival of those 7,000 men and women has brought hope and confidence to themselves and to many of our population, and the whole scheme has met with the general approval of the population of the Province of Ontario.

Now, I want to come to the most important part of this speech. It has been mentioned so often one rather hesitates to say anything more, but it would be strange if I did not say something about Communism, that vile, soul-destroying thing which steals away the freedom and liberty of people wherever it raises its ugly head.

There is not any freedom or liberty in Russia, or Roumania, or Bulgaria. When they go out to vote, there is only one name on the ballot.

For the life of me, I cannot understand the mentality of men and women here who subscribe to the doctrines of Communism. Only a warped mind would suggest we exchange our freedom and our liberty for the chains and iron curtain of Communism. Yet we

have these people in our midst. Man's greatest foes are in his own household, and we have them in our own midst. We have them right here in the House.

I would like to compare, just for a moment, the living conditions which exist in Europe under Communism and the conditions which exist here. These people would exchange what we have for what they have, in other words, they would trade their birthright for a mess of pottage.

I wonder if you know or realize we have the second highest standard of living in the world. The highest standard of living exists just over the line, and the second highest standard is here in Canada. Well down the list, almost to the bottom, comes Russia. Why, if these people told the little fellow—they are always baiting the little fellow, you know—the truth, not 5 per cent. of them would follow.

I would like to read to you the report of the 7 delegates of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation of the United Kingdom, a trade union group who spent several months in Soviet Russia. Here is an extract from their report:

“The standard of living of the Russian iron and steel workers, apart from war scarcities, is without doubt considerably lower than ours. There is no question of striking because striking is illegal. One strong impression which was gathered by every member of the delegation is that the workers in Russia have a long way to go before they can reach anything like the standard of living here in England.”

Then we think of income. At the very top of the list are the workers of the United States, and we are not much below it. Then, away down the list, are the workers in Soviet Russia, receiving not one quarter the amount that is received by the workers in Canada or the United States. Tell that to the little fellow and see what he will do.

But what about our friends to the immediate right? They are not Red, they are just pink.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): That is a good healthy colour.

MR. DOWNER: But you know, almost without exception, during this last session they stood up with the Communists,—

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): For what?

MR. DOWNER: —and were counted; and yet they get up and say: "we want nothing to do with them." You know, what you do speaks so loud, I just cannot hear what you say. I am going to tell you it will take a lot of persuasion to convince the people of this province of your sincerity. I know you have several laudable aims. You would like to do this, and you would like to do that. You would like to make the state a controlled state. You would abolish poverty. Very good. But you would abolish it by abolishing inequalities and initiative. You would run society on the plan of a penitentiary and regulate everything, and see to it that all share and share alike. You know that is something that just cannot be done. Our people would not stand for that sort of thing.

I say to you that nearly everywhere the way is prepared for the Communist by the Socialist sapping the foundations of the structure of freedom. Yes, we have them here, both of them. We would like to mix them up a little.

In Russia there are 6,000,000 Communists, the ruling class, controlling the lives of 184,000,000. The worker does as he is told, wages and working conditions are set without any reference to him, or to a union, strikes are outlawed, trade unions do not exist, no man can get a good job without being a party member. 10,000,000 Soviet citizens live in forced-labour camps, and they work without reward and they work without hope. Tell that to the little fellow. Is that what we want in Canada?

And then, Mr. Speaker, I believe with all my heart that the labour people

have made a great mistake by linking up with the C.C.F. These people are no friends of labour. I call upon labour to stop and think, look for the truth, rid yourselves of these false prophets who promise everything and will never be able to deliver anything.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: Rid yourselves of these "Red" agitators, these fomenters of strikes, and creators of unrest. Rid yourselves of these leaders who, if trouble comes, will be the first to be interned.

Labour has been and it still is loyal, and I believe the time will shortly come when they will rid themselves of these people who would destroy their liberty and take away their rights. The only friends labour has—

MR. ANDERSON: Are the Tories.

MR. DOWNER: —Are the Tories. Absolutely.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: The only real labour legislation of value to the worker has been given by the Conservative administration of this province.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DOWNER: All these came with a Conservative administration. You would exchange that for what they have in Russia.

And so I say to the labour people of this province, rid yourselves of these people who would destroy you, and line up with the people who have given the only real labour legislation this province has ever known.

I could go on for a couple of hours, but I want to just say before I close: I have a little piece of paper here, "Canada, unite with the new democracy," and it is entitled: "From the Labour Progressive Party."

I have heard a couple of hon. members in this House talking about racial discrimination. The people who stir up

hatred, above all others, are the people who call themselves members of this party.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, rising on a point of order—

AN HON. MEMBER: Sit down.

MR. MACLEOD: I must say, Mr. Speaker, what the hon. member (Mr. Downer) is referring to and what purports to be a document issued by the Labour Progressive Party is nothing but a downright forgery. The Labour Progressive Party never issued that document at any time, and I ask the hon. member (Mr. Downer) to accept my assurance on that point.

AN. HON. MEMBER: You know what it is.

MR. DOWNER: Well, whether you ever issued it officially or not, your aims are identical.

MR. MACLEOD: It is from the office of Gladstone Murray. That is where it is from.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. V. C. KNOWLES (Hamilton Centre): Why did you not deny it when it was first distributed here?

MR. DOWNER: Mr. Speaker, this is a time for men of good will to get together. This is a time when every loyal citizen of Canada should stand shoulder to shoulder against these schisms which would destroy all we hold dear. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. F. S. THOMAS (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of this House, in rising to speak on the budget debate, I wish at the outset to express to all hon. members of this House my sincere appreciation for the genuine welcome which I have received upon my return after such prolonged illness. I want also at this time to express through this medium to the good people

of the County of Elgin my very deep and sincere appreciation for their loyalty and support, which was so freely given during the long period during which I was unable to carry on my duties as member for that riding. Last, but not least, and I hope you will pardon the personal aspect, I wish to say that my recovery to health, was due in no small measure to the loyal devotion of my own wife and family.

Those things which I have just said are said with all the sincerity at my command, and from the bottom of my heart. I desire at this time also to pay a tribute which is just as sincere as the words I have spoken, and that tribute is to the ministry of this Government and, through them, to the civil service of this province. I think, Mr. Speaker, that I know something about the civil service of this province during the past 26 years, and at no time in the history of this province has there ever been a more loyal and conscientious group of public servants, who have been more courteous and kind in their attitude to the public and their sense of responsibility to the public. I just want to take this opportunity of saying that publicly.

Mr. Speaker, I want for a moment to deal with one phase of agriculture, and that phase has to do with something which my hon. friend for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) commented upon when the estimates for the Department of Agriculture were going through.

I have no quarrel with the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) when he defends or speaks on a subject with which he is familiar, but I can assure this House that the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) knows nothing whatsoever about agriculture.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOMAS: I shall proceed to explain, and prove, that is true.

He painted for us a picture of a dejected and despondent farm population eking out an existence on the farms of Ontario without tractors, without

trucks; without motor cars, without telephones, or hydro, in fact, the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) impresses me so greatly that I just took time, even on Sunday morning last, to make a little survey of my own in the township in which I am living. I did not take the highway, Mr. Speaker, nor did I take the tobacco country, nor the specialized country, nor the country which might be considered somewhat more prosperous than other areas of my county.

I took the concession just south of where I live in the township of Yarmouth and the concession south of that again, and with my neighbour, we just made a survey starting with Concession 5 of Yarmouth township and went east for a distance of 5 miles, drove 1 mile north and back west to Lot 1, Concession 6. Now, that little survey revealed these interesting facts, and I am only going to boast of it for the benefit of the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod), and I can assure you that if in future he wants any statistical information, I will only be too happy to give it to him. If he desires to check up, I have my file with the list of names and addresses of every farmer in that area. These are the facts: These 2 roads are populated by 40 farmers who, as I said, are average for our own mixed farming and dairying only with 2 exceptions. One has a small fruit farm and the other is fruit. Outside of that, they are a good average for Elgin County. I mentioned 40 farmers; they owned as follows: 40 automobiles, 33 tractors, 10 trucks, and almost 100 per cent. of them enjoyed the blessings and the privileges of hydro and telephone.

We do not represent the decadent, down-at-the-heel, worn-out picture my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) stated in this House the other day. So much for that.

I wish to say a word about the riding which I have the honour to represent to the hon. members of this House. The mention of this riding will, perhaps, bring back different kinds of memories, depending on how long they have been in this Legislature. However, the fact

remains that the county of Elgin is so well known to this province that I would not for a moment propose to give a detailed account of its history and accomplishments. However, that riding is situated midway between Windsor and Niagara Falls, the most southerly point in Canada, comparable in latitude with that of southern France and southern Italy. In the centre of this county is our county seat, the city of St. Thomas, which is a thriving city with a population of approximately 19,000 and 2,000 or 3,000 in the suburban area. 96 per cent. of the population descended from British stock.

My constituency is highly favoured with rail transportation and, Mr. Speaker, so far as I know, it is the only city in Canada which is supplied with six railways. We have there the Michigan Central, the Pere Marquette, the Wabash, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian National and the Electrical London and Port Stanley. The largest railroad is the Michigan Central, operating from Chicago to Buffalo, and it is now a portion of the New York Central system lines. It is a double-track railroad equipped with automatic block signals, together with automatic train controls which permit the operation of frequent high-speed passenger and freight trains with a despatch that is unequalled anywhere on the American continent. The Pere Marquette recently was made a portion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Central lines terminating its line from Windsor at St. Thomas and from there to the Niagara border, using the facilities of the Michigan Central. The Wabash operates also from Windsor to the Niagara border on a 99-year lease with the old Grand Trunk. The Canadian Pacific has a branch line over as far as Ingersoll, where it joins the main line. Then, of course, the London to Port Stanley Electric Railway runs from London to the town of Port Stanley. The highest operating officials of the Michigan Central, Pere Marquette and the Wabash have recently issued the following data which I think is interesting and of significance. These railroads,

the three I have mentioned, have invested a total sum of \$43,991,730. The Michigan Central and Pere Marquette paid in property taxes in 1947 a total of \$203,110.18. The total number of employees in these three railroads alone is 3,217, and the total payroll for 1947 was \$10,789,118. In addition to that we have probably another 500, 600 or 700 employees of the other railroads.

The high wage rate, unemployment insurance and retirement annuities permit these employees to maintain a high standard of living which is reflected on the general welfare of the county.

In addition, these railroads are giving service at a most nominal figure. The tariff rate for hauling in Canada, 1 ton of average freight 1 mile, figuring a loaded car being hauled from Windsor to Niagara, amounts to approximately 1-tenth of 1 cent. That, I think, is the acme of efficiency.

Present industries—I will not indulge in any detail except to say that the present industries include iron, steel, bronze, enamel ware, wooden ware, shoes, milling, textiles, clay products, automobile and industrial parts. The highways traverse the county east to west and north and south.

I want to express appreciation of our roads to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) for getting highways Numbers 3 and 4 resurfaced. It was badly needed and much appreciated.

Here is a very interesting thing about this locality to those that are not familiar with it. Within 125 miles of the city of St. Thomas lies more than 1/5 of the population with almost 1/3 of the buying power of the entire Dominion. Empire trade may be handled by all-water routes from Port Stanley, one of the great summer resorts of Lake Erie, and where at the present is being erected a \$2,000,000 gas plant, as the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) knows. Situated on the lake are also Port Bruce and Port Burwell, two summer resorts, and at that place we have the local industry of which we are very proud, the well-known McConnel nursery.

In the heart of the tobacco country are located Aylmer and Strathroy. At Aylmer, besides the Carnation Milk plant, the Canadian Cannery and other well-established industries, is located the new \$2,000,000 plant of the Imperial Tobacco Company, recently opened by the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). At Belmont, our latest acquisition to Elgin is located the powder milk plant of the Borden Company.

This brief sketch of Elgin County touches only a few of the high points, and only covers the provincial riding, leaving out the two great townships of Dunwich and Aldborough in the extreme west end. This county, in fact, is so good, we generously, for political purposes, donated those two townships to my hon. friend for East Kent (Mr. Thompson), and he is a most worthy representative of these people.

Now, Mr. Speaker, may I change from the local scene to discuss for a few minutes and devote some time to the problems of the farmers of Ontario and to set out, if I can, in bold relief some of the changes that have taken place in agriculture in Ontario during the past quarter of a century. In order to properly portray the picture, I am going to refer to an historical volume entitled, "The Talbot Regime." I now wish to quote:

"In 1803, Colonel Thomas Talbot, an Irishman, landed at Port Talbot and actually began his settlement of Dunwich township. Colonel Talbot died in London on February 6, 1853, and his remains are buried at the historic St. Peter's Church in Elgin."

An instance of the spirit and hardships of the early pioneers is stated in that book, and I hereby quote, and this will be of interest to the hon. members of the Government, and many of you who are well acquainted with the people I will refer to:

"Finlay McDiarmid, an early settler (grandfather of the former member of this Legislature for West Elgin), was confined to the house by ague, while his entire crop of wheat, an acre

and a half, was ready for harvesting. His winter's bread depended upon its being saved, and in the absence of even a sickle, his faithful wife not only cut it all with a butcher's knife, but threshed the grain and ground it in a handmill to feed her two infant children and sick husband. It is a satisfaction to know that this heroic woman lived to within one month of a full century."

Again, may I quote :

"A man with 4 horses will tread out 30 bushels or more grain in a day, which does very well for grain that is used in a distillery,"

They must have had them in those days, too—

"but it is too dirty for flour for the merchant and baking in the family. When flail threshing is hired, the thresher gets 1/10 and his board, and one man often threshes from 8 to 15 bushels a day."

This, Mr. Speaker, typifies the hardy background of rural Ontario, even today. What a contrast from threshing 8 to 15 bushels a day by flail to the modern self-propelled combine, harvesting 1,200 to 1,500 bushels a day at \$3 or \$4 an acre.

This, Mr. Speaker, indicates some of the transformations that have taken place almost all over the Province of Ontario.

Now, I recall my boyhood days—I was born in the county of Peel—and I remember the greatest thrill of my life as a child was to come with my father to Toronto. We left home with a few hogs and veal we had killed, to come to West Toronto. We had breakfast at the Peacock Hotel, and would go on to the market and sell our load and go home with a few dollars and get home around midnight the next night. That was the only kind of show we had to go to in my childhood. These were experiences which even those of us here who are farming have seen in our own lifetime.

Out of this great historic past came the Ontario farmer as we know him today, proud of his heredity, still retain-

ing his integrity, thrift, and independence, facing the future with a courage which equals that of his ancestors, but confronted with a multitude of problems which he, as an individual, cannot possibly hope to solve.

In the building of this great province, the farmers of Ontario have, during the past couple of generations, depleted the soil, both of organic matter and minerals. During this period we have taken heavily from the soil and returned very little. It is true that in Ontario we have many good farmers who have improved their farms, but, in the main, we as farmers have dissipated our resources to the point where it not only affects the profits of the farm, but at the present rate of soil depletion it is only a matter of time until we pass from soil erosion, and all that it means, to human erosion with all its grief and problems.

I am not going to take time to go into it, but we have got the history, and anyone who knows anything about the soil would agree with what has happened to even empires when the soil gives out, and then what happens to that civilization.

During the past quarter of a century we in southwestern Ontario have changed from general farming to a specialized type of agriculture, and where we once grew grains and hay, we now grow all the fruits, white and yellow eye beans, hybrid corn, sugar beets, soya beans and four types of tobacco and all the vegetables and truck crops.

I would, if time permitted, and I hope some time I may have the privilege of telling this House the romantic story of the tobacco industry which is less than 50 years old.

I might just demonstrate some of the changes in agriculture in Elgin by telling you in 1927, when I first moved to the county of Elgin, there was at Stratfordville, in East Elgin, one of the largest milk plants receiving milk and shipping it to the city of Toronto to the whole milk trade, and that milk was supplied to that plant from a wide area of general farmers. This plant has gone completely out of operation due to the

swinging over from general farming in that area to tobacco. This is just one illustration of many, indicating how these specialized crops have become part of our farm economy in the last 10 or 15 years.

Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, there is perhaps a minor change in crops. It has just occurred to me at this moment. The apple crop is getting larger and there is not so many onions grown as there used to be in the county of Elgin. Few realize the importance of the farm production in Ontario. From the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Ontario Department of Agriculture Statistics Branch, I now give the factual evidence of our agricultural wealth, and I quote:

"1947, field crops in Ontario \$277,000,000. Cash income from the sale of farm products other than field crops, \$524,000,000. Agricultural products produced and consumed on the farms, \$64,000,000, or a total of \$865,000,000.

In the Dominion of Canada the total is \$2,987,509,000, or Ontario's contribution to the agricultural wealth of Canada is therefore approximately 29 per cent.

In the production of this great wealth there are many salient factors, but to me there are three main divisions, and I wish briefly to discuss them.

The first is production by the farmer himself in collaboration with nature.

Secondly, the matter of distribution. That is accomplished in a variety of ways by various marketing agencies both provincial and national and international.

The third thing is consumer demand, and I regret to say that all too few of us who are engaged in farming know too much about consumer demand.

In the agricultural programme of this province, the Ontario Department of Agriculture is the most important factor next to the farmer himself. I want to repeat that and emphasize it—in my humble judgment, and speaking as a farmer, next to the farmer himself, the Ontario Department of Agriculture is the most important factor. I think I say that advisedly, for this reason: with

this department and its staff lies the responsibility of first solving production problems, and we have many and we always will have. The ascertaining of consumer demand, we know relatively little of that; and thirdly, planning a programme from the soil problems right through to see that the ultimate consumer receives the highest quality product at the lowest possible price. And the thing that concerns me most in farming is that we just do not know how to meet that condition because we must face it if we are to be successful in agriculture and if we are to provide for the people of this province and other countries in an export market, the kind of product that will be in demand. And I am satisfied, as I am standing here, that we must have ways and means of cutting our costs of production to a point we can provide the consumer with a high-class article at a reasonable price and yet retain our fair share of the dollar.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it is now fitting that I should say something that everyone in this House knows, namely that this Government has as hon. Minister of this department, the best Minister of Agriculture that Ontario ever had. That, Mr. Speaker, is not idle flattery but a fact which I now propose to prove in a very substantial way, and it will be necessary to make use of some data in that connection.

However, in order to have the records straight, I wish to start my proof by quoting from a speech made in this House by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver)—and I regret that he is not here at the moment—who, as everyone knows, is an estimable farmer himself. I now quote from the Throne Speech Debate as taken from Hansard:

"The thing to do if you want to help the basic industry of agriculture is not to sit for months inquiring, but it is to do the obvious thing that needs to be done. The hon. Minister of Agriculture, who is a farmer, knows quite well what things should be done to help the farming industry. I believe that the time has come in this province when we should place more

emphasis on the marketing of farm products than we do on their production."

That is from the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in this House, and I propose to prove, Mr. Speaker, that the obvious has been recognized by the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) and has been done.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us go a little further back in history to an article clipped from some papers. These clippings are from two papers. One is from an issue of May 26, 1934, from the *Mail and Empire* of that day. The second was from the *Toronto Daily Star* of Saturday, May 26, 1934, and I will read the heading: "Storage Plants May be Started, Hepburn States." "Use Excess Power." I presume that has something to do with the Hydro. This clipping comes from Barrie, May 25, 1934, and in this I quote from that clipping:

"In the event of a Liberal victory at the forthcoming general election, the Liberal party will consider establishment of a system of small cold storage plants throughout Ontario, Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, tonight told electors of Centre Simcoe."

Mr. Hepburn addressed more than 1,000 persons who packed the armories here. He had spoken in Alliston earlier in the day.

I again quote—these are his words:

"Recently we have had a number of engineers travelling about the province seeking means of making suitable preparations for the establishment of a chain of small cold storage plants in various centres," Mr. Hepburn said. "The plants would use excess hydro power and would enable farmers to obtain better prices for their products. The farmers would be enabled to store their apples, meat and other products until they could get a fair price for them. Under our plan, they would be given negotiable receipts for their goods. These receipts could be exchanged at once for cash.

We believe a plan of this kind would be of inestimable benefit to our farmers and would lead to increased trade and freer circulation of money."

In case anyone has any doubt about that article I am prepared to read from the *Toronto Daily Star*, which is substantially the same.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Hepburn was almost a Social Creditor at that point.

MR. THOMAS: Well, you would be in a better position to know than I.

Now, then, I ask the hon. members to listen attentively, because here are the facts of the cold storage as gleaned from the publication of the Provincial Treasurer's office. There are no provincial grants to cold storage plants. There are loans made to cold storage plants under the Co-operative Marketing Loan Act passed in 1932 by the then Minister of Agriculture, who now sits in this House, and made applicable to 1931.

From the year 1931 to 1934 he, as Minister, made 11 loans of \$310,625. From 1934 to 1943, 6 loans, amounting to \$109,900 were granted. 1943 to March 31, 1947, 14 loans, a total of \$484,400. Or, to sum up, the Government of which he is the responsible Minister has granted loans to the extent of \$795,025.

That, I think, Mr. Speaker, is absolutely doing what the hon. Minister of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) asked to be done—doing the obvious.

In these cold storages we have a cooler space of 3,709,322 cubic feet, and we have freezer space of 465,515 cubic feet.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) also suggests something more should be done on marketing. So let us get the figures on that score as taken from a report of the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

There are in Ontario 186 farmers' co-operatives with 45,955 members which last year had a business of

\$62,563,128. This only includes the straight farmers' co-operatives and does not include such co-operatives as cheese factories, etc., who do business of \$9,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year.

This whole co-operative movement is but an expression of a sincere desire on the part of farmers to give to the consumer at the lowest cost the best quality of product and retain for themselves as large a share of the purchasing dollar as possible. May I briefly illustrate what quality in farm products means by telling the simple story of eggs. In 1920, previous to egg grading, the per capita consumption of eggs in Canada was 16.8 dozen per year, and by 1928 the consumption per capita was 30.65 dozen per year; and it has held at that level ever since, irrespective of price fluctuations or changes in purchasing power, and today Ontario eggs are held to be the highest quality anywhere on either domestic or export markets.

I would like to add this statement, Mr. Speaker, that, as far as I can recall—and I have been actively interested in this—most everybody I know in the Province of Ontario, and in the Dominion of Canada, was definitely opposed to the grading of eggs. In 1920 that experiment started in a downtown departmental store. A man who worked for the Government had vision, and the chap in the departmental store had vision, and the experiment became so successful, it eventually was made law.

Quite frankly, as farmers, we have long been grading all the eggs we produce, and we have no right, as farmers, to expect the most of the consumers' dollars unless we are prepared to give them the best quality product in all lines.

Another example of the common-sense approach to the problems of agriculture is found in the history of what the present hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) did for the tobacco industry. Back in 1932, when the tobacco grower was in dire distress, the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) was very realistic in his approach, and to the Growers' Association he, on behalf of the Government, guaranteed a loan of \$1,000,000 at the bank, thus saving a

catastrophe in a comparatively new industry, with the result that the tobacco growers themselves were able to establish a sound organization and paid the loan in full within 18 months, and have ever since, without further aid, made steady progress in a sound expansion of their tobacco growing as indicated by the following figures. At the present time we in the tobacco business are equipped with land, buildings and machinery to produce from 110,000,000 to 130,000,000 pounds per annum in a normal season. We are using in Canada annually a bit in excess of 70,000,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco, green weight.

<i>Crop Year</i>	<i>Total Acreage</i>	<i>Total Quantity Produced</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>
1927	7,570	6,247,750	\$2,117,987.25
1946	90,787	109,852,000	40,843,000.00

Our Tobacco Growers' Association has a membership of over 3,200 people, operating 3,500 farms which represents about 95 per cent. of the total production of this type of tobacco in Ontario.

This year the tobacco grower is faced with a very difficult situation because of the fact no one at this time, even those in power in Great Britain, can give us any inkling as to what the situation will be in that country, so that we may be guided in our planting. If they are able to buy a large quantity of tobacco, which we have for export, we have no problem. If, on the other hand, they just have not the money to buy it, then we are in this position, that we have an exportable surplus which must be taken care of.

So the members of our association felt it would be most unfortunate if we, as tobacco growers, after spending 20 years building up an export market from nothing, as it were, to around 20,000,000 pounds, did not have tobacco for export if it was demanded. At the same time, we do not want to be placed in the position of having a huge surplus, and having no market for it. So we are voluntarily reducing our acreage 15 per cent.

I mention this matter of the tobacco business because, from time to time,

people have a wrong impression as to the type of organization we have, and it has been called by a variety of names. I used those statistics to prove that any group of farmers, under sound leadership, working toward the end of putting out a better product for the trade, will get all they can for it, which, after all, is human.

The domestic market will likely purchase this year between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 pounds, even with the acreage reduction, and having in mind a normal average yield of about 1,100 pounds per acreage, we will have a surplus of between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 pounds left for export.

The facts as I have presented them surely prove beyond all shadow of a doubt that this Government, through the present hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) has far exceeded any previous Government in the accomplishments for agriculture.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOMAS: However, in making that statement, I want to be fair, and point out some things about the future.

We are, today, at the crossroads, and we must be realistic and face the future in the light of the past. In my lifetime of close association with agriculture, I feel that the farmers of this province are, as never before, conscious of the many problems that confront our industry.

May I say, as an aside, two things which illustrate more than anything I could describe the progress of the extension work, which will show you the change in the attitude of the farmers toward the extension work on behalf of the farmer.

I believe it was in 1910, or 1911, in the county of Elgin, when a man by the name of C. W. Buchanan, now of Napanee, was county representative. He started first with a horse and buggy, and then on a motorcycle, and then a Ford car.

One of the great problems at that time was the putting in of tile. Everybody

needed tile, but nobody knew which way the water ran on flat land. This incident happened to one of the best Scotchmen who ever lived in the county, and a good farmer. He was trying to put in tile, and a neighbour was chatting with him, and Charlie (Mr. Buchanan) was coming down the road in his car, and he had all the necessary accoutrements for surveying for the tile. He stopped, because he knew the neighbour, who said: "Here is a Government man; he has all the equipment, and it will cost you nothing, and he can take the levels, and get your tile in properly." The Scotchman, in all sincerity, believing he was conscientiously saying the right thing, said: "I dinna mind doing it, but I dinna like to encourage these extravagant Government ideas," and Charlie did not run that level. That typifies the attitude of the farmer some years ago.

On another occasion the farmers met in their community hall to stage a debate, and the subject of the debate was to be: "Resolved that an agricultural representative does not earn his salary." Charlie (Mr. Buchanan) was not at the debate, but a long time later he met one of the chaps in the neighbourhood, and he said: "How did the debate come off?" and the chap said: "We did not have it; one side did not know what you did, and the other side did not know what you got."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. THOMAS: That was about the position we were in when the agricultural extension started. I do want to pay this tribute to "Charlie" Buchanan. I have lived in Elgin County for 21 years, and I have yet to find any man who has not said a good word for "Charlie" Buchanan, and I doubt if any man in the Province of Ontario has a record of that kind.

We are very conscious of the problems which confront our industry. What are they? To my mind, there are four. Some practical farmers might say I have placed them in the wrong relationship, but I think they are in the right relationship, fundamentally.

The first is research, and I will give you a short quotation from Francis Bacon, who said:

"In order to subdue nature, you must first understand it."

Well, I have been farming for years, and I do not, frankly, understand nature yet.

Let me illustrate by giving a few of the research problems which can be applied to any group or any branch of agriculture. I am only going to use two, of which I have very intimate knowledge.

First, is tobacco. I have been running up against these problems year after year, and there are certain things which show up under certain conditions, certain deficiencies, and we have not been able to equip enough trained men to show us where our deficiencies in the soil are, and to assist us in solving the fundamental problems. Every season we go ahead with our planting, and endeavour to raise tobacco. The crop was good for about 3 years, then our frosts came one fall, and the loss to the average tobacco grower was severe; and that provides one of our first research problems. If we are going to tie up between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000 in plant and equipment to grow tobacco, I think we are entitled to some fundamental research, to see how we can get the tobacco matured and harvested earlier, because we cannot get the moisture when we want it. The farmers believe that irrigation is the practical answer, but as far as we know, there is no one in Canada who has a scientific knowledge of irrigating tobacco. Personally I would like the answers, and I think every tobacco grower would, to the questions: "What does it cost?" "How do you do it?" "Is it a practical matter?" "Should it be done by co-operative effort or by private enterprise?" And one of the particular things I want to know is, "Will it work? Is it practical for me as a farmer, and what will it cost?"

I can illustrate the same thing in regard to fruit. The fruit growers of Ontario are growing apples which are

not good enough. Perhaps I should not say that; we are growing apples which are good enough, but we are not packing them, and I think a little research work would do a world of good in the whole fruit industry. That can also be applied to the sheep industry, the dairy industry, the beef and hog industries, and all along the line.

This applies to two departments of this Government. If we had, before this time, recognized the problem of soil erosion for what it is, and studied it with a view of implementing a possible solution in relation to agriculture, as we see it today, we would not have this difficult problem. If we continue not to study this problem from this angle, we may have depleted farms in the Province of Ontario 20 years or 30 years hence.

We know this will cost a lot of money, but let us go on. The two departments concerned are the Department of Planning and Development, and the Department of Agriculture.

I am glad to see that progress has been made, but we must have a more active leadership from the municipal level all the way through, and this until we create public opinion and get this job done in our lifetime, before it is too late. I am very sincere about that.

So much for research.

The second is education, and I have only this to say, Mr. Speaker: I hope, when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) of this province presents his report on education, something fundamentally sound for agriculture will be in that report, something which will be for the betterment of our country at the present time.

The third thing I want to elaborate on for a moment is extension. I have been, I think, in every county in Ontario, that is, southern Ontario, and in every district of western and northern Ontario excepting Manitoulin Island.

I am not familiar with the problems there, but I am familiar with them in western Ontario. We have reached such a stage in agriculture today in western Ontario where we are so highly specialized that our extension service is not

quite adequate for the job for this simple reason, and I have 23 years' background to support this statement: No one individual can go into any one county in western Ontario and hope to wage a successful programme of agricultural extension, for the simple reason that there are so many of us now engaged in specialized agriculture who, when we have a problem, it is a specialized problem, and we have nowhere to go unless it is to Guelph, Ottawa, or some place a long piece away, and when certain things happen to a man in agriculture, as hon. members who are farmers in the House know, when you are in trouble with a highly specialized branch of industry and there is a lot of dollars involved, it is not a matter of a week from Friday, you want the information then.

In other words, to make this a practical basis, I suggest the Government give serious consideration to this, that here and there, according to the type of crop, the type of soil, and the needs of those areas, we have located specialized people. It might be horticultural fruit in one place, it might be corn and beans, it may be eggs; but I sincerely hope they will be given some consideration.

The fourth point I mentioned was marketing. We have made some progress in marketing, because you all—not all, but some of you—remember the days of barter, trading eggs over the counter for groceries. We have all got away from that, and I have recited the improvement in eggs, but we have a long way to go in marketing.

For instance, I as a fruit grower, am not familiar with what consumer trend is. I have no way of finding out. My apples are picked and they go into cold storage. I cannot afford to go to Toronto, or New York or Philadelphia or some other place and see the latest trends in marketing. Neither can any other farmer. But I think through a proper programme of study of these things we can have provided for the farmers of this province some indication as to market trends of the future. And why do I say of the future? Because when you go into such a business as the fruit

business, you think in terms of 30 and 40 years, the life of the tree. I paid for my experience, because I listened to the advice of the gossip—it was not advice, it was the opinion; nobody knew—everybody said that McIntosh apples were vastly over planted, and there would be too many for the market. Had I used my own judgment and planted the block I originally planned, last year at harvest I would have had exactly 1,100 more bushels of McIntosh apples than I had, and you can sell McIntoshes readily. And we are going to keep on selling them. They are a good apple.

That is the kind of thing that I point out in marketing trends.

May I suggest to all hon. Ministers of this, the best Government this province has ever had, that we, the farmers of Ontario, expect and need a sound, fundamental agricultural programme that points the way to providing for the farmers of this province guidance and leadership that will make it possible for Ontario to become the outstanding agricultural centre on the North American continent.

What we need, Mr. Speaker, is simple. We need sufficient money from the treasury of this province to place farming in the forefront of the business of government. I suggest we need immediately \$1,000,000 devoted to agricultural research. I have given one or two indications, and as a farmer I think that is not asking too much. We produce a provincial wealth of \$865,000,000—29 per cent. of what the Dominion produces—and I think that we as farmers need this and need it badly to provide the necessary research.

I think further that we need another \$1,000,000 devoted to education, extension and marketing, so that the money spent for the benefit of the farmer is spent on the fundamentals of agriculture and not used, as has been done by all Governments at all times, periodically in the form of subsidies as emergency measures to tide over temporary situations.

We as farmers have never knocked at the door of the hon. Provincial Treas-

urer of Ontario (Mr. Frost) for a handout.

Our breeding and background make us a proud people. We desire always to retain our great national heritage of independence, dignity and pride in our business, the greatest of all professions.

Farming today is based on science, and farmers in Ontario know that without science in agriculture today we simply cannot farm either efficiently or intelligently. Science, to me, means knowledge—nothing more and nothing less. To farm successfully in the future we, as farmers, know that it must be based on science, and frankly, I will admit here in this House that without the benefit of scientific agriculture I simply could not produce tobacco, nor could I grow apples.

I have to have recourse to the very latest information, and at that it is a tough enough job to succeed.

We cannot in Ontario attain and hold top position in the markets of the world, and that is where we must eventually go, unless the art of farming is based on the sound foundation of science. Ontario cannot afford to delay any longer in tackling the fundamental problems of agriculture which, after all, are the fundamental problems of the human race.

I would like to conclude with a little quotation from Shakespeare printed in a book of which I am very fond. I am going to send this book over to the Cabinet benches. If you have not read it, I recommend that you do so. The book is entitled "Pleasant Valley," by Louis Bromfield.

I recommend to anyone who reads the book the chapter headed "My 90 acres." It is the most philosophical, homely, fine bit of farm life of which I know. I would close with this quotation:

"And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving adjournment of the House, I might say that we will be sitting tomorrow night, so that hon. members may make their arrangements accordingly.

I would also suggest that, when we adjourn, we adjourn until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Hon. members realize that the reason we are not sitting this evening is to accord with the very proper desire of the Liberal members of this Legislature to attend their annual meeting this evening.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn and when it adjourns, it stands adjourned until 2 of the clock tomorrow afternoon.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 5.59 of the clock p.m.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1948.

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

MR. T. R. DENT (Oxford): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Thompson that the report of the Standing Committee on Printing for the present session, submitted to this House yesterday, be referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Motion approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

Orders of the Day.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I beg leave to present to the House the second annual report of the Department of Travel and Publicity for the fiscal year 1947-48.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I beg to table answers to questions 3, 16, 20, 21, 22, 28, 30, 31, 41, 51, 54.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion approved.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 47th Order.

CORPORATIONS TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 134, An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

Sections 1 and 2 approved.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move an amendment to Section 3 of the bill as in the members' books. The amendment I have given to a number of hon. members opposite and probably they think it is rather a formidable looking amendment. I shall not read it, but I have given a copy to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House and the Clerk and a committee of some hon. members of the House.

The wording of that amendment looks to be formidable. I notice that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is looking at the amendment in rather a dazed manner as if to say: "What is this all about?"

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. FROST: Well, Mr. Chairman, while the amendment is formidable in the number of words, actually it is very simple in operation.

I announced in the budget address on the 2nd of April, it was the intention of the Government to permit as a deductible expense before the calculation of corporation taxes, expenses incurred in exploration and prospecting work by oil companies, natural gas companies and mining companies, these expenses to be expenses which were incurred within the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, the Government has given this matter a good deal of consideration. It is true Ontario is a province and our corporations tax is a provincial Act, but nevertheless the whole tenor and tone of our Act is Dominion-wide in its operation. As hon. members understand, we allow as deductions, under certain circumstances, profits which arise in business conducted in other provinces, and there are certain conditions which apply to make the whole Act Dominion in its scope.

After consideration, the Government felt this—while we were making a great move as regards oil, mining and natural gas companies within the Province of Ontario, it did appear that perhaps what we were doing was restrictive as regards the Dominion of Canada as a whole.

Mr. Chairman; I want to say this to you, this Government has always, despite what some of our opponents have said about us, taken the broad national view in connection with what we have endeavoured to do and the policies that we have placed before the people. Certainly nothing we do is slanted toward Balkanizing Canada. Everything we do is directed towards increasing the prosperity of the whole Dominion of Canada, and I want to say this, Mr. Chairman, with that in mind, the Government has decided to extend that exemption to the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

I can give you many good reasons for that. I might give you a reason or two here at this very moment.

I may say Ontario is the head office of many, if not the great majority of companies doing business in Canada. This Government has done many things in the way of stream-lining the Succession Duty Act, the Corporations Tax Act and other acts to attract business to this Province of Ontario. Only yesterday I was talking to representatives of 2 very large insurance companies who advised me they were transferring their head offices to the Province of Ontario because they liked doing business with us.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Where are they now?

HON. MR. FROST: They are companies outside of Canada. They are coming to Canada, and among the provinces they are choosing the good old Province of Ontario for their head offices. That is the way we want things. We want to attract business here because we are anxious to make the wheels turn round.

Mr. Chairman, I can give you this one example and hon. members may multiply it many times: the other day in an aside with one of the hon. members, I mentioned rather loosely—the fact is I should not have mentioned it at all; I admit to the House I was guilty of either saying too much or too little—there might be gas rationing in Ontario. I should have, of course, amplified that statement or else not made it at all. The fact is what I had intended to say was there might be shortages of gasoline in Ontario, and the dealers themselves would be forced to ration the gas among their customers.

That is not a new condition. That is a condition which occurred here this last winter, and if we were faced with very much of that sort of thing in the summer months, when there is a great deal of traffic, it might be a very serious matter for us. Obviously it makes it difficult for any government or any department to gauge the amount of revenues which would arise from that commodity if there was going to be any restriction in the supply. I just give gas as 1 example in connection with this amendment which we are introducing and which is very far-reaching in its effect.

At the present time, hon. members of this House know there are very extensive explorations and developments in the Province of Alberta in oil.

It is true they are within the Province of Alberta, and are resources which belong to that province, and that province has jurisdiction over them. We have nothing to say about them, but we are most interested in the development of Alberta's resources. We wish

that province and every other province luck in that great work, because it reflects prosperity to the whole of Canada.

Therefore, in extending the benefits of this section, for instance, to the companies doing business in the Leduc oil fields in Alberta, we are automatically bettering business here in the Province of Ontario. While it may cost us something in taxes, we believe in the general prosperity which is created the loss we might sustain by allowing a deduction of expenses will come back to us ten-fold in the increased business which will be produced by such a move as this.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to give you a few facts on the oil situation. This refers to the Leduc field.

Although the field was discovered only slightly over a year ago, it has now some 50 producing wells yielding between 5,000 and 6,000 barrels per day of high-grade crude oil. It is anticipated by the end of 1948 there will be 150 to 175 producing wells in the field yielding around 20,000 barrels per day. This production will cancel out the equivalent amount of imported crude oil products from other countries and make Canada that much more self-sustaining.

Why not help them on that? That is the case before us, and what we are doing in this amendment.

The Leduc field has not yet been defined but it has been proved to cover an area of over 10,000 acres and it is expected it will ultimately produce more than Turner Valley which has yielded to date some 93,000,000 barrels and will yield an additional 20,000,000 barrels before exhaustion. Leduc is, therefore, a major oil discovery, and is of very great importance to the Dominion of Canada.

The finding of Leduc has stimulated an extensive exploration effort in that area which, because of its geological setting, should logically lead to the finding of many other similar oil fields. It is estimated the industry will be spending this year in oil exploration, exclusive of oil development at Leduc

and elsewhere, at the rate of about \$2,000,000 per month.

The production expected from the development of Leduc and the adjacent Woodbend area, plus the production from Turner Valley—and Mr. Chairman, this is very important—and other smaller fields in Alberta, and the production anticipated from new discoveries, is expected to reach a total of some 70,000 barrels per day early in 1951, which is estimated to be sufficient to supply the petroleum products required by the 3 prairie provinces.

You can see what that means. If Canada is relieved of importing oil for the 3 prairie provinces, or for the western provinces, it seems it will be possible for us to get much more oil here in Ontario from the sources from which oil is being imported into Canada. That naturally follows, and we feel it is a matter in which we should help industry in Canada to produce the oil which is very vital for Canada's needs.

Now, if the production increases beyond 1951, as anticipated, there will be a surplus over that required by the prairie provinces which can be moved to other parts of Canada or sold in the adjacent part of the States, and through an exchange arrangement crude could be made available to Ontario refiners—as you understand, by an international switch of oil.

The development of oil in Alberta has not only had a stimulating effect on the economy of the west, but will also contribute indirectly to the prosperity of the whole of Canada, and more specifically may, by the above suggested exchange, make more crude available to the Sarnia refinery thus contributing to the supply situation in eastern Canada.

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move the amendment which I have given to you and to hon. members of this House. As stated, the purpose of the amendment is to extend to all of Canada the provisions of the sections which were introduced following the budget address.

Section 3, as amended, approved.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, does my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) have any estimate as to what we might lose in corporation taxes as a result of this move?

HON. MR. FROST: No, it is difficult to say, but over the long haul, we will make money.

Sections 3 to 8 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 134 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 48th Order.

RACE TRACKS TAX ACT, 1939

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 147, An Act to amend the Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

Section 1 approved.

On Section 2:

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, we really have not had as yet a very satisfactory explanation of this bill from the Government. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) moved second reading in the absence of the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost), and I just wondered why the Government desires this amendment in the form that is before us. Did the Government collect 10 per cent. on wagers last year, may I ask my hon. friend (Mr. Frost)?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) may follow with some further explanation. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has arisen and said I gave an unsatisfactory explanation when I moved the second reading of this bill, in the absence of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). I think, in view of his statement, I would like to direct the attention of the hon. members of the Legislature to the fact the question was raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), became somewhat ex-

ercised about what he described as a highly improper principle of enabling tax to be dealt with by an Order-in-Council. On indicating to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that the principle had been introduced into the legislation by the Government of which he was a member by a bill in 1939, he apparently accepted the explanation.

I do not think it is quite proper for the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) to term that as an "unsatisfactory explanation" because it was one that appeared at the time to be acceptable to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) himself.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): If I might say to my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell), I think he is quite well aware of the fact that the amendment proposed in this legislation goes far beyond and is of a different character to what was acclaimed in the old legislation to which my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) referred. Let one of you say what this means and how it will operate and how it can operate.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) well knows the bill is simple, and not a complicated bill, and there is no change in principle. I feel the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would accept that and I made an explanation on the broad principle involved in second reading of the bill.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is prepared, as he indicated, to give any other explanation asked for. I think, under the circumstances, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) is going a long way to call that explanation in relation to the manner in which it was raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) "unsatisfactory," because he himself accepted it at that time.

MR. NIXON: I do not know that I just deserve that little lecture.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I think you do.

MR. NIXON: I say your explanation of the bill was unsatisfactory to me. It is not an explanation of the bill to say, "You did the same thing in 1939," because we did not.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Exactly the same thing in principle.

MR. NIXON: As I understand you, the amount collected on a race meet would be whatever the Government may set up in the Order-in-Council; I think it was 10 per cent. last year. If the Order-in-Council is passed the rate will be 5 per cent. will it not? I think there is 5 per cent. set out in the original Act of 1939. I want to point out, if 1 or 2 race meets are run the Government can step in and make it 5 per cent. or lower or discard it entirely. Why would you want to do that in the middle of the season? Surely the rate set should be applied throughout the racing season.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): I, perhaps, can clear the doubts in the minds of the hon. members opposite. I can say to them to soothe them down, they have at least showed commendable curiosity about this and I am glad to give any assistance I can.

MR. NIXON: That is all we want.

HON. MR. FROST: The situation is this; the Act of 1939 is substantially as stated by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). The Act provided a certain rate of tax which could be altered at the commencement of any year and if it was altered at the commencement of the year then that was the rate of payment for the whole year. I think, myself, in ordinary circumstances there is much to be said for that principle, but the circumstances I am going to relate to you are not very ordinary.

The fact of the matter is, the whole racing situation is most difficult at the present time. I notice some of the hon. members made reference to that, or at least, there have been references in the press to it. Some of the race tracks in

Canada have closed down because of the conditions which apply. At the present time the province is in the field on the basis of 10 per cent. tax, the Dominion is in the field on a 3 per cent. basis and under the criminal code or Dominion legislation, the race tracks themselves are allowed 7 per cent. upon which to operate and that is the principal cause of the difficulty. 7 per cent. is not sufficient to allow race tracks to operate. I will give my friend some figures in a moment. The principle of the amendment is to give the Government more freedom of action in dealing with that matter. For instance, the tax at the present time as fixed by Order-in-Council of a year or two ago, is 10 per cent. It may be desirable to continue that during the year. On the other hand, it may be desirable to alter that. The fact remains, if racing is going to continue with all the results it has on breeding fine stock in the Province of Ontario, we have to expend some relief and assistance to the breeders and owners and race track associations. Otherwise, the situation could not continue and the race tracks would have to close down. I could give the hon. members this rough explanation.

We have gone into this thing with a good deal of care. At the moment the matter is uncertain, and frankly, we have not determined as to what course to take, as to what relief to extend. We have decided it is necessary to extend some relief, but as to what method we will adopt, will come about from a further study of the situation.

The race track associations have been suffering very substantial losses. The statements of the associations have been gone into carefully, and their losses are very real and very substantial. On the other hand, the breeders and owners of horses—my hon. friend knows that the breeding of horses comes down to the farms of Ontario—the breeders and owners are faced with very greatly increased expenses, having regard to the high cost of feed and looking after expensive animals of this sort, with the result that it was quite impossible for

them to operate on the purses which were paid prior to the 1947 season.

The hon. members of this House are not strangers to this matter, because every hon. member of the House was circularized a year ago with information from associations relative to the very unsatisfactory conditions which obtained on the tracks at that time. During the 1947 season, in order to meet this situation, the purses were revised and provided for a minimum purse of \$1,350 at all of the tracks with the exception of Fort Erie and Stamford Park, where they were \$1,200. They increased these, bringing the minimum purse up to \$1,350 from, I think, around \$1,100, which sounds very simple, but that increase meant an overall increase in purses of about \$325,000, which is sizable money, with the result the racing associations were all placed in very serious deficit positions last season.

The racing associations on the present percentages, since they cannot continue to operate, are faced not only with increased purses, but very greatly increased cost of operation, including wages and other items. I think the situation is the owners cannot take less than the scale of purses which was in effect in 1947, which had an overall increase at that time of \$325,000. If the owners are to be cut on the amount of purses, the Canadian breeding industry goes out of business. That is a serious matter.

It may be of interest to the hon. members to know American horses are not generally attracted to Ontario, owing to the fact the Ontario purses are much less than the purses paid in the adjoining States, with the result in the main, horses on Canadian tracks are Canadian or Ontario-bred horses. Furthermore, American horses do not come to Canada because of the longer periods of racing on the American tracks, and the expense involved in transporting horses for long distances. The result is the Ontario tracks are to a very large extent made up of horses bred and trained in the Province of Ontario.

The other side of the question is this; the matter of racing on the pari-mutuel system is under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa Government. Representations are being made by race track associations and by owners and breeders to the Federal Government. The situation, however, is so acute that if present conditions persist, it will simply mean the tracks would not open this year at all. It is not as simple as it may seem.

It is quite apparent Ontario horses which are bred and trained and owned in the Province of Ontario are fine stock belonging to the people of this province, and must of necessity be sold and the stock obviously will go to the United States. So, we are faced with a difficult situation. If the tracks close, and if the stock is sold in the United States, our breeding stock in Ontario is irreparably damaged and, if it could be repaired, it would take years and perhaps a generation.

I would say, after consideration, Mr. Chairman, it has been decided to extend the relief. As to how that will be done will depend upon the investigation we are conducting at the present time. I would say the purpose of the amendment—and I think this will clarify the whole situation as far as my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) and other hon. members of the House are concerned—we felt one of the first things to do was to free our hands so we could act. If it were not for the unusual conditions, we would not introduce the amendment. Actually I think, in normal times, the Act was quite satisfactory as it was.

The Dominion Government may vacate the tax field and it may be desirable to raise or lower our tax. Having regard to the whole problem, we felt it was better to have our hands free. I want to apologize to the hon. members of the House for not having been present on second reading to make this explanation. I had intended to make it at first reading, I am sorry if there was any misunderstanding, which was due to the fact I was unavoidably absent.

Section 3 approved.

Bill No. 147 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 49th Order.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 49th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 148, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Daley.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive approved.

Bill No. 148 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 50th Order.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 50th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 154, the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive approved.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): On Section 3, Mr. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell), what in essence does this mean:

"'Supervisor' shall mean a supervisor of the Department of Public Welfare."

Is that a change?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): No. When those Acts were amended, corresponding amendments were needed to be made in line with the principal Act, and were overlooked, and are included now to bring them in line.

Sections 6 to 8 inclusive approved.

On Section 9:

MR. OLIVER: What change is made in Section 9?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The change in Section 9 is made with reference to the City of Ottawa and the City of Hamilton in answer to a by-

law to increase the salaries for the Board of Control. Unless there is a population of between 150,000 and 200,000, the Boards of Control in these two cities could not become eligible for that remuneration, until the population grossed the 200,000 level.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Has this amendment been asked for by any authorities at the City of Ottawa or Hamilton?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I understand the City of Hamilton already passed its by-law, and it has requested that this be done. This is an amendment that really concerns the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar). It happened to come into my office and I sent it over to him, and after consideration he recommended this amendment.

Sections 9 to 12 approved.

MR. OLIVER: Under Section 13, when would the grants commence?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I understand in 2 areas in the province the public grants were limited to 80 acres. This is a Lands and Forests amendment to make the grants which could be made from public lands uniform, throughout the province to 160 acres.

Sections 13 to 16 approved.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I believe I tabled an additional amendment which was to be considered with this bill. I understood it would be printed. I would like, before the bill is reported, to move an amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment that I am now going to move, the hon. members will find is printed on page 242 of the Votes and Proceedings. Rather than wait to move them, I tabled them, so they could be printed as notice of motions, so the hon. members could follow them.

I will therefore now move that the present Section 17 of the Statute Law

Amendment Act become Section 18 and a new Section 17 be included in the bill as printed on page 242. After the motion is put, Mr. Chairman, I will make a brief explanation, if the hon. members desire me to do so.

I believe I indicated I would make a short explanation of this, and I believe the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) wishes me to do so.

It was not the intention in regard to the unsatisfied judgment fund, where the insured has a policy for collision insurance and become indemnified by reason of that policy of insurance, and the insurance company has written that sort of insurance as pure speculation, the claim is to be satisfied out of the unsatisfied judgments fund.

This has the effect, according to these two paragraphs, that under no circumstances where a claimant is insured, the insurer can come in and take the benefits of the unsatisfied judgment fund. That is the effect of the amendment.

Sections 17 (as amended) and 18 approved.

Bill No. 154 reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report certain bills, two with amendments.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain bills, 2 with amendments, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House now go into a Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Vote 20, page 24, Attorney-General's Department.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney - General): Mr. Chairman, before proceeding with the votes in detail, it might assist the hon. members of the Legislature to assess the effect of the votes as a whole, if I were to make some initial comments.

It will be observed by the hon. members, that the aggregate estimates from the Department amount to the sum of \$6,250,000. This represents an increase in estimated expenditures over the estimates of last year, amounting to approximately \$900,000.

I would wish at this stage to indicate to the hon. members the principal reasons for these increases, because they fall mainly under certain particular headings, outside of which, as the hon. members will discover in going over the estimates as a whole, in the details, there is very little increase; as a matter of fact, there are decreases.

The first item which has a substantial impact on the increases is the public-service policy now being followed by the Government as a whole, and as it affects this particular department. It is one more example of the fact the members of the public service of the province are now receiving an annual consideration on increment, and the aggregate of this increment in the department, having the large personnel such as the department of the Attorney-General, both inside and outside, are very considerable.

The department progressively has reviewed the public servants outside the department, scattered throughout the province in various subdepartments, coming under the Inspector of Legal Offices.

The Legislature will remember last year it was plainly put before the hon. members the remedial steps taken with relation to the salaries of magistrates, and what was done in relation to the provincial contribution to county court judges and full-time Crown attorneys. This year, there is carried forward into the estimates similar provisions for Supreme Court registrars, clerks, and other civil servants throughout the Department.

While it is human to err, and certain adjustments may still be required, we feel the entire personnel connected with the department of the Attorney-General has received consideration, and both inside and outside services have been put on a common basis.

Another element of the business of our department which has developed, and for which a substantial increase in the estimates is shown, is what is called "criminal justice accounts." That is the mechanism by which certain disbursements are made in connection with the administration of justice throughout the province, by the municipalities, on which there is an annual accounting, and contributions made through the Criminal Justice Accounting Department.

Mr. Chairman, I might add that a certain number of institutions, such as the jails, throughout the province—although they are dealt with in the first instance by the Department of Reform Institutions—receive provincial contributions to the personnel carrying them on, but is finally handled through the Criminal Justice accounts, and while we do not have the initial operation in the department of the Attorney-General, nevertheless, the increases in wages, and the costs of material and supplies has had a substantial impact upon the estimates of the department.

The other principal element of increase, to which I should make reference, is the question of law enforcement itself. There is a very substantial increase in the estimates which relate directly to the increased equipment and personnel of the Ontario Provincial Police force.

In that case, I feel I should say something to the hon. members of the Legislature, at the moment, concerning the progress which has been made in the installation of the Provincial Police radio system, and for the information of the hon. members of the Legislature, I have obtained an up-to-date memorandum, dated April 13th, indicating exactly where that installation is, which I am sure the hon. members will be interested in hearing. From this memorandum I

will read: The Commissioner states that he reports the status of the Ontario Provincial Police radio system as follows:

"250 watt radio stations at Aurora, Niagara Falls, Dundas and London are presently in operation, as well as the 60 watt stations at Brampton, Whitby, St. Catharines, Cayuga, Welland, Brantford, Simcoe, Oakville, Sarnia, St. Thomas and Woodstock. 119 radio cars are controlled by these stations; payment has been made for above stations.

"The 250 watt stations at Chatham, Barrie, Belleville, Perth and Cornwall, as well as the 60 watt stations at Essex, Burk's Falls, Bracebridge, Parry Sound, Cobourg and Lindsay have been installed and will be put into operation shortly following completion of the necessary tests.

"The Barrie district, consisting of the stations at Barrie, Burk's Falls, Bracebridge and Parry Sound and 24 radio cars have been paid for also.

"The 250 watt stations at Mount Forest and Peterboro are partially installed, and the 200-foot towers are completed as well as the transmitter buildings and telephone and hydro facilities and the 60 watt stations at Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford, Goderich, Walkerton, Owen Sound, Napanee, Kingston, Picton, Brockville, Pembroke, Arnprior and Ottawa are partially installed.

"The remaining 157 radiocar installations are presently being proceeded with.

"Professor J. E. Reid, of Toronto University, our radio consultant, is of the opinion that our entire system in southern Ontario will be in operation by early summer."

Another expansion of service offered by the provincial police force, to which I wish to refer, is the police training schools. There is an item in the estimates in relation to those this year, and they are being established, in co-operation with the municipal authorities at the following points: Windsor, London,

Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, North Bay (or Sudbury), and Fort William.

The object of these schools is to decentralize the means of instruction, making them available at various points throughout the province where perhaps the municipal—not the provincial—police forces may be given good police training and instruction. These schools are being carried on by the municipalities in question, with the assistance of the province under a joint provincial-municipal agreement. In other words, where these municipalities, having a well-established police department, conduct the schools, with the province providing assistance by way of assisting in settling the curriculum, and filling in the gaps in the instructional staff. Also, in relation to a great number of smaller municipalities throughout the province, the provincial police force makes it possible for a reasonable number of the members of the municipal police forces in the smaller places to go to the schools, by temporarily taking over the duties of such police officers in the municipalities, while the officers are away at school. I thought perhaps the hon. members might be interested in that reference.

I am also sure the hon. members would be interested in the increase which has taken place in the Provincial Police Force over the last few years.

Before I give the figures, I would like to indicate this increase has taken place for two primary purposes. One is in relation to the policing of municipalities under contract.

I should say, as of the most recent figures, we have 108 provincial police personnel engaged today in municipal police duty. That accounts for 108 of the increase. Also, there has been a complete re-survey by the Provincial Police Department of the requirements of up-to-date efficient highway patrol throughout the province, and that in turn, has required an additional number of police to bring that patrolling to the point where we will have good traffic

control and accident prevention on the highways. That has received careful study.

There is one other reason, of course, for increasing personnel, and that is the operation of the radio system itself. I will give hon. members first the increase by years in the provincial police force from 1943; I will then give them the increase in law enforcement units, and I mean by that cars, all of which are now being radio equipped.

1943	Uniformed strength	412
	Administrative strength	49
		<u>461</u>
1944	Uniformed strength	410
	Administrative strength	51
		<u>461</u>
1945	Uniformed strength	456
	Administrative strength	51
		<u>507</u>
1946	Uniformed strength	483
	Administrative strength	54
		<u>537</u>
1947	Uniformed strength	593
	Administrative strength	58
		<u>651</u>
1948	Uniformed strength	751
	Administrative strength	68
		<u>819</u>

During the corresponding period, I will give the increase in the number of Government-owned and operated cars which are now, in the main, in southern Ontario, and radio equipped.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cars</i>
1943	176
1944	182
1945	197
1946	207
1947	244
1948	343

There is an off-setting factor in the increase in the equipment, in that there was a number of cars used by the police that were owned by the personnel, numbering approximately in the neighbourhood 100 cars. With the installation of radio equipment in cars, the policy was reached, all the equipment should be Government owned, so the

privately owned cars and their allowance have now completely disappeared, and all cars now mentioned are Government owned and equipped.

Mr. Chairman, it follows, from that expansion of the provincial police force, additional projects which are undertaken in the interest of policing have involved a very substantial increase in personnel and a correspondingly very large increase in the estimates of the Department of the Attorney-General.

Hon. members will appreciate two things about that; first law enforcement throughout the province is no stronger in the final analysis than its weakest links, and the department has been engaged in a combined project of doing everything it can to improve the standards and efficiency of the municipal forces and to see that the provincial police force is brought to the strength, and is equipped to do the job of policing all those parts of Ontario which may be described as rural or undeveloped, so that the province as a whole, through the combined agencies of the municipal forces and the provincial force is a well-policed province.

I will conclude my remarks about the police by saying the people of the Province of Ontario have been extremely fortunate in that this period of the undertaking of these tasks by the provincial police force has coincided with a time when the very finest recruit material has been available for that force. I am sure all hon. members would like to know from very early in the war till currently, the policy of the department has been to accept for the police force not only young men who are under the age of 35 and who can pass the physical and educational tests for the force, but also it will be pleasing to hon. members of this Legislature to know all of these fine young men have had not only active service, but active combat service in one of the services in the last war. Frankly anticipating a difficult law enforcement situation in this province, these results cannot be obtained by improvising over-night. We planned for the difficult days ahead, and the people of this province can view with satis-

faction the fact that standards of policing in these difficult times have been raised, where, in so many other jurisdictions in the world, police forces, by reason of the failure to require standards and provide adequate standards of pay, have deteriorated in the face of the most serious conditions, with the most lamentable consequences to the population.

I feel the people of this province can view with very just pride the efficient and competent Ontario Provincial Police Force that exists today and that is doing such a good job of policing throughout the province of Ontario.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Vote 19 approved.

On Vote 20:

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, in Vote 20, Item 12, there is provision for an expenditure of \$2,500 in connection with the municipal police training schools mentioned by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell).

I presume this in no way covers the total cost of operating the schools, but is merely some assistance or small grants provided by the Government and the greater portion of the cost will be borne by the municipalities.

I was wondering how that cost would be apportioned among the different municipalities taking advantage of the training. We might have a city sending 10 or 20 police officers to be trained, whereas a township might send only 1. Who will fix the basis upon which the different municipalities contribute to the cost of operating the schools?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, quite obviously there is a great deal of substance in what the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) has said. The amount of \$2500 in the estimates by no means covers the cost of operating these schools.

The reason for this is obvious, the municipalities conducting the schools

provide personnel for which nothing appears in the estimates. Also, the police department provides personnel, the cost of which is paid for under the estimates covering the police force generally, and is not especially charged against the schools, in other words, we make no charge to them for our contribution of assisting personnel.

The item of \$2,500 that is in there is merely to cover the cost of those matters which are not covered by that combined contribution which is already paid for, that is, in the way of preparing curriculum and texts and so forth, and really represents a cash outlay in addition to those other matters. It represents a very minor portion of the cost if you bring everything into the picture.

Votes 20 to 26 approved.

On Vote 27:

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): On Item 27, I had always been under the impression the cost of elections appeared in the estimates of the Department of the Attorney-General. In 1944, I believe, or perhaps in 1945, there was an amount in the estimates of the Department of the Attorney-General, which indicated the cost of election was included in his department. Now, on this Item 27, there is only \$1,000 there for the annual revision of the voters' lists, and since I have been unable to find in any other departmental estimate an amount of money set aside for general election purposes, are we to take that to mean there is not going to be a general election this year?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I rather welcome the opportunity to make some reference to election and election expenses. I think the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) knows the cost of an election is always tabled in the Legislature after the election, and for reasons of convenience, it is shown under the public accounts in relation to the Department of the Attorney-General, because the Chief Electoral Officer, to the extent he has a home at all, seems

to come to rest in that particular department.

I must say, though, I have been impressed with the references that have been publicly made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the leaders of the other groups to the probability of a provincial election this year. Personally, I have heard no discussion about it in Government circles. This discussion which is initiated by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), the leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) and the leader of the Communist Party (Mr. MacLeod) is merely an indication that if those different parties, Mr. Chairman, had the record of this Government, they would immediately hold an election.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) misunderstood me completely. I think it would be more correct to say any reference to the possibility of an election from this side of the House is only our way of encouraging you along the way out.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

Votes 27 to 31 inclusive approved.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): On Vote 32, Item 6, I see the amount of salaries to Local Masters of Titles and Registrars of Deeds offices is \$100,000. I think this is double the amount of last year. Would the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) give us some explanation of this increased amount?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I thought I had indicated that although the reclassification of the public service and the adjustments had been previously carried out, it is only recently we have completed the same process in relation to the immense number of legal offices there are about the province—all the registry offices, the land titles offices, the registrars of the Supreme Court and the sheriffs who come under the Department of the Attorney-General.

An effort has been made to give all of those the same relative treatment as the inside service itself has had, and also, equally important to bring them under the superannuation part of the Public Service Act for every part of the province. That has occasioned quite a substantial increase in the estimates of this department, entirely necessary, I may say to the Legislature, if we are going to attract to the public service competent public servants throughout the province.

Vote 32 approved.

On Vote 33:

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): On Vote 33, Mr. Chairman, with respect to the policing of municipalities, I think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) told us there were 108 of the personnel engaged in policing municipalities. Did he tell us how many municipalities they were policing, or did I miss that—I was called out for a few minutes?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I do not believe in what I said I mentioned the exact number of municipalities that are policed. The present number is 50.

If the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will give me just a moment I will look up the progression in that, from the material I have here.

I have the figures now. Hon. members will remember the first provision which was made for policing municipalities by agreement was made under the old statutes in the session of 1944 prior to the enactment of the new Police Act of 1946. Following that, in the year ending March 31, 1945, the number of municipalities which had taken advantage of that was 8. In the year ending March 31, 1947, the number of municipalities was 33. In the year ending March 31, 1948, the number of municipalities was 50.

MR. NIXON: And this contract provides for the repayment by the municipality to the Government of the entire cost, does it?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: No.

MR. NIXON: How much of a proportion?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I take it the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) would wish me to elaborate—

MR. NIXON: Yes, I am rather interested.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: —to some degree, which I will be pleased to do. I do not think I can give an adequate answer quickly.

In order to give an adequate picture there, we have to go to the Police Act of 1946. Although the contract provision was brought in in 1944, it was looking forward, it was an evolutionary step in what was established in 1946.

The conception of policing in the Province of Ontario, as settled by the Act of 1946, was that the cities and towns were to be made responsible for their own policing. They had been before and that responsibility was continued.

Then we also had special situations in the province. One example of this special situation was the urban areas which were still part of townships which had grown up adjacent to some of our urban centres, where there was the assessment and density of population that enabled that municipality in relation to that part to provide policing just as well as the cities and towns at large.

A provision was introduced into the Police Act of 1946 that enabled the Attorney-General to designate such areas as being responsible for their own policing. As well as that we had wartime housing areas. We had a situation out at Malton, Ontario, where the old village out there had, let us say, six hundred of a population, which would ordinarily be regarded as a provincial policing rural responsibility. Then the city of Toronto established a project out there that had 800 or 900 people in it, and wartime housing had a similar situation and there was great confusion about policing responsibility.

This designation enabled this to be done; a conference was held between the police of the city and the Dominion, and this is one dominion-provincial conference that worked. It was agreed there that the city, the province and Dominion would each take a responsibility for one-third of the policing, and so today there are two provincial policemen out there and the cost is paid one-third each by the Dominion, the province and the municipality.

Up in Northern Ontario there are municipalities, as hon. members from Northern Ontario appreciate, which are practically company towns. It is a wholly unsatisfactory situation that law and order should be administered by somebody that is hired by another under those circumstances, and their responsibilities have been designated, and without the slightest difficulty, everybody has shown good common sense, and where those designations have taken place they have paid the province for provincial policing which is under the control of the province and not under the control of the company.

What happens with relation to all of these designated areas is they can do one of three things—either provide policing in themselves, they can buy it from an adjacent municipality or they can buy it from the province. The policy followed by the province in relation to entering these agreements is not to do so with our secondary cities, etc., where there is a police force that can be put and kept in good shape. That section is primarily designated so that municipalities who have a responsibility for their own policing but who have not got a tax rate and a population that will enable them to provide first-class policing at some cost within their means, can buy it from the province.

The rate they have been paying, the average is \$1,750 for provincial policemen plus the depreciation on any equipment supplied by the province. That costs the province somewhere between \$2,200 and \$2,300. So for those municipalities where the province has some responsibility in relation to the policing—take the town of Barrie—there is in

this agreement a provincial subsidy representing the difference between \$1,750 and somewhere between \$2,200 and \$2,300. I hope that case will give the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) a picture of the basis under which those agreements are entered into.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): I realize there is quite an increase in our expenditures for police officers largely, I presume, due to the increase in the number of police officers but I was wondering what the difference in the rates of pay for police officers has been over some period of time. What has been their increases or is that governed by a scale of increases each year? For instance, what policemen get now in comparison with what they got in 1943.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The answer to that question is that at the same time the Committee worked on the question of re-classifying the rates of the civil servants, it also dealt with the provincial police and at that time the category for the police officer under corporal rank was—I may be out a little—but my recollection of those categories is that they run either from \$1,840 or \$1,860 for probationary policemen up to \$2,300 or \$2,350—I forget which, as I stand here, for grade III constables. That resulted in an increase in the maximum. In 1943, the maximum was \$1,900 and the result of that classification was they were increased to \$2,340.

The members of the police force received consideration for their annual increase between that starting and that finishing figure each year, with the idea that a constable who does a good job goes right through his increments and in five years' time arrives at the \$2,340 figure. The next grade is corporal and an increase goes to them and the next grade is sergeant and an increase goes with that and then when he gets into the class of inspector, etc., it continues to go up.

Quite obviously, among a large body of men—there are some 800 odd per-

sons—the whole situation is advancing, with a lot of new men coming on the last few years and there is a sizable amount in the estimates each year to deal properly with the increases.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. minister (Mr. Blackwell) tell me what is the educational requirements for admission to the provincial police?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, a person is not debarred from the police force because he is not a college graduate. There are educational tests which are applied in an examination of the applicants by the Police Department itself, and then the actual passing of the examination, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) knows—the course for provincial police is conducted before the policeman receives his permanent appointment. The first thing he has to pass is his police course and he has a written examination and if he fails to pass those then he is not permanently appointed at that point, and then his probationary period runs on for the balance of the year and if his performance has been satisfactory then he receives his permanent appointment and from that point on only removed for cause.

Section approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Department of Mines.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, in introducing the Mines Estimates there are one or two comments I should like to make. First of all, I would like to refer to a statement which was made on the 6th of this month by Mr. Clarence Gillis a member for Cape Breton South in the House of Commons. I think that these statements are so far wide of what the facts are and, in fact, are so reckless as to require an explanation in this House as to what the situation is. Mr. Gillis either is speaking on a subject on which he is quite uninformed or else he is just recklessly disregarding what the actual facts are.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): He is a miner.

HON. MR. FROST: Well, he may be but I would like to bring him here and teach him a little about conditions in the Province of Ontario and I intend in a few minutes to tell my hon. friend here about conditions which we have in the Province of Ontario, which I think is not only the best in Canada but I do not think any jurisdiction in the world equals the conditions under which men work and the general conditions which we have in the mining industry in this province.

MR. MACLEOD: He used to be a Tory too. I think you should know that.

HON. MR. FROST: It is bad to see a man go so far astray as Mr. Gillis in these short years and I would suggest that my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) opposite should get hold of Mr. Gillis and put him back on the right track and try and correct his views.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): He is quite capable of taking care of himself.

HON. MR. FROST: If this has relation to what Mr. Gillis knows, he is badly off the track and I think my hon. friends will be the first to admit it. I will take several parts of Mr. Gillis' statement. I ask the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) to listen to this:

"I do not suppose in the whole of Canada there is a section of any industry where the hazards are greater than in the gold and nickel mines of Northern Ontario."

He is referring to the disease or hazard of silicosis.

Well, the facts are these—first as to silicosis.

As to silicosis, the assessment rates levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario against Ontario mines for compensation costs are the lowest existing in any province in Canada.

Of course, that is at once an indication that the hazards and the incidents of silicosis are lower in Ontario than in any province and therefore the assessment rates which are based on insurance calculation upon the hazards of the occurrence of silicosis, etc., are the lowest in Canada. I know the hon. members of this House will be interested in this general situation.

As to general accidents, including silicosis and causing absence from work for more than 6 days, the results of the Ryan Trophy Contest for safe mine operation in 1947 show that an Ontario mine, the Levack Mine of the International Nickel Company, with an accident frequency of 4.1 per 1,000 men employed throughout the year, not only won the trophy with the best record of any mine in Canada, but four other Ontario mines followed immediately behind, before any other mines in Canada was placed.

I would like to see my hon. friend from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) pound his desk on that one because that affects his own riding.

This mine also won the same trophy against all metal mines in Canada in 1946, and another mine of that company won the Canadian award in 1945 and the Ontario award in 1944.

There is a good statement for Mr. Gillis' book. I would like him to get up in the House of Commons and tell something about Ontario mining about which he apparently knows very little.

He further states—he is telling about the dreadful conditions in Ontario mines—

“I remember in 1941 reading into the record of this House the will of a man in the mining industry who was suffering from silicosis but could never prove it to the satisfaction of the Compensation Board, so he willed his body to his friend to be dissected in order to prove that he had died from that particular disability and secure compensation for his widow and children.”

Now, that statement, taken as it is, would indicate a very dreadful condition in Ontario. Now, the facts are these:

“The performance of autopsies, with the consent of or at the request of the next of kin, is not unusual. In 1947, 17 autopsies were performed in Ontario. In six cases the condition of silicosis was confirmed; in one case it was allowed, but in ten cases either no silicosis was found or other causes of death were definitely established.”

Now, the next point I would like to bring up is this. Mr. Gillis, in his profound and abysmal ignorance, says this:

“There is no adequate machinery provided today by the Compensation Board of this province (Ontario) which can definitely diagnose the disability in its early stages.”

Now, these are the facts:

“This province has required for many years that no man shall work underground in a mine unless and until he obtains a certificate of fitness, an important feature of which involves an X-ray examination of the chest.”

Now, that is before he can work underground.

“In addition, every man working at a mine in a dust exposure occupation is required to have such an X-ray examination annually. Through co-operation of the mining industry and the employees, this system of annual X-ray examination has been extended to surface and other workers not necessarily exposed to dust.

“Since experience over the years has shown that certain types of persons are more susceptible than others to incurrence of disability due to dust, it is highly essential that in their interest the issuance of a certificate should be dependent on careful examination, and freedom from tuberculosis.

"The following annual examinations provide the means of ensuring to the workman full recognition of the incurrence by him of any later disability."

Now, my hon. friends know that the utmost care is being taken. Mr. Gillis would lead the people of Canada and the House of Commons to believe conditions are simply disgraceful in the province.

"The Medical Board of three Referees, appointed by the province to assess disability resulting from silicosis are recognized, even outside of Ontario, as being experts in their field, and are fully competent to take advantage of all known aids in their determinations."

Now, Mr. Gillis states this:

"The final stage of silicosis is tuberculosis, and when a man finally passes away he has no compensation rights."

Now, the facts are these:

"The Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, Section 115, provides for compensation to be paid for disablement resulting from industrial disease as if the disease were a personal injury by accident and this disablement were a happening of the accident."

The schedule to the Act, listing approved industrial diseases, include silicosis, which was added at the request of the mining industry itself in 1926. Section 115, subsection 9 (b) of the Act provides for the inclusion of silicosis, complicated by tuberculosis of the lung. The figures for 1947 show that tuberculosis was a factor in 23.3 per cent. of all claims for silicosis compensation allowed in the mining group in that year.

I would like to give credit to the hon. members opposite; sometimes they are criticized very mildly, but sometimes they are helpful and the hon. Minister of Labour at Ottawa was fair enough to say:

"To be fair, I should state that the Ontario Government was the first one to provide Workmen's Compensation against silicosis."

The hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) will be very proud to know your province is in the van.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (South Cochrane): What is that? I did not hear you.

HON. MR. FROST: I said you should be proud your province was the first to provide Workmen's Compensation against silicosis, instead of Mr. Gillis running down this fair province of which you should be proud and no doubt are proud, that your province is in the vanguard in the road in having these problems which arise in connection with dust hazards in certain mines.

I have already said that it was the mining industry of this province itself that asked that this provision be included in the Compensation Act. The Mining Industry Act has it. I would like further to say that with the effect that industry has spent and is spending large sums of money to improve ventilation in its mines because in good ventilation lies less dust and better all round health of the miners. It has been spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in developing a method of prevention of silicosis by the use of aluminum powder now generally used in the gold mines of Canada and of many other countries. I might say, I believe in British Columbia the aluminum dust method is now compulsory in this province, and we are continuing to conduct an investigation into that preventative, and progress is being made. I may say the great McIntyre Mine has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in investigating that particular method of preventing silicosis disability. This Government has, in turn, recently conducted a review of this process in the hope that some definite measure of its effectiveness may be determined. We think it is good. On the other hand, we hesitate to put the official seal on it

until we are absolutely sure that aluminum dust is a preventative for silicosis. We recognize that silicosis should be not only compensated for as an industrial disease, but eradicated from our mines and other industries if possible.

Mr. Chairman, let me give these figures: among some 30,000 employees in Ontario, the number of claims entered in 1947 and allowed were 19, and the number of claims entered in prior years and allowed in 1947 were 27; making a total of 46. The average number of years' exposure to dust by test cases was 18.4 years, and the average age at death was 57 years, of the 46 cases. That is, they had spent 18 years and over in the mines, and the average age of the persons was over 57.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): How many claims were disallowed?

HON. MR. FROST: I cannot give you it, but I would be glad to give my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) the information.

It is interesting to note, in passing, that amongst the death cases, six of them were over seventy years of age. I obtained these figures from the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Having regard to the incidence of silicosis, we cannot give you definite figures because we have always studied this from the standpoint of man-year exposure, and the particular individual is never taken into consideration in workmen's compensation statistics. You will note, however, that there were 1,263 cases in the industry since 1926. The yearly examinations of miners average about 22,770 examinations yearly by industry, which is a preventative measure, which would give you a fair indication of the low incidence of the disease among these men. In other words with examinations of nearly 23,000 a year since 1926, there actually have been only 1,263 cases established.

Besides all this, of course, much money has been spent by the individual mines. Before the Research Foundation took over the work of the investigation

of aluminium dust, the McIntyre Mine had on its own accord spent over \$300,000 in research as to the use of aluminium dust to prevent silicosis, and I am glad to advise you that their expenditures in this regard, I am advised, have exceeded half-a-million dollars. That is one mine alone that has spent that much to try and eradicate that disease.

MR. SALSBERG: The 1,200 cases you mentioned were from 1926 up until what year?

HON. MR. FROST: Up to the present time. This is dated the 8th of April, 1948. In all classes of business in Ontario—silicosis runs into other classes of business as well — there are planing mills, brick manufacturing, rolling mills, foundries, and everything pertaining to mining. There were 1,902 cases in Ontario over the twenty-two year period since 1926; 1,263 in mines and the total compensation paid in Ontario in that time is \$10,424,000, of which \$5,207,000 was paid by the mining industry.

I do not think Mr. Gillis adds anything to his stature as a political leader making reckless statements such as he made in the House of Commons early this month, and I take this opportunity of correcting them.

Talking about accidents and the protection given to the workmen, we have a first-class example today.

As you know, there has been a fire in the Sylvanite Mine, and I know the hon. members of this House will be quite interested in hearing the report telephoned in here just an hour or so ago, and I think you will feel that our protection measures up there are very very good. I think some of my hon. friends opposite might send this information down to Mr. Gillis to show him how things are done in Ontario:

A fire was discovered in 2,706 stope (above the 2,700-foot level) at the Sylvanite Mine, about 10 a.m. on April 13, by two men retimbering the stope.

This stope was mined out some years ago and is now part of the fresh-air forced draught ventilation system.

Warning was given and the stench gas was injected into the air lines at about 10.20 a.m. The men were all evacuated from the mine in less than 40 minutes. The fire drill procedures in force at the mine proved to be satisfactory. The adjoining Toburn Mine and Wright Hargreaves Mine were warned and a check of conditions underground was maintained.

The Rescue Station Superintendent, G. E. Wilson, who was with a training class underground at the Lake Shore Mine, was contacted shortly after the stench gas warning was given, and arrived at the Sylvanite mine, with the Lake Shore team fully equipped, about 11 a.m. Four other teams, one from the Lake Shore, two from Wright Hargreaves, and one from the Sylvanite, were brought in before noon.

The ventilation doors on the 25th level were closed and the surface fan reversed from blowing to exhausting so that there was no danger of forcing smoke through connections into the adjoining mines of the Toburn and Wright Hargreaves.

No. 2,706 stope is in an isolated section on the 2,700-foot level. It is not connected to the 2,600 level above, but is connected by an untimbered raise to the 2,500 level. The fire was attacked on the 2,700 level with fire hoses and fog nozzles to keep the fire from spreading. At midnight the crews were relieved by five fresh crews. The fire was still burning at six o'clock this morning, April 14. There is no danger of its spreading.

The safety of the men was not involved at any time and no risks were taken by the fire-fighting crews. The crews and supervisory staff performed very efficiently. Many of the rescue crew are veterans of the East Malartic fire-fighting operation.

The fire was probably caused by a cigarette dropped by one of the timbermen, which set fire to the old dry timber in the stope.

The information for this report was received from L. K. Walkom, Inspector of Mines, Kirkland Lake, by telephone.

There are no workmen underground except the fire-fighting crews, and the mine will not be worked until all danger from smoke has passed. The adjoining mines are operating normally.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure the hon. members of this House will be very satisfied and very grateful that the protective systems in that area are working in that manner. Last year mining in Ontario approached an all-time high, not from the standards of precious metal mining but because of the great amount of base metals, iron, nickel, copper, all base metals mined in Ontario. It looks this year as if we will exceed the all-time high which was achieved, I think, in 1941, because of the great value of gold mined that year. In passing, I should say many people are pessimistic about the gold industry in Ontario. I do not share that pessimism. I think the gold industry is going to go ahead and this year will be much better than we have had for some time. Last year there was produced in January \$5,466,000 in gold; this year \$5,833,000, and in February of last year \$5,304,000, and this year \$5,315,000. You must remember those figures are comparative because the price is set at \$35.00 an ounce. I think the gold mining industry has a great future in Ontario, and the pessimism that prevails in some quarters is not altogether justified. I prophesy a very bright future in gold mining in Ontario.

On the other hand, I see a great future for mining in Ontario in the base metals and iron. We have tremendous iron ore resources in Ontario which will be, in the course of years, developed and will prove a valuable asset for this Province of Ontario, and also for the whole continent of North America. There are areas in Ontario which are at present overlooked or had been overlooked in the march of progress in the past. In the great natural resources of this continent, I say the ore resources such as you have in eastern Ontario have been by-passed because of the development of the Masabi Range in the United States. That depletion of high-grade ores industry is coming back to some

very valuable but not high grade deposits, but by-passed in years gone by. For instance, in the American Civil War the metal for General Grant's guns came from eastern Ontario; yet in the march of time that was by-passed, but these deposits are still there, and the Mines Department, in conjunction with the Dominion Department, with whom we have very close working arrangements, are going to survey all that area to try to establish the extent of the iron-ore ranges in eastern Ontario. It may be that some of these days places like Lindsay and Peterborough will be the centres of the iron-ore industry in Canada. That may be, it is all within the realm of possibility. I just ask the hon. members of this House to bear in mind some of the marginal resources of this province which were apt to go down as being uneconomic at this time may in a short time become of the greatest possible value. That also applies to such a thing as the lignite business at Moosonee—which I hate to mention. It is fantastic and foolish to try and compete that with fuel at the present time. Some of these days it will be immensely valuable and we only have to wait out time until that comes about, until science and economic conditions catch up.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) has looked into his crystal ball and predicted great things for gold and base metals and iron. I wonder if he would take another peek in the ball and see what he sees for the future of silver in Cobalt?

HON. MR. FROST: I did not have time to mention everything. I would not want to take up the time in mentioning all the great prospects we have in Ontario in all mining—uranium and what not. Concerning silver; I well recall in 1944 I think it was meeting my hon. friend (Mr. Taylor) in the mines office and my hon. friend (Mr. Taylor) told me Cobalt was so badly licked it was going to get nowhere. He told me unemployment was going to set in immediately and we would have to set

up relief offices if we did not establish some economic method of taking care of Cobalt.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Who are you talking about?

HON. MR. FROST: My hon. friend who asked the question, the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor). He did not have very great faith in the country he comes from. He pressed his case with very great vigour and—I was only a first-year student in mining—I was pretty nearly "taken in." I was going to recommend to my colleague measures which were quite unsound which he recommended. Instead of that, we took a big view of Ontario and the possibilities of Cobalt. We said, "Cobalt is not dead, it is going to come back and be a great mining community and will be valuable. We have two geologists up there looking over the country which was passed over." I prophesy Cobalt will come back, the town of Cobalt, and silver will come back, and it will be a prosperous up and coming community, and the Department of Mines intends to make it that way if they can.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): In regard to the hon. Minister's (Mr. Frost) remarks, he was referring to silicosis. I am pleased that he has brought this question to the attention of the House because in my part of the country silicosis is one of the greatest worries among the miners. The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) referred to Clarence Gillis having made some statements about silicosis.

HON. MR. FROST: He did not know much about what he was talking.

MR. GRUMMETT: He got his information from the miners who go into the ground, not the mine operators. I have talked to a large number of the miners and there is great discontent in the north about the treatment given those who claim they are suffering from silicosis. Everyone will realize if you lose an arm or a leg in the mine, that is easily visible, you can prove to the

medical profession or the compensation board you have lost an arm or leg, but if your lungs are filled with silica dust, it is another matter. I have had doctors in northern Ontario who were the personal physicians of men suffering from silicosis tell me they have asked their patients to allow them to remove their lungs after death in order to prove to the Compensation Board these men had died from silicosis. Undoubtedly, there are many men in northern Ontario suffering from silicosis who cannot prove it. Silicosis is caused by dust getting into the lungs and burying itself in the membranes of the lungs, collecting in small nodules throughout the lungs.

X-ray plates may show it up. It may only develop in a form which would be recognized as T.B., and the Compensation Board, the Referee Board, and so forth, will tell the man he is not suffering from silicosis, but from bronchitis or T.B., and so on. These men are not satisfied with that decision.

In regard to silicosis, the hon. members of the House will understand that men have to work a certain number of years in positions in the mines, where they were exposed to silica dust, before they are entitled to make a claim.

It has been estimated the average time a miner is fit and able to work underground, exposed to silica dust, is between 8 and 9 years. If they are exposed to the dust, they cannot stand it much longer than that. It is true, I know a number of men who have worked for longer periods, but it depends on the type of rock in which they are working; some rock will give off more dust than others, and there are some occupations in the mines which cause more dust to be present, and these men undoubtedly are taking a lot of silica dust into their lungs, more so perhaps than others.

I feel, Mr. Chairman, the Compensation Board, the Referee Board and the physicians, acting on behalf of the Board in different towns and municipalities, should take a more kindly attitude toward these men. There is intense bitterness and resentment

amongst the miners, in regard to silicosis. You never hear so many complaints about other forms of compensation, but you certainly do about silicosis.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) referred to a number of cases. I think he said, "1263"—if I am correct—in 22 years. That averages about 55 or 56 cases per year. It is a small average, but it probably represents the number of men who were successful in fighting bitter opposition against their cases. I have known private citizens in northern Ontario, recognizing the injustice which has been done miners, working in the hard-rock mines, complaining of same. As I said before, large numbers of miners are convinced they are not getting a fair show, and I would ask the department to give more consideration to this one branch of disease, which they are not getting now, and have not in the past.

Silicosis is a scourge to the miners of the north, and they deserve all the attention the Government can give them.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I cannot let this opportunity go without saying a few words, since I come from the silicotic area myself.

I want to say at the outset it is one of the most dreaded diseases which plagues the miners in the quartz mines.

It is the same when you get a cold in the gold mines, particularly in Timmins and Kirkland Lake; you get a silicotic cough, and it scares both the men so inflicted and the women folk as well.

I have brought patients into the doctor's and discussed this matter with doctors, whose names I am prepared to give if necessary. The doctor will say, "Yes, they all have dust in their lungs, but not to a degree where they could draw compensation, in their opinion," which is based on an interpretation of the Act.

I have listened to miners themselves, when they would go to bed, awaken

in the middle of the night. It was not a cold germ they were suffering from, it was the itching of the silicotic dust tearing the lungs down. I have heard them cough all night, and have seen them so fatigued in the mornings they could not go to work, and yet they are not drawing compensation.

I have a letter over the signature of a doctor in the north country, which I would like to read into the record. It is addressed to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). I do not know if he will recall it, but I would like to read it, and make certain comments on it.

We have set up in our unions what we call "Compensation Committees," and among the duties of those committees is the handling of all silicotic cases and other which come within the jurisdiction of the Compensation Board.

This letter was written to you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Daley), as it was brought to the attention of this doctor through the medium of the compensation committee of local 241 of the International Union at Timmins. This is the letter:

"Honourable Mr. Daley,
and Provincial Secretary,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sirs:

"Two representatives of the Local Union of Mine and Mills Employees have just brought me a problem.

"It concerns a patient of mine and the Compensation Board.

"This patient who was on full pension for silicosis died from heart disease. His pension stopped of course and his widow receives nothing. If he would have lived he would have continued to receive about \$60 a month and after his decease his wife would receive a small pension for life.

"Now with his death due to *another cause* everything stops.

"This is not the fault of any one particular individual. It is a defect in the Act."

In the opinion of this learned doctor in the north country—

"It is obvious that the Board, after accumulating actuarial information have made provision in reserve for pension for this man and for pension for his wife after his decease from silicosis.

"Contributions have been made. Reserves set up and all necessary examinations carried out.

"If the silicotic died from another cause like falling into a well, or being struck by a motor car or having a heart attack the Board saves money.

"The funds are not used. In other words, the Board saves money every time a silicotic dies from another cause.

"The act is obviously defective. It invokes a hardship on the wives of these miners.

"What should be done is that the amount for some part of the amount set aside to provide pension for this silicotic and his wife should be used in some form for her distress. For unless accident intervened he would have died from silicosis anyway at some time.

"There are many cases like this—two in my own practise in the first year.

"The money should be used regardless of the cause of death unless death can be attributed to some other cause from which the widow would receive some compensation.

"Your most careful consideration would be appreciated.

"This letter is being written to the Government because I think any alteration is beyond the jurisdiction of the Board.

"The Act, I believe, should be changed.

"Sincerely,

"(signed) Dr. James B. McClinton."

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, there are a large number of cases. I have the letters here, which I intend to read

later on, from a lady who came into my office. Her husband is in the Hamilton Sanitarium. When she was down to see her husband recently, the doctor who was examining her husband advised her, that her husband was also suffering from silicosis, but he had entered the hospital as a T.B. patient, and it was very difficult to treat a person suffering from T.B., if he was also afflicted from silicosis.

I could bring endless cases such as I have outlined. I intend to bring up more letters later on. I think the remark by Mr. Gillis in the House of Commons was justified—

HON. MR. FROST: You did not hear what I had to say about that, you were outside.

MR. CARLIN: Of course, other hon. members were here.

HON. MR. FROST: They must have passed the information on to you pretty fast.

MR. CARLIN: Oh well, you were out yourself, pretty often.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, I think the reading of that letter, which was addressed to me, brings me directly into this matter, and I should make a few comments.

I have not the correspondence at hand, but I do recall this particular case. This man was working in a mine and became ill. As has been said, it is very difficult at the outset to determine whether his illness was caused by silicotic dust or not. The doctor recommended his going to a hospital.

As there was no proof positive he did have or did not have silicosis, the Compensation Board—and I think very generously; I approve absolutely the policy—immediately started paying the man compensation, because had he had silicotic dust, and that was the cause of his illness, he would be compensable, that is, eligible for compensation.

The man entered the hospital, and his wife received compensation which, if

the regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board were adhered to—and I have mentioned this before; the Board has treated these matters in the most humane way—this woman received compensation on the strength of the fact her husband might have silicosis, and she received such compensation for a number of months. The man eventually died. His body was carefully examined to determine whether he had silicosis or not, and according to the records from the most exhaustive survey of his lungs, which medical science could make—and silicotic dust is quite easily detectable—he had no silicosis whatever. The man died from some other disability, which was revealed after his death.

I do not want anyone to think I am unsympathetic with the widow, but the actual facts of the case were she had received compensation for a number of months—I cannot recall how many—to which actually she was not entitled. Upon the death of the man and proof positive he did not die from silicosis, of course, she was not eligible for a pension after his death. That is the story of this particular case.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word or two on the question of silicosis, not in a general way, but to pin it down to one case which has come to my attention since we met here last session.

This man, Thomas Bluish by name, worked in the mines of northern Ontario—and I would like the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) to listen to this.

HON. MR. FROST: I am listening. Go ahead.

MR. MACLEOD: This man of whom I am about to speak worked in the mines of northern Ontario for 15 years. About 1918 he began to spit blood, and it became quite apparent that silica particles had become imbedded in his lungs. He was not X-rayed by the company for which he was working.

HON. MR. FROST: How far back was that?

MR. MACLEOD: That would be back in 1918.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. WILLIAM G. WEBSTER (Minister without Portfolio): Another of those sob stories.

MR. MACLEOD: I understand, even that far back, the provincial regulations made it obligatory on all companies to X-ray their employees. I think there was a regulation in effect at that time.

HON. MR. FROST: Since this government came in, there have been great reforms, along all lines.

MR. MACLEOD: I will come to that in a moment. The man had to quit the mine in 1927. Despite all efforts he made, he was unable to get back into the mines, because he was physically unfit. On the other hand, he was never able to get compensation, and this man, who gave 15 of the best years of his life to the mine operators of northern Ontario is today living as an unemployed unemployable in the city of Toronto. When I talked to him a few months ago, he was receiving 48 cents per day relief, amounting to about \$6.67 every two weeks. I think it has gone up slightly since then.

The point I want to make is that according to the examination of this man by physicians in Toronto, it is quite obvious that he contracted silicosis while employed in these mines, but has never been able to qualify for compensation.

I want to suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) when an individual runs into a number of cases of that kind—and the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) and the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) have both intimated there are many such cases—when cases of that kind are called to the hon. Minister's (Mr. Frost) attention, I think it is understandable why people are bound to get a bad impression of the way things are done in this Province of ours.

I am satisfied the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) is the last person in the world

who wants to see any injustices done to a person who has contracted silicosis.

But there is something wrong somewhere. Somebody is at fault in this matter. Otherwise you would never have a case such as I have just described. I think the responsibility of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is to delve into these specific cases which are brought to their attention from time to time.

HON. MR. DALEY: We are doing that all the time.

MR. MACLEOD: I suggest you look into this case. You will find this man on the records of the Welfare Department. I propose to deal with it again when the welfare estimates are up.

The other point I want to make is this: I always enjoy listening to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) speaking of the expanding economy that lies ahead of us. I would only say to him this, if he keeps on talking about expansion here day after day, he is not going to have a button left on his vest.

HON. MR. FROST: If you keep on the way you are, they will call you "Joe Gloom."

MR. MACLEOD: Oh no, I think everybody in this House shares the high hope and the high expectation the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) holds in his heart for the future of the province of Ontario, but I would say to him, with the mining industry expanded along the lines you predict, I hope you are beginning to feel perhaps your shoulders are a little too narrow to carry the burden of this expanding department of government, alongside the heavy sacks of money you have to carry on your back as Provincial Treasurer.

I have been reminding you year after year this government gave a solemn undertaking when it took office it would appoint an experienced man as full-time Minister of Mines, and I even pointed in the direction of a person whom I thought might qualify. I am rather interested in something that occurred

here a moment ago which I think ought not to pass unnoticed. While your estimates were before the House, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has given the nod to the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) and taken him out of the House, and it may be at this very moment things are in motion to relieve you of some of your responsibilities.

I am bound to say, however, having sat in with you in the Committee on the Mining Act and having had the pleasant experience of travelling with you up to northern Ontario to see the lignite deposits, and having had the opportunity to delve into the budget which you presented here a week or ten days ago, I am inclined to feel perhaps you would make a better Minister of Mines than you do a Provincial Treasurer. However that may be, I think the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) should realize if the Department of Mines is going to develop and expand along the lines he has suggested, then I think it maybe a little too much for you to carry; I would not like to see you injure your health or break down under the load. I hope, without wanting to see an injustice done to you, the conversation going on out in the lobby now is going to give us an experienced Minister of Mines.

HON. MR. FROST: It is very kind of my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) to be so solicitous for my welfare. I do not know that I have shown any signs of failing in the last little while, but I would say I have the very highest regard for the hon. gentleman he has mentioned, the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts). I would say his ability in this line is second to none in this House, and certainly I would be very pleased if some day what he mentions may happen.

On the other hand, though, I say this, some of these days the people of Ontario from northern Ontario are going to return some good Progressive-Conservative members from up there—

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): It will take a long time.

HON. MR. FROST: —who are experts, real miners. Then, you will have a Minister of Mines who has a real practical knowledge of mining.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): They have tried them often enough.

HON. MR. FROST: I just mentioned that. Now, to get back to the matter of silicosis, and I presume to close this matter for the moment—not to close it up, in this way that it is always open, it is always under study, night and day—I may say to my hon. friends they can rest assured while there are many things to be learned about this disability and the matter which causes this disability, Ontario is the leader in research, not only in Canada, but probably in the world, in connection with this disease. There is no other jurisdiction which can match us, not even the province of Nova Scotia—

MR. MACLEOD: A very poor province, Nova Scotia.

HON. MR. FROST: No other province can match this province in that respect.

I know my hon. friends want to be fair about this, it is a very difficult disease to establish—I should not say “disease,” it is a difficult cause of disability to establish. I have some very interesting figures on autopsies performed last year in 17 cases. In 6 of them, the diagnosis was confirmed. Remember, as the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) says it is easy to establish the presence of this disease when there has been an autopsy. Establishing it then is a simple matter. With respect to these 17 autopsies performed, in 6, the diagnosis was confirmed, in 1 case only was it established silicosis was the cause of the death, and in the remaining 10 cases, it was found silicosis was not the cause of death. It all goes to show this—I know there are difficulties—it goes to show how difficult it is to establish the actual cause when a person is living. It is one of these difficult things which, by trial and error,

research and work, we must try to find methods of keeping down to the point where we do justice of the great majority of people who are working.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, I find it rather difficult to follow the reasoning of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost).

HON. MR. FROST: My friend (Mr. Anderson) is never able to follow my reasoning, that is the trouble.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): We all find the same thing.

MR. ANDERSON: At one point he expresses the hope some day the people of northern Ontario will send a practical miner down as a member—

HON. MR. FROST: Sure; they will, too.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Don't get touchy about that.

MR. ANDERSON: —so that he may become Minister of Mines. On the other hand, when Clarence Gillis, who is a practical miner, gets up and talks—

HON. MR. FROST: Through his hat, you mean.

MR. ANDERSON: —about the situation, the hon. minister (Mr. Frost) attempts to discredit what Clarence Gillis says.

HON. MR. FROST: He does not know anything about conditions up here. He had better confine himself to Nova Scotia where he knows something about it.

MR. ANDERSON: That is what you think. Mr. Chairman, I am not a miner, but I live in a municipality where we have a very good sanitarium and because of that I meet a number of men who have been employed in hard rock mines, and have contracted T.B., had been cured. While they are cured, they cannot go back to their former occupation, and this creates quite a hardship

on them. I am not blaming that on the hon. minister (Mr. Frost), but that is the situation which many of these men are confronted with.

I am going to quote a few figures here showing the T.B. among miners, and comparing the number with that of other industries. The article I am quoting from is a manual put out by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

"The Canadian Tuberculosis Association has compiled the frequency of clinical diseases by occupation for T.B. patients admitted to hospitals. The number in each occupation has been compared with the total number of gainfully employed persons in the same occupation throughout Canada.

"In all, 7,686 patients were admitted to Canadian Sanatoria in 1937, at which time there were, according to the last census, 9,668,570 gainfully employed persons, thus establishing an over-all rate of 0.79 per thousand. The rates for major occupational divisions were as follows:

"Occupation

Mining	2.55 per 1,000
Service professional personnel	2.26 per 1,000
Logging occupations	1.87 per 1,000
Manufacturing	1.70 per 1,000
Fishing and trapping	1.17 per 1,000
Transportation and communication	1.10 per 1,000
Building and construction ..	1.09 per 1,000
Trade	1.03 per 1,000
Finance .....	.76 per 1,000
Warehousing and storage ..	.71 per 1,000
Agricultural occupations ...	.57 per 1,000
Power production .....	.47 per 1,000"

The source of this information is taken from the International Labour Encyclopædia of Industrial Hygiene Supplements, page 7.

I gather from the remarks of the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) there is far more being done towards combatting this disease than has been done in former years, and that, I think, we are all very glad to know. On the other hand, I submit there are many many cases that are on the borderline where miners, because of contracting this dreaded disease, through silicosis and

developing T.B. later, have suffered because they have had to take an inferior position.

Votes 113 to 119 inclusive approved.

On vote 120:

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, before we leave the estimates, and since this is perhaps the only opportunity we will have this session to direct a question to the hon. minister (Mr. Frost)—the dual minister—you were quoted in the press the other day as stating you expected the population of this province to double in the next ten years. I think that is the way the *Globe and Mail* reported you.

I wonder whether the government has discovered some secret weapon of which we are not aware to bring about that rather sudden increase in the population in Ontario. I was wondering if you were going to introduce some of the theories of Brigham Young into Ontario.

HON. MR. FROST: No, just the benefits of good government.

Vote 120 approved.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Highways Department.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Just a few words before we go on with the estimates in the Department of Highways.

The Department of Highways is one of the largest spending—perhaps the largest spending department in the Province of Ontario. There have been many comments, which I appreciated, from the Opposition, and of course, some criticism. I think in that we have the largest expenditure this year in the history of the province, it would be well for me to say a few words about it, and give you a little idea of how this expenditure is made.

There have been many comments about the “over-taxation” from gasoline, and how roads can be built without that heavy impost. During the past

year, the Department of Highways has spent something over \$61,000,000. I concur with my hon. friend the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in that I have a very bright outlook on the future of the Province of Ontario. I read the article which the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) just spoke of about Ontario's population increasing. It is increasing very rapidly and therefore, the demand for roads will increase very rapidly. The registration of motor vehicles has increased very rapidly during the past few years.

Also, we have taken on in the department of Highways a great additional responsibility since this government came into power. You will remember the legislation which we passed a couple of years ago adding section 4(b) to the Highways Improvement Act, whereby we can enter into an agreement with municipalities to designate certain roads for construction and maintenance and later, when the work is completed, turn them back to the municipalities. That, I might say, has proven very satisfactory in the short time it has been in effect. In fact, the legislation which I mentioned has benefitted in the past year 40 municipalities in the province of Ontario. 26 new projects, affecting the 40 townships have been authorized out of which 232 miles of road have been designated and 163 miles of that road completed, which involved a cost of an estimated \$631,401.

The total of this plan, of course, is not yet complete. As we entered into the agreement, we agreed with the municipality we would take over a certain mileage and would bring it up to a certain standard before turning it back; therefore, in that 232.40 miles of road I have mentioned, we have some yet to complete.

There are throughout Ontario and indeed here in the older sections of the province of Ontario, many sections which can be benefitted under this amendment, which have sizeable populations and still have not sufficient receipts from taxation to pay for the roads that are needed for special causes.

There are problems in getting proper roads and some might say, why should one municipality be favoured more than another. This legislation, of course, does not take isolated cases, it is very broad in what can be done, but nevertheless, it was passed with the intent of serving the smaller and weaker municipalities in the province of Ontario where it would be more or less utterly impossible for them to develop their roads in a reasonable time.

In passing, I would like to mention a few of the municipalities in which we have done some work:

Township of Petawawa.

Township of McNab.

Township of Snowden; district of Muskoka.

Township of Balfour, Rayside and Blezard.

Township of Machar.

Township of Matchedash.

Township of Marysburgh.

Township of Bagot and Blithfield.

Township of South Crosby; Counties of Leeds and Grenville—a tourist area.

Township of Parry, District of Parry Sound.

Township of Caldwell; District of Nipissing.

Township of Tehkumseh; District of Sudbury and so on.

This is the class of municipality we have entered into an agreement to assist under this new legislation. In mentioning that, is one of the obligations which have been taken on and is going to be surfaced and paid for out of the extra taxation which we asked for a year ago.

Just in passing, I want to mention the amount of roads that were completed during the past year or under way. We had 220 miles of mull, about 15 miles of double cement—Highland Creek to Oshawa—hot mix 96 miles, old surface re-surfaced 117 miles and from the time of taking office we have paved 420 miles and graded 842.9 miles. Last year we

started grading on approximately 200 miles of road and we have 80 per cent. of it completed at the present time.

Before this Government took office, in the year 1943 the Province of Ontario had 621 units which they were giving service to in the way of subsidy or assistance of some kind or another. In 1945 this has increased by the addition of some municipalities in organized territories and Statute Labour Boards to 808, but last year new legislation which gives assistance to the towns, to the villages and to the cities and to separated towns, brought the unit which the Ontario Government today are subsidizing or assisting in some way to 1,304 units, and in that includes 146 towns, 28 cities and 156 villages, which means that the corporations of the different units which we are dealing with has increased materially in that time.

There has been, of course, some talk as to why we need this gasoline tax. Why not take it out of surplus? Well, after all I do want to say a word about gasoline tax before I finish, but before doing that I would like to mention a word of some of the things we have done in the past year to develop the road system.

Last year we were criticized for having inadequate equipment set up and that, of course, we agreed in, but it was due to war years and in the year 1947 we have been able to correct that greatly, and we have added to our machinery 448 pieces of new equipment which consists of graders, power mowers, rollers, trucks, etc. This surely is quite costly, but we have also added to our machinery pools for northern Ontario and the section which I mentioned which we hope to develop under new sections 4B—and hon. members sitting opposite will know of some of those.

We have 13 machinery pools set up in the north and we now have 70 pieces of equipment there that we rent out to the townships who are unable to buy expensive equipment, at a very moderate rate per hour or per day, and we send

operators who are quite efficient and trained to operate. This equipment consists of 22 power graders, 12 pole graders, 15 tractors, 7 bull-dozers, 3 loaders and 10 snowploughs, and those pools will be supplemented just as rapidly as we can obtain the equipment. I realize that this has met with much favour in the north with those municipalities who have been unable to purchase such equipment themselves. We realize they can use a greater number and I am sure it will work to the advantage of municipalities and to the advantage of the Government. For, after all, when a municipality buys a piece of equipment, it will be subsidized in the usual way, and be used only a few days when their estimates would run out and would probably lie along the side of the road for the rest of the year. This will be eliminated in this way.

I say this in all kindness—I see my good friend here from Wellington (Mr. McEwing)—there has been a few odd statements made that there is favouritism shown where the roads are built. Well, I think I can prove to you conclusively this afternoon that that is quite unfounded and for my hon. friend across from me from Wellington (Mr. McEwing) I might just read a few lines of an article that appeared in one of the county papers. It says this, speaking of a road that was designated some years ago;

“This also appears to have been shelved by the present Government as their policy is not to carry on a road improvement programme in the ridings represented by Liberal members.”

I want to assure the hon. member (Mr. McEwing) that is quite incorrect and to confirm that I would like to give you the figures. As your county is divided into two ridings, my hon. friend (Mr. Hamilton), representing Wellington South received in his constituency \$185,000 less than in your constituency. So I have every respect and admiration for the representative for South Wellington (Mr. Hamilton). So you see you are not so badly treated after all.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington, North): Would you allow me to ask a question?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Most certainly.

MR. McEWING: Would you tell the House how many rural municipalities there are in the south and how many miles of roadway in the south riding and how many there of each in the north of Wellington.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Well, that is a question; I will be able to tell you. I have quite a bit of information but I cannot tell you it all. I mentioned that in passing because this Government has not taken such petty politics into consideration as that of favouritism, and in a few moments I will show you that that is quite correct. The hon. Leader of the C.C.F. Group (Mr. Grummett) will I think agree with me in that because in his riding, which happens of course to be in a section of the province of Ontario that has not been so fortunate and has less roads and it is quite necessary to develop in order to have a road. I have other statements.

I think the hon. member for Parry Sound (Mr. Armstrong) was mentioning something the other night but even in his riding we have expended in the past year some \$681,000, which is not any small amount, and I might say to you before I pass along, that we spent more money in your riding than your own Government did, which is something worth taking note of.

I did mention the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett). I am almost afraid to tell the House how much money I spent in that riding, but I might say it runs into millions and I also know the great need and necessity of development of the roads which will cost many hundreds of thousands of dollars more—yes, millions of dollars—before they will be in the shape that has been requested by our good friend, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), because when he was up there last fall he condemned the Department of Highways for not spending sufficient

money in the north. I think, if I remember his argument correctly, he said:

"It appears the Government's policy is to spend money only where they get gas revenue."

I want to assure my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) that has not been a fact because we have spent money in parts of the Province of Ontario which, in his time and mine, would probably not return the money expended in gas tax, but is a very essential connecting link or road serving part of the Province of Ontario.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): How much did you spend in Belleville?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: We spent, I think, \$900,080. That was the grant we made to the city. Almost a million dollars.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD: All you gave us was an office.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): I would like to know how much you spent in Prescott-Russell in eastern Ontario.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: We spent considerable in Prescott. I might say in your riding I have an agreement with the corporation and we will be spending much more.

MR. BEGIN: You did not spend anything.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: If you wait for a moment I will tell you. For roads alone we spent about \$150,000.

MR. BEGIN: Where?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: In Russell county.

MR. BEGIN: I mean roads, Ontario highways.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That was to your constituency, not to the united counties of Russell and Prescott. This Government paid to the united counties of Russell and Prescott all told and in the county of Russell which you represent about \$150,000.

MR. BEGIN: That is away out.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: We have in the city of Ottawa a division office. There we have placed a very capable engineer and a couple of assistants and if you would like to have a drive around your county he will show you a very nice road he is building and improvements he has made in the past year, I will arrange that you will have a free trip.

MR. BEGIN: I will do that.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I come to the matter of revenue, and I want to say a few words about that, but before doing that I want to read another little article which was rather amusing, and this was taken out of *The Times-Advocate*, Exeter, Ontario. Now, you might just get the name. It says:

"This Liberal Government will remove the three cents extra Drew imposed tax on gasoline . . . will establish a real policy for Agriculture—will extend rural hydro to the maximum—will build better roads to encourage the profitable tourist industry—will reduce the 2,000 new Civil Servants added to the provincial payroll by Mr. Drew—will substantially reduce the cost of operation of the province—will give a better deal to the aged and infirm—will sign a fair and beneficial agreement with Ottawa."

MR. MACLEOD: What does it say about the 20 per cent. Amusement Tax?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Well, we will come to that; you just wait a moment. They say they are going to remove the 3 cents extra tax and going to build better roads, and they are going to reduce the civil servants, a great number of that 2,000 new civil servants or at least a portion of it was necessary to take on in order to carry on an expanded programme. So that is one of the things. I wonder how it is possible to do it. You go about making statements—I must say very modest about highways because you try to be fair and there is not very much you can say when you get right down to

brass tacks because this Government has developed the Province of Ontario and its highway system in the last couple of years. It is true during the war years very little was being done, but we have heard a lot of talk about economy and stable Government, and there is one thing sure that we are going to develop, and we are going to build roads and unless we add to the debt of the province we must tax gas, and I think you will all agree with that.

I want to say what the revenue for the Department of Highways has been over a period of years. In 1937-8, previous to this Government coming into power, there was a 6 cent gasoline tax. The motor licence was the same as at the present time, which produced \$26,364,280 and the Government of the day expended on King's highways \$37,440,000, gave subsidies to counties and townships in the amount of \$4,320,000. Administration costs about \$2,000,000. In other words the total expenditure was \$43,750,000, leaving a deficit of \$17,338,000. So at that time we were not getting sufficient revenue to build the roads that they were called upon to build.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): What year was that?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That was the fiscal year of 1937-8. Again, in 1938-9 the revenue was \$26,406,445 and they had an expenditure of about \$41,000,977, which left a deficit of \$15,570,000. I am giving the round figures. Then we come, of course, to the war years and the gasoline tax was 8 cents and the revenue went up to \$33,787,000 and the expenditures \$31,860,000 leaving a small surplus of \$1,926,000 in the war year.

Then, we come to the first two war years that this Government was in power, with quite a large surplus, 1944, \$17,000,000, and of course there was a reason why that was left.

MR. OLIVER: What was the expenditure in that year?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: In 1945 to 1946, \$22,924,000, which left a surplus of \$14,123,359. Of course, that was a year in which we were under an agreement with Ottawa. Now, coming to 1946 to 1947, with the 8 cent tax on gas surplus, \$44,486,064; the expenditure, \$45,758,428, or a deficit of \$1,272,000. Then, last year when the new legislation came into effect and we added on the new municipalities and extra assistance to others, and, of course, the extra 3 cents gas tax which was taken over when the Federal Government left the gas field, our revenue was \$59,800,000, and there was expended \$61,956,000, leaving a deficit of \$2,156,000. I mention those figures because there has been considerable comment by different people that the tax collected is not given back to the building of roads and assisting motorists.

There has also been criticism about the extra 3 cents tax. I think you will remember quite well the explanation made in this House last year, that it was our intention in taking over the extra 3 cents that that would go back to the municipalities to give them extra assistance, as it is this Government's intention to relieve the burden of taxation of the local municipalities.

The 3 cents gas tax would mean \$12,600,000, figuring it on the basis of our total revenue.

I will show you how that has been divided. Subsidies to the towns and villages and cities as mentioned, \$2,680,000, additional subsidies to counties \$3,453,809, additional to townships over the former year, \$5,121,093, to development of roads and statute labour board, \$920,450, which makes \$12,625,122 that has been given to the municipalities more in the year 1947 than the previous year.

The total assistance to municipalities last year was three times that, or more, than when we came into power.

I do want to say, before I sit down, we have great faith in the Province of Ontario. We have great hopes for the development of the Province of Ontario and the Department of Highways have

made plans to cope with the development as mentioned by my good friend and colleague, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost). If we are going to serve our people, if we are going to develop, there is one thing we must have, and that is roads. To show the increase of the need locally—and that is only one of the items, compare the millions of cars we have here from the United States. In fact, my hon. friend said the other night in making a speech, they had provisions made for 18,000,000 from the country to the south in the coming year. In 1946 we did during that time reach an all-time high, last year, which is an increase of 10 per cent. of passenger cars over the all-time high, and 20 per cent. on motor vehicles and 35 per cent. on motor-cycles, but we have an increase from the previous war time years of over 80,000 trucks. So, during the period of the war, there was a reduction in number of passenger cars but there was no reduction in the number of motor trucks at any time, and these vehicles have increased in number from 1938 of 81,000, to the present figures of 140,930, or an increase of 72.6 per cent, increase in trucks. In passing, I should like to mention that the Province of Ontario has a very reasonable rate, as far as registration fees are concerned. I will just mention, taking the cheapest outside of the four-cylinder cars, which is the Plymouth, in Alberta, \$25; British Columbia, \$25; in Manitoba, \$19; New Brunswick, \$20.60; Nova Scotia, \$20.00; Prince Edward Island, \$17.50; Quebec, \$22.50; and Saskatchewan, \$15; so it is less than 50 per cent. of the lowest of any other province in Canada.

I might say that I have quite an extensive programme, which I could not read here, it would take up too much of the time, although I would like to mention a few of the projects we have in mind, not for the immediate future, but to be developed, and to develop that plan we announced in the post-war plan.

I realize during the coming year we must keep on in taking care of the roads such as we were doing last year, re-

surfacing roads broken up during the war and the building up of some other sections carrying very heavy traffic, and general maintenance. We have yet 3,000 miles of road with no type of hard surface. We have in the plans the development of a four-lane highway from Toronto to Windsor, a continuation of the present four-lane highway which was opened this fall from Highland Creek to Oshawa continuing to Port Hope and later on to the Quebec boundary. So that some day in the future there will be a highway of the type of the new road built from Windsor to the Quebec boundary. We are going to continue our highway from the Queen Elizabeth, or a continuation of the Queen Elizabeth to Fort Erie, the development of the cut-off, the Eglinton cut-off which is badly needed to relieve traffic going east out of the City of Toronto, and later on a road leading from the south end of the new road which we have built and which we have not yet opened, known as the Barrie Two-lane Highway, which will go in that section. We have not reached exactly the plan, but it will cut off towards Kitchener and Guelph, or in that section and serve many of the towns along the way.

There is another road which we hope in some near future will be a cut-off of the new road which will lead across to Highway 7 and bring it up to the higher standard of 7 from Sarnia to Perth at the present time, but will go on to the Quebec boundary in the future years; completion of the four-lane highway which I mentioned, to Fort Erie, which base is partly built. We have a long process of improving the Trans-Canada Highway project which is of great importance to Canada and to our sister provinces to the west and which will be of great service to the Province of Ontario. I mentioned that slightly before. This is a huge job as in the development of number 17, which leads from the Montreal boundary through to North Bay and from North Bay to Sudbury and from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie there are many miles of sur-

face yet to be completed before it will be in the shape that we would like it.

Then there is a road which has been so much talked about, that is Highway 69. I am sorry the hon. member for Parry Sound (Mr. Armstrong) is not in his seat because I read in the paper a release he made that I promised to develop that road this year. There is a slight misunderstanding there. I hope we will be able to develop the road in the not too far distant future, but I do not know that it is one that will be done immediately to other greater needs. As I have always said, "first things first."

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Did my hon. friend indicate to the hon. member for Parry Sound (Mr. Armstrong) that road would be completed this year?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, I did not indicate any such thing.

MR. OLIVER: That is what I understood.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Then you misunderstood it.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Hansard has it.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: He was not talking about 69. There are mining roads which, during the past two years we have started construction, on the road leading from Matheson, known as the "Lightning River Road."

We hope in the very near future we will be able to complete it to the southern boundary of Quebec, when we will have an entry into that great province.

There are many roads which we have in mind. As you will note in our estimates, which will open up new farm lands in the north, coupled with the Great Lakes clearing land and drainage scheme, under the direction of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy).

I am not announcing a programme for today or tomorrow, but one which I suggest will meet the problems facing us in the future.

When I say our registrations have increased greatly during the past few years through the development of the roads in the Province of Ontario, I believe that registrations will go to over 1,000,000 before many years have passed. I have great faith that Ontario is going to develop. It could not help but develop, with such a government as the province has.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: We are laying plans with the positive proof we will be in power for many years.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: And all the plans I have mentioned, I know will be developed during the time we are in power.

I know there are minor criticisms regarding the 3 cents gasoline tax, and there has been explanation of that. As I have said before, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) when he introduced the budget said that every cent of it has been paid for, and every cent of it has gone into roads. Every extra 3 cents, as I have shown you, has gone to the municipalities of the Province of Ontario, of one type and another.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Have you earmarked it?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I have explained how I figure it. I think my explanation was reasonable.

HON. MR. FROST: The former government ear-marked it, but did not spend it. We spend it on the roads, and give it to the municipalities.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I will give you a simple formula, and you can work it out yourself. There is nothing to be hidden. You have the detailed amount of money brought in from gasoline. Divide that by 11 cents and you will get what 1 cent produces; then multiply it by three, and you will get the amount

of money which is paid to the municipalities, over and above the year's before.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Very good accounting.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): I do not think anybody thinks you used any of it yourself.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Thank you very kindly for that.

Getting back to what I was about to say, I think the registrations in the Province of Ontario of motor vehicles will soon surpass the 1,000,000 mark, and I have no doubt instead of getting the gasoline tax, the demand for roads and for development we will be getting from the tax already levied many millions of dollars more than we are at the present time.

I have no fear in making the statement or the prophecy, that the Province of Ontario within the near future will be spending, instead of \$60,000,000, nearer \$100,000,000 on the roads, and the people of this province will be saying: "We want more roads, because we have more people." That is due to good government, such as you have at the present time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister a question? How does the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) square what he said a moment ago with the low estimate for gasoline tax in the budget presented by the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost)? He does not seem to have very much faith.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: As I said, I was looking into the future. This is a forward-looking government, with great hopes for what lies ahead.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a ques-

tion of my hon. friend (Mr. Doucett) in relation to highways. He has told about what they are going to spend in the future, but may I ask what roads are designated for building this year, or next year? Could he give us a picture of what is in the minds of the departmental officials, and the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) for the immediate future, for the year upon which we are now entering?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Have you any particular road in mind? We hope to finish the road we started in your own community.

MR. OLIVER: I had not that in mind at all.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: From Parkes to Durham; we have another, Shelburne toward Horning's Mills; we have Number 2 highway upon which we will spend thousands of dollars in repairs; we will be spending many dollars on the Queen Elizabeth; we have a road we hope to continue in Cochrane, from Matheson to Temigami, which we started last year. We may do preliminary work on a road from Matachewan to Swastika, the Lightning River road, and highway No. 11, going north.

There are many places where we could spend \$100,000,000 this year, if we had it.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): How about highway No. 17, Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I am glad the hon. member Mr. Harvey mentioned that. Last year we built 17 miles, and I hope we will be able to do another stretch this year, and keep at it until it is completed.

There also is the Montreal River road, from the Sault up the river. There is a small job to be done there.

I could name many of them, if I stopped to think. We have a very large maintenance programme this year, as well.

MR. R. BEGIN (Russell): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) if he intends to do anything with highway No. 17 from Ottawa to Montreal, where the government in 1933 spent a lot of money in widening, building culverts, and so forth? Is there anything intended this year, to be done on that highway.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: When was that done?

MR. BEGIN: In 1933.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: This government has spent on highway No. 17, known as the Montreal road, considerable money every year since it has been in power. When I get the engineers together, I promise to take you around your own riding, so you can see what is going on.

MR. BEGIN: I do know now, but there has been nothing done since this government has been in power.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Surely, you have to accept my statement. In fact, if you want to check with the construction company, they will have the contracts of the work they completed last year.

MR. BEGIN: That was given before you were here.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: If you know better, all right, but I say it was not.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, I was wondering why the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) did not acknowledge in his usual graceful manner the orchids he has received from this side of the house. He received enough compliments this session, to double his majority at the forthcoming election.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I said there were many complimentary remarks made. Of course, it could not be otherwise, taking into consideration the efficiency with which the programme has been carried on, during the last few years.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) has spoken at some length, and I found his statements very interesting. I do not want to keep him on his feet very much longer.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Oh, do not worry about that.

MR. SALSBERG: I have not much experience in highway construction, and I was wondering whether the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) would mind touching on a matter which I am sure is being thought and spoken of by people, outside the house.

After all, the department, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) has correctly stated, is the largest spending department in the government. It spends tens of millions of dollars during the year.

In the past, there used to be a lot of tongue-wagging about highway construction. Almost everybody who was anybody went around talking about highway construction. A certain gentleman became a multimillionaire, it was said, in no time at all, from building roads for the province. He had a palatial home, raised racing horses, and entertained lavishly, and, of course, people talked, "How come he was able to make so much money in so short a time building roads for the government?"

I think it would be quite appropriate for the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) to tell the house who the main contractors are at the present time. Are there any large contractors, large concerns, which do the bulk of the contract work? Is the work pretty well divided up? Is the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) satisfied the contracts are let in a manner which will give the taxpayers a maximum dollar's worth for every dollar spent? Is the system ever checked and audited, and so on, to the full satisfaction of the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett)?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: What check and what audit do you mean?

MR. SALSBERG: As far as I am concerned, I do not know anything about it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: I would like to know if the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) is satisfied that when a contract is let, the citizens and taxpayers and the department are getting a dollar's worth of road for every dollar paid. I am sure he will say "Yes," or he would not let the contracts.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Then why are you trying to ask a question?

MR. SALSBERG: It seems to me, I think, if the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) does not mind, I would like to hear a few words from the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) as to how this is being handled.

I raise that question because the public here and there, the laboring people of the province, at the moment are rather alarmed about road construction, the costs of road construction, and so on, and so on. Well, you know what I mean.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: I suggest, in view of the large amount which will be spent on highways this year, the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) should give some explanation of how it is spent, and so on, and so on.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Are you referring to the method by which we let contracts?

MR. SALSBERG: No, the suggestion is made here that the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) should tell us whether there are at the present time large single contractors getting the bulk of the work, as used to be the case in the past. If so, who are they, and so on?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I might say, in reply to the hon. member for St.

Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) the contracts would not be let unless I was perfectly satisfied. Secondly, we have a class of employees in the Department of Highways, civil servants, second to none in America. We have as fine a class of engineers as you will find anywhere. As far as naming the contractors, we have 270 contractors who are working with the Province of Ontario, and of course, as you know, if you read the public accounts, they are listed there, and the amount of money they are paid, is shown, and so forth.

I remember noticing a question asked on the order paper as to whether contracts were let in the Province of Ontario without tender. That question was asked by an hon. member of the opposition. The answer was "Nil," and I hope that always will be the answer, as long as I am Minister of Highways.

MR. SALSBERG: It was not always the case, before you came into power.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You had better read some of the records. No, it was not always the case. Every contract which is let, regardless of who the contractor is, is subject to inspection. We have inspectors on the job, who do everything in the power of the department to see that every dollar is spent as judiciously as it possibly can be. We are trying to get the very best we can for the people's money.

MR. SALSBERG: Who is the largest single contractor? Can you say that?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I do not know whom you would term the "largest single contractor," because we have probably ten or fifteen contractors, in my estimation, who do approximately the same amount of work. I could give you the figures in my office, but now I would make an estimate that probably half a dozen, or perhaps even a dozen, contractors might have a million dollars worth of work apiece, over the years, on all types of jobs.

Then there would be others who would have smaller amounts. It does not mean the largest contractor in

Ontario would not be doing the smallest business at the moment. That might be so. The lowest bidder of all gets the job.

MR. MACLEOD: Just one question, Mr. Chairman, with reference to what the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) said. I understood the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) to say it was not always the practise to let contracts without tender. When you made that statement, did you have in mind the practises of the former Ferguson and Henry governments?

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Oh, now; that is too far back.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I had in mind the practises of former governments, not the Henry, nor the Ferguson government in particular, but former governments.

MR. MACLEOD: Including them?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I never sat either in the Henry government or the Ferguson government, but I sat in opposition to the previous government, and I remember asking on the order paper one day for a return of all contracts in the Province of Ontario let without tenders, and it was longer than my two arms.

MR. SALSBERG: That is pretty long.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, in referring to the estimates of the Department of Highways, I am pleased to see the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Welsh) in his place, because both of these departments are very, very closely tied together, when you have regard to northern Ontario.

Northern Ontario is our great playground, with fishing, hunting and summer resort areas, and unless roads are constructed, the Department of Travel and Publicity will be hampered. I know last year we have quite a large number of tourists coming into the north country, and because of the roads

I believe a number were somewhat hampered.

Early in the year, Highway No. 11, unfortunately, broke up in several places. The condition of the road was bad, but I do not believe it was as bad as reported in some of the daily papers along the Great Lakes, such as Fort William and the Sault, and down in Sudbury and North Bay. These papers have, for some unknown reason, given a very, very bad impression of No. 11 highway with the result that many tourists turned back at North Bay, many of them preferring not to go any further than perhaps Temigami.

I think that is the type of publicity which should be curbed. The papers making it were very short-sighted.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) a question. I trust the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) is not implying the publicity originated in my department?

MR. GRUMMETT: Oh no. I am criticizing the daily press for having made these statements.

The condition of Highway No. 11 did not warrant editorials and other articles appearing in some of those papers. I am pointing out that those papers were short-sighted in their policy. They undoubtedly did keep a large number of tourists in their own towns last year, but the net result will be a lot of those tourists will not return as far as Sudbury, North Bay and so forth this year. They were disgusted with the opportunity they had to visit the north.

Now, Mr. Minister, I am again urging that the Parry Sound-Sudbury-Timmins road be constructed. I know you have stated before this is a big project. It is, but over a short number of years it will pay big dividends. The number of tourists flocking into that area would provide a considerable portion of the cost of the road. There are great hunting, fishing and camping areas which would be opened up as well as other additional mining lands and farming lands.

Referring to the assistance given to municipalities as stated by the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett), I agree with him in his policy. It has been the policy of the Government to encourage the organization of municipalities in northern Ontario, and I believe that to be the proper policy. Too long the whole north was left without any municipal organization. Some governments built roads and then never looked at them again for years. They became merely wagon trails throughout the whole north, and the ditches were filled in, grown up with tag alders and willows, and any money spent on them was lost.

Roads constructed in an unorganized municipality and handed over to the municipality for supervision and maintenance is the only way you can handle the up-building of northern Ontario. Northern Ontario for a great number of years has not received its sufficient share of road building. I know if some of the residents of Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Sudbury, Haileybury and so forth had been here and heard the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) mention the construction of four-lane highways, they would have been wondering why we were not being provided with a few more one-lane highways in northern Ontario. The construction of the Lightning River Road is a necessary step. I commend the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) for that road. It was a necessary construction, and when completed will open up a great area of country. I urge him to continue the construction of the Matachewan and Swastika highway. That is a stretch of road about 25 or 26 miles long, and I believe 8 or 10 miles were constructed last year. This would mean connecting up two areas of northern Ontario which would allow people to travel, say, from New Liskeard to Matachewan, and then out to Swastika instead of going back maybe 80 or more miles to get around to the same point—25 miles across would save 80 or more miles of a trip, and it is a very useful road.

In northern Ontario, our whole development depends on roads. We have

the necessary attractions to offer in the way of hunting, fishing, camping and so forth, and if you will construct the roads, I know the north will pay big dividends. The hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) was referring to the north as a great mining area. We do not hope to remain merely a mining community, we have mining and lumbering and with proper development our tourist trade will greatly exceed all of the others.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few remarks under this heading.

First, I would like, on behalf of the citizens of Fort William and the district to express our thanks to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) for the grants we received last year. The grants both in the outlying municipalities and in the unorganized sections were increased and, of course, we received a mill under this new gas tax arrangement towards paving within the city limits.

There are one or two things, however, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett). I know he is familiar with our part of the country and for that reason I will make my remarks very brief.

We have a number of people who reside at the lake-head who would like to be able to drive to Winnipeg with some degree of comfort. While there is a road, the road is, for the most part, in very bad shape. I am just going to relate for the benefit of the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) one case I have in mind: I attended the Mayors' convention last year, and while there I talked to a number of mayors who had driven up from eastern Canada. One of them was the mayor of Timmins. He left home with a new car and new tires, and when he got to Winnipeg, two of his tires were ruined. Now, I know that is a long way—

HON. MR. DOUCETT: He was driving too fast altogether. That is mayors for you, they do not look out for things.

MR. ANDERSON: To satisfy myself, although I have lived at the head of the lakes a good many years, I drove for the first time a little later up to the boundary and I found a lot of money had been spent on the road; many miles of it had been oiled. The oil, as you know, as long as it lasts, makes a pretty fair road, but when these pot-holes develop and they become a little deeper with more traffic, they constitute a very dangerous road. For that reason I sincerely hope the people will not have to wait too long to have a road they can drive on.

Many of the people who live at the lake-head when they want to go to the Rainy River district or Winnipeg, drive through the United States, and in that way the province loses whatever they might have gained in the way of gas tax, and instead of the people having the pleasure of driving through our own country, they are forced to drive through Uncle Sam's country.

Another thing I would like to mention to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett), Mr. Chairman, is the need for the construction of the road from where it now ends at the east end of Shabandowan Lake to the town of Fort Frances. About 50 years ago, settlers from eastern Canada, many of them from Bruce County, by the way, settled in the Rainy River District, the Rainy River Valley; that is a long time ago, yet the people in that district today, if they want to drive to the head of the lakes, must either drive through the United States quite a lengthy detour, or drive almost to Kenora to get onto a very poor road that will bring them into Fort William. I realize it would be costly to complete the road to Fort Frances, but I do believe the number of people who live there, and the fact that time and time again these people have expressed their desire for the completion of the road, warrants my urging the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett)—while I realize the amount spent last year, if I got his figures right, was in excess of \$61,000,000—just as soon as is humanly possible to have completed the road from

Shabandowan Lake, where it now ends, to Fort Frances, and the road from the head of the lakes to the Manitoba boundary also; most of it is not hard surfaced at the present time. There are pieces that are.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to reply to the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) that I realize the condition of the road in question. I was over it a couple of times last year, and I think those who know the length of it realize the huge job it is.

MR. ANDERSON: That is right.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: We have been able within the last year to put a base on some 80 miles of it, and this year we hope to get hard surface on some portions of it, and bring other sections of it up to a high standard.

We also realize the road from Kenora to Fort Frances needs some improving. It was in the cards this year that the Pigeon River Road leading from your town to the American boundary would have repairs made to it. All those things it is impossible to do in one year, but we are on the way.

AN HON. MEMBER: Out.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: I think you will agree a decided improvement will be made. As for Cochrane; last year I think we spent more money in that constituency than in any other in the Province of Ontario. The programme will take years to complete, but we are quite mindful of the needs of the different sections.

MR. GRUMMETT: The hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) has stated last year more money was spent in my riding than in any other. I believe the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) will admit my riding has been more neglected in the past than any other riding.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Chairman, I would not say that. I resent that statement. I think my riding can claim that.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Are you jealous?

MR. HARVEY: It seemed to me, Mr. Chairman, most everybody referred to places situated on highways. All the concern seems to be about highways. Of course we live on a highway in Sault Ste. Marie, but in the northern part of my riding there are fairly large communities such at Hornepayne with, I think, a population of about 1,200; White River, with a population of approximately 800; Walla, on the Michipicoten branch, with a population of about 900, I think it is; and Michipicoten Harbour itself, Sinigala and Hawk Junction, all fairly large communities and all in the northern part of my riding, where people have never seen a highway. They cannot go out on a highway, the only way they can get out is by railroad.

At one time there were roads built there to link up with the Trans-Canada Highway. They are becoming quite concerned about the situation up there. They are afraid they are going to be isolated, and remain isolated, unless something is done for them.

It has been suggested that Hornepayne could be connected with Hearst, and White River with Hornepayne. I understand in 1934-35 there was a considerable number of miles of road constructed there but never coupled up.

It is a condition I know cannot be remedied in a year, or perhaps two years, but these people are worrying about what is going to come. They are interested in any Government which is going to have a long-term programme so that a certain number of miles will be done perhaps in 1950-1951-1952, in order that we will know what the future holds for these people.

I suggest, Mr. Minister, the people in those areas would be quite pleased to have some statement about the future of highways in that part of the country.

Votes 85 to 88 inclusive approved.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Are we going to proceed with these estimates? It is 6 o'clock now.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): We will rise now and resume at 8 o'clock.

MR. OLIVER: My friend is going to continue calling them?

HON. MR. DREW: I understand there are only three more votes. I think we should finish this department.

On vote 89:

MR. V. MARTIN (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) a question? Could the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) tell me if there is anything in the estimates with reference to the bridge on the Sturgeon River at Sturgeon Falls? I understand a site has been chosen for the bridge. Is it the intention of the department to proceed with it this year?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Of course it will not be necessary to have an amount in the estimates. It would be in the overall. We could not promise any bridge there this year due to the steel situation, whether we wished to or not.

Votes 89 to 91 inclusive approved.

At 6 o'clock the House took recess.

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

After recess:

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Department of Labour.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, in rising to present the estimates for the Department of Labour, I wish to draw to the attention of hon. members several matters which are of considerable importance in connection with the activities of the department.

As I have indicated on previous occasions, the Department of Labour is a service department, and as such its revenues do not bulk large in the budget. It is interesting to note, however, our capital and our ordinary revenues have expanded. I should point out there is but one source from which capital revenue is derived, and that is the sale

of Vacation with Pay stamps. It was estimated during the fiscal year 1947-48 we would take in \$1,500,000, whereas in point of fact we have actually derived revenue of approximately \$3,150,000. The great increase in such revenue has resulted from increasing activities in the construction industry and from changes made in the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act whereby employees working less than a full year have been included under the Act.

For the fiscal year 1948-49, it is estimated capital revenue will rise to \$4,000,000. Of course there is a counteracting factor there; this is not actually revenue, because it is all paid out by the department for the purpose of the stamps. In addition, it costs us a considerable amount of money to operate this Vacations with Pay Act.

I would like to draw to the attention of the House the operation of this Act. It requires the purchase of stamps which are sold through provincial banks from our own department, and books are sold to employers who, in the majority of cases, pay for the books themselves at a cost of 25 cents each. These are given to the employees and the employer purchases the stamps and puts the required amount according to the earnings of the employee in this stamp book. Then, when the pay period comes due as of the 1st of June these books can be cashed. We have made arrangements to cash them in the banks; anywhere in the province any bank will cash these books.

In thinking of the administering of the Act, I thought that would probably be the end of it, but it is not. These books then are returned from the banks to the Department of Labour, and the requirements of the audit department of the Provincial Government require that we in the department audit each and every one of these books, and when you have some 150,000 of them to audit, it makes quite a task, and necessitates employment which we figure this year for the summer months will require 25 young students in the department auditing these books.

A further requirement from the audit department was in order to be absolutely sure these books did not fall into other hands after they had been cashed, that we perforate each and every stamp with a machine which we have installed and which has added considerably to the cost of operating this Vacations with Pay Act, but is a great service, I think, to the workers in the province.

Our ordinary revenues also show a considerable increase. The latest figure indicates the actual amount will be in excess of \$217,000 derived from boiler inspection, factory inspection and through the board of operating engineers. It is from the work of these branches that the ordinary revenues of the department are largely derived.

It is a reasonable inference, I think, to draw that the programme of industrial expansion going on in this province will result in more jobs, more security, more industrial workers. Our expanding revenues in the Department of Labour tell a tale of the vitally important role which the Province of Ontario must play in the development of Canada. I say with pride this Government has kept pace with the expanding needs of the country and has given the type of government which is necessary to ensure that this province and this country will come to the realization of its full and important development. It is axiomatic that as we in the Province of Ontario expand our resources and strengthen our economy, we are also building and strengthening the position and the prospective prosperity for the whole country.

In dealing with the revenues I have indicated they are increasing. I must report our estimate on expenditures on both capital and ordinary account have also increased. The expenditures on capital account of course are offset by the capital revenue which I mentioned a few minutes ago.

I think hon. members of this House will recognize the amount by which the estimates of the Department of Labour have increased over the past year are, in a large measure, due to the fact the commitments of the department to give

good service in all of its activities have necessitated increases in staff. In addition, provision has been made for the annual adjustment in salaries for the present staff of the department. The rise in cost of materials and equipment is also a factor in causing an increase in our estimates.

I am happy to be able to report, with the exception of one or two major industries, the past 12 months have been comparatively peaceful in the field of industrial relations. The good, sensible management and labour have been evidenced by the great deal of sound collective bargaining which has gone on during the past year.

I would not have you infer from this statement the conciliation service of the Department of Labour has been inactive. A great deal of important work has been going on. The assistance of the conciliation officers of the Crown have been freely given wherever they were sought by management and labour. I pointed out on another occasion and made some comments about the staff of the conciliation officers. I think we have a staff of men probably the most experienced in that field of endeavour in this country. They have done an excellent job. I also pointed out at that time over 80 per cent. of cases involving disputes between management and labour have been adjusted and settled by the use of our conciliation services. During the past year, we found it necessary to redistribute the district of the Factory and Plants Inspection Branch of western Ontario and southwestern Ontario to provide for more frequent coverage of this highly industrialized area of the province.

A great many new industries have located throughout this province, and it has become necessary to increase the service which we must render to them. It is interesting to note during the past fiscal year plans to a total of \$59,000,000 have been examined by the department, and I think approximately 80 per cent. of this work is under way. This, too, represents a good omen for our industrial prosperity and for the possibility of employment.

I am pleased to announce a special class for motor vehicle repair apprentices will be started during the fiscal year 1948-49. It is hoped up to 500 young lads will benefit from these special classes. I am sure hon. members of this House will share my pleasure in the knowledge that new opportunities and advancement in training are opening up for these young people. All in all, approximately 3,000 young people are under contract of apprenticeship in Ontario in all designated trades at the present time, and it is expected 1,100 will take special classes during the fiscal year.

Votes 93 to 100 inclusive approved.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on 101, what would the Labour Relations Board do in a case such as the shipping companies, two of whom are now openly violating all orders of the Federal Labour Board and are openly challenging the laws and the regulations, the recommendations and findings of the constituted authoritative boards? What, in a case like that, would the Department of Labour of the province do?

HON. MR. DALEY: Provincially?

MR. SALSBERG: Yes.

HON. MR. DALEY: Well, it has always been considered railways and shipping—that is, steamships—do come under the Federal authority. That has always been accepted.

MR. SALSBERG: I just want to follow that up, Mr. Chairman. Could not the department in some way make publicly known its position in a dispute of this sort, as it most naturally would in cases where the disregard for law and regulations came from the side of labour?

HON. MR. DALEY: Mr. Chairman, I think the action we have taken in this House recently in passing the Labour Relations Act will bring the Federal Government and the Provincial Government into closer co-operation, and conditions such as this will be more

readily handled than at the present time. As far as I am aware now, it is a Federal matter.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, on the point raised by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg); I recall a number of years ago—I think it was in 1943—there was a dispute affecting the steel industry in Canada, and it had its effect, as well, on two of the large steel plants in the Province of Ontario. The dispute in question, in a war situation, naturally came under the Federal jurisdiction, but I recall definitely the then hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Conant) offering the mediation and conciliatory services of the Department of Labour of the Province of Ontario to the Dominion Department of Labour in order to settle the dispute, so that necessary war production could continue.

If the dispute between the shipping companies and the union in question should reach a point where a strike might ensue, certainly the effects of such strike would be felt in the Province of Ontario. I know the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) would be concerned about that and would be very anxious to see that a settlement was reached, within the laws of the country. I think that is what the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) had in mind. If the Department of Labour in the Province of Ontario, under these circumstances, were to let it be known they looked with alarm on the possibility of a strike in the shipping industry, and were prepared to offer their good offices to avert such a strike, I feel that might be a contribution to avoiding a collision between the union and the shipping companies. At least, he should make quite certain the labour laws of the Province of Ontario are going to be upheld, and that management, as well as labour, is going to be held strictly accountable, as far as these laws are concerned.

HON. MR. DALEY: Mr. Chairman, I have expressed before that co-operation between the Federal Department of Labour and the Provincial Department has been excellent, and was there any

reason to think that the Federal Government would require our services, certainly we would be most happy to co-operate with them.

Item 102 approved.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs leave to report certain resolutions, asks leave to sit again, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 46th Order.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply. Mr. Frost.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, these are not ideal circumstances under which to resume the debate on the budget. I hope, however, before I complete my remarks we will all be feeling more relieved than we do at this moment.

I want, as is customary, to extend my congratulations to a number of hon. members who have preceded me in this debate. I have in mind the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), who delivered an excellent analysis of the budget, and the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Thomas), who spoke in this debate. I feel, like other hon. members, that his was a great contribution, and that he gave the House an insight into agricultural problems, in a manner—

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Get going, Joe. (Mr. Salsberg.) You are not well? What is the matter with you?

MR. SALSBERG: —better than we have had of late. His address was particularly outstanding owing to the fact that he did not attempt to imitate that which is now in vogue, unfortunately, but dealt with problems as he saw them, without, as I thought, attempting to please anybody, and his speech constitutes a high-water mark in the debates of this house, in this and other sessions.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that the list of participants in the debate seems to be extending. I was to have been the last speaker in this debate, except the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew). That was the way the list was made up last week. Since then, there has been a continuous addition of names, and I believe that is a sure sign of an election very early this summer, or this spring. In fact, I told one hon. member yesterday, when I saw the list growing, "You had better get your spring sowing done, because an election will be on you before you are fully finished; at any rate, you will have to be campaigning before the spring sowing is finished."

Having in mind the desire of the hon. members who are farmers to go back, I will not extend this session by one minute longer than I believe absolutely necessary, although I might say to some hon. members who are a bit impatient, with the 2 in our group, and with all due regard to modesty, that we have quite a value. I think we have a value to the people of this province. I think our presence here enhances their getting certain legislation which they need.

I also think we have value in the role which the official opposition plays in this House, and, in all modesty, I think we make some contribution to the Opposition to the Government.

And, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say I am afraid we also have a value to the Conservative Party in a most indirect, and unlooked-for fashion.

HON. MR. KENNEDY: That is good.

MR. SALSBERG: I was advised that certain people who are busy on Bay Street and King Street collecting for the Tory election fund held out the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and the member for St. Andrew as a bait, to make it known a lot of money will be necessary, because these 2 members will have to be defeated.

I want to say to the hon. members who support the Government when you get a bit impatient with us, think of the \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000, or \$20,000 you will want for the conduct of the campaign, and for which you will come to the party coffers for it, and we may have unwittingly and unwillingly and indirectly contributed to some of the funds, you will be getting.

MR. GORDON CHAPLIN (Waterloo South): It will not come from Russia, anyway.

MR. SALSBERG: I also think at times with conditions prevailing in the world today, the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) could almost qualify for his Government being amongst the governments which are entitled to the E.R.P., because we are here. If the worst comes to the worst, this Government could go to the United States, and say, "We have a couple of Communists here, and are entitled to the E.R.P."—European Relief Programme—and you might get it far sooner than you think.

Be that as it may, we are here and we try to make our contributions to the best of our ability in the interest of the people of the province, as we see it.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) at one time advised all hon. members to get up before the orders of the day, as often as they felt necessary, to make any refutation about mis-statements which appeared in any paper. I do not think I have ever done that, and I do not think the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has. Simply because if we were to follow the advice of the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) we would have to get up every day to refute mis-statements, one after another, and misrepresentations, one after an-

other. But, because of our respect for the House, and our appreciation of the time that is to be used for more constructive efforts, we have fore-gone that task.

However, on an occasion like this it might be permissible to refer to at least one or two items out of the sea of lies and misrepresentations which appear about us.

For instance, a little while back, an hon. member of this House spoke glowingly of a series of articles appearing in a Windsor paper. These articles were reprinted in a series of daily papers throughout the country, including the *Evening Telegram* of Toronto. My attention was drawn to one or two of those articles, and in one instance, the author of those articles makes reference to myself. He claims I attended a conference in Montreal, in January, at which certain decisions were arrived at, and he says I did that "With a tone of authority." However, unfortunately for him, I was in Poland in January, so I could not possibly have attended a conference in Montreal of which he speaks, when I was thousands of miles away. If the rest of the material contained in this series is as dependable and truthful as the references to myself, then, of course, the series is nothing but a concoction of untruths and half-truths, and deliberate falsehoods.

One hon. member of the House yesterday pulled out a piece of paper and said, "Here is an L.P.P. leaflet," which he was about to read. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) immediately stated "That is a forgery," and another hon. member interjected saying, "Why did you not disown it when it was received?"

I want on this occasion to say that every hon. member to my knowledge, received one of these in the mail. My hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) and I received 100 each, not just 1. Mine came in a package of this sort—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: For distribution.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) seems to know all about where it comes from, and I would not be surprised. I wish he would put his forces to work to trace the typewriter where this paper was typed. We received 100 each. They are still in our room, and I want to say to this House, when I saw the bundle I told the hon. Leader of our party (Mr. MacLeod), "I think we should go into the House and expose this for what it actually is, a forgery." It was not issued by the Labour-Progressive Party.

The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) said I have too much respect for the House to say that he was wrong. I am sorry he did not do as I suggested that morning. This is a forgery, it is a falsehood, it is a concoction by a dishonest person who will concoct anything for money to earn a livelihood and to get money to keep themselves continuously drunk as the man who is responsible for this stuff, by peddling poisonous lies of this sort. I think I know where it comes from; the man was soaked in liquor for years and lost a permanent national position because of a perpetual state of drunkenness. It is all forgery.

MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): Why not give us his name and expose him?

MR. SALSBERG: To the hon. members of this House I want to say there is room for differences of opinion, sharp differences, but certainly hon. members elected to a responsible body as this should not fall for concoctions of this sort. It has become the fashion to offer anything to the public in the belief that the public will accept anything, and whip up a wave of indignation.

MR. W. E. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Might I ask the hon. member a question? Would you kindly give us the man's name about whom you are talking?

MR. SALSBERG: In my opinion, the man that is responsible for this,

and that I referred to, is Mr. Gladstone Murray; that is my opinion.

Now, you remember what a stir was caused in January about the "M" plan that was thrown in the face of the world as a holy gospel. Today everyone admits it was a forgery. That is not the first time forgeries were passed. The history of the British Labour Movement knows of the infamous "Zinoviev letter" which the Conservative Party passed out to the labour people on the eve of the election in the twenties and was later marked as a forgery.

I have in my hand and I use it as an example of how things go—I have the front page of the *Montreal Herald* for Thursday, April 8. The big headlines are; "Quebec seizes Red Guns", and the story begins with the following words:

"Premier Maurice Duplessis was reliably reported here today to be preparing a lengthy statement concerning the seizure of 500 sub-machine guns in a mining centre in Quebec's bleak north."

Now, I hold in my hand the front page of the same paper, the *Montreal Herald*, for Friday, April 9. This is the sub-heading:

"Report today on Red Guns."

Again, a cable from Quebec City the beginning of which reads as follows:

"Premier Maurice Duplessis will make an extensive statement on Communist activities in the Province of Quebec some time today. The Premier, it is expected, will be the first to say anything officially concerning the report on the seizure by Provincial Police, of hundreds of sub-machine guns in the mining centres of northern Quebec."

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Are these machine guns in our project?

MR. SALSBERG: You do not have to jump to the defence of your colleague, the hon. Premier of Quebec

(Mr. Duplessis). You would naturally defend him and I noticed your readiness to defend your colleague.

MR. BLACKWELL: We just want to know what it has to do with the budget of Ontario.

MR. SALSBERG: I hold in my hand now the second page of the same paper, the *Montreal Herald*. This time it is dated Saturday, April 10, 1 day after, and on the inside page the heading reads:

"Probe sees guns tale political putsch."

And then the sub-heading reads: "Arsenal tale scored. National union statement stalled."

"Reports that Provincial Police had seized 500 sub-machine guns in a Quebec mining centre were discounted as a political balloon today—with a *Herald* probe placing the blame for the buildup by silence on political manoeuvring."

These are things that become possible in this day. Now, what it leads to, of course, is rather a sad state of affairs. It leads to the experience we have had in Windsor, about which the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has, to my sorrow, not said a word—although the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is well informed—he has not risen in this House on a question of law and order, and he said nothing about Windsor. That is what these statements and that material lead to. It also leads to a lot of fantastic things. For instance, the cry of "Communism" is supposed to explain everything, so I will read to you a couple of lines from the *Northern Miner*, and it is as follows:

"Gold is the symbol, the sustainer," and I repeat,

"the sustainer and the saviour of the freedom of the person, of freedom of the press and of the dignity of the individual. Gold, truly is the essence of democracy, a disbeliever in gold is a believer in Communism."

That is how far things are going. An hon. Minister of the Federal Government had the following to say on March 6, the Hon. Brook Claxton said the following:

"Advocating lower taxes, higher exemptions, more expenditures at the same time as increased old age pensions and a complete system of health insurance plays the Communist game because it creates appetites that cannot be met."

In other words, if you demand better old age pensions, that is playing the Communist game. It has reached such a stage where in the House of Commons yesterday an hon. member put on record a list of names as so-called "Communist-front dupes," and that list contains the Premier of Saskatchewan; Mr. George McCullagh, publisher of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*; Mr. McConnell, publisher of the *Montreal Daily Star*; George V. Ferguson, editor of the *Montreal Star*; Mr. Macdonnell, Progressive Conservative member for Muskoka, Ontario; and financial critic of the Conservative opposition in the House; Mr. Alistair Stewart, C.C.F. member; Mr. Sandwell, editor of the *Toronto Saturday Night*; Mr. Atkinson, publisher of the *Toronto Daily Star*; Mr. Kent Cooke, publisher of the *New Liberty Magazine*; Sir Ernest MacMillan; Mr. Dalglish, editor-in-chief of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*; Mayor Sam Lawrence of Hamilton. I am sorry, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) is not in the list. I am sorry the hon. Attorney-General's (Mr. Blackwell's) name is not usually found in lists of that sort; I wish it were. I mention that to show you how far things do go, and it bereaches all fantastic stages such as follows:

"King aping Socialists, imitating dictators, Premier Drew charges."

Premier Drew charges Mackenzie King with aping Socialists and imitating dictators. That is a heading in the *Globe and Mail*. And then, listen to this—before I give you this, Mr. Duplessis, as everyone knows, charges the Liberals in Quebec with helping

Communism and the Liberal Party of Quebec charges Duplessis with helping Communism. As I read to you a moment ago, the hon. Premier of this province charges Mackenzie King with aping dictators, and lo and behold, last night I read the following:

"Women see Drew Aiding Communism."

How does that sound to the hon. Conservative members, Drew is aiding Communism?

HON. DANA H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Where did you read that? What women?

MR. SALSBERG: This is, I believe, from the *Toronto Star*.

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): What women?

MR. SALSBERG: You wait, I am going to quote what a fine lady, who is one of the leaders of the Liberal women of Ontario, had to say.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: A Liberal woman.

MR. SALSBERG: I quote:

"By failing to co-operate with the Federal Government, the Provincial Government is doing everything possible to bring about Communism."

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): What woman said that?

MR. SPEAKER: Might I respectfully ask the hon. members not to interrupt the hon. member who has the floor.

MR. SALSBERG: In reply to the clamour from the Tory side, I understand these words are attributed to Mrs. Lorne Lee. I recall to your attention again the fact that the Drew Government is charged with doing everything, not just a little thing, but everything, to help Communism. That is how you are getting yourself involved until we reach a stage where we want

to appeal to all of you, please stop helping us, just stop helping us. We will manage somehow without you.

You must realize from the instances that I brought to your attention, that the method used now is leading you into all sorts of unrealistic, fantastic realms. In your charges against people, in your treatment of issues, in your hurling of epitaphs, in your readiness to explain every problem by shouting Communism, everyone calls everyone a builder of Communism. Let us be realistic, let us discuss issues and problems as they should be discussed. I want to say to you hon. members of this House beware of forgeries, beware of false statements. They will be spread about in increasing numbers and you will do a service to your electorates if you advise them to keep their heads on their shoulders and keep their feet on solid ground and not become suckers to all the tripe that is thrown out by such a man as I mentioned before and others who will be peddling fake documents.

Now, some matters that were discussed in the budget. There was a question of immigration that a number of the hon. members spoke about. I want to say that there is general agreement in the country, I think, that Canada needs more immigrants, that this country is big and rich and underpopulated and that more people are required, and I agree with them. I disagree with all so-called theories that hard times are due to the influx of new people. We have been told that hard times are due to the influx of new people. It is just not true. This country passed through the worst crisis when its gates were locked tightest in its history. These are facts. The people that will come in will make contributions—in labour and in consumption—will not be responsible for a crisis.

I want to say further that the desire of this Government to bring in immigrants from the British Isles is a very natural desire and very understandable and one with which I find no fault whatsoever, just as I do not find any fault with the government of the Province of Quebec with its desire to bring

in people that they specially desire. Just as I see no cause for alarm or dissatisfaction or concern when the population of Quebec increases and rises. When I see those figures I am happy. When I see new people come into this province I am happy at that too. There is room for both great races and for the smaller ones in this country without fearing competition or being crowded out. What is bad about any immigration scheme is the way it is handled and also the politics that are involved. For instance, I see nothing wrong with the air scheme. In observing the operation of the Provincial Government air immigration scheme in Britain I found it to be working excellently, efficiently—far more efficiently than the system I found in operation by the Federal Government elsewhere here. If there was anything wrong with it, it was that it was still too high a price to ask the immigrants to pay and I suggested to the Government in a letter from Europe that we think of chartering a ship or two to bring people over at the lowest possible price, that would enable them to have a few extra dollars left when they reach here. The storm between Mr. Howe and the Premier (Mr. Drew) is a political storm that had no justification and has no meaning except for political purposes as between Queen's Park and Ottawa. Ottawa is able to take all the air immigrants through Trans-Canada Airlines. Well, that is fine, and all prospective immigrants who want to get here by air will have accommodation, and so that is fine. What are we fighting about except in the hope of gaining political advantage on the immigration issue, in that manner.

However, so far as the provincial immigration scheme is concerned there are a few serious questions that have arisen since I returned and those were rumours and charges made that the air service is used to bring out special types of workers for certain firms.

HON. D. H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, will you give the authority for that statement?

MR. SALSBERG: I have, as a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, put it on the question paper.

HON. MR. PORTER: Well, the answer to that question is, No.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, I am very glad to hear it. I put a question on the paper.

HON. MR. FROST: Cross it off, Joe.

MR. SALSBERG: Just one moment. I have not used that issue until now and this is the time to mention it and I am very happy to hear your denial. I heard rumours from labour groups, particularly the printers around the labour temple. There were those rumours.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Who did that? Mr. Gladstone Murray?

MR. SALSBERG: The rumours I refer to were made by sincere and honest people, I am quite certain, who are not noted for spreading rumours.

HON. MR. FROST: But mistaken nevertheless.

MR. SALSBERG: A little while ago the head of a shipping company boasted he was going to arrange to bring sailors to break a strike.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: By the Ontario Air Scheme?

MR. SALSBERG: That is what he said.

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is going to make charges of this kind and quote anonymous heads of companies I want him to quote his authority, tell us who it was and what he said, and it will be dealt with so far as I am concerned.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not making charges. I am stating what is in the newspapers, that Captain Meisner is alleged to have stated—

HON. MR. PORTER: Well, name the newspaper, show us the quotation,

give us the date of the quotation or keep quiet.

MR. SPEAKER: I say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has the floor and if he does not care to answer your question, that is his privilege.

HON. MR. PORTER: The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has been making certain charges. He has been quoting certain people who are veiled in anonymity and I have a perfect right to insist that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) give authority instead of spreading the absurd, unfair rumours he gets out of some—

MR. SPEAKER: Just a second. May I say, if that is the attitude of the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter), I rule that he is out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, but I repeat that I did not make charges. I did repeat what was stated in a newspaper, not for the purpose of laying charges and I stated that it was Captain Meisner. If he wants the newspaper I will be glad to check it, find it and bring it, but Captain Meisner did say that. What I want to say—

HON. MR. FROST: Well, it is completely unfounded.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, if it is unfounded I am very glad to hear that. I am not going to make an issue out of immigration. I mentioned these instances to illustrate what we must guard against in any immigration scheme and I want to continue by saying what is basically wrong with the federal scheme is that it is not a government responsibility, but that they have permitted industrialists and their agents to go to Europe and take immigrants for an industry, a plant, with the result that certain areas are becoming auction blocks for representatives of foundries and industries from Canada, who go around and pick people almost by the muscles they have, the width of his chest and so on. I am opposed to any such method. I repeat, this is federal.

I was sitting in a hotel in Hanover with representatives of firms which were picking help and I was certainly not proud of the method that the Federal Government allowed to be used. I am sorry to say that Ontario Hydro had a delegation there too going around and picking help for Hydro. I think that is wrong. I think the Federal Government should be responsible. They should permit into the country those that should come in and then give them a chance to choose their jobs to go to work rather than be hired over there. I am sorry to say further, I am not convinced that the federal method favours the victims of Hitlerism sufficiently but I think often favours those who collaborated with Hitler forces in Europe.

Now, insofar as the budget itself. I confess, Mr. Speaker, that I am not amazed that this Government and the Treasurer should strut around and crow very boastfully about their 1948 budget and about surplus of \$25,000,000. I think that far from finding a cause for boasting the Government should hide its head in shame.

I submit to the members of the House that to predict a surplus of \$367,000 and to end up with a surplus of more than \$25,000,000 is to admit a colossal blindness as to the future trend and development in this province and in the country. I think it shows the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) to be a rather poor forecaster. I say further, Mr. Speaker, that this Government has become an heir to a good fortune which it neither created nor was aware of. It just got it.

In the budget speech in 1946, the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) used a phrase or a sentence that I would like to repeat, and I am quoting from the Treasurer's speech in 1946 in which the Treasurer said—here are the Treasurer's words:

"Let us think not merely in terms of money value, not in columns of figures, of decimals and statistics but in terms of human value of people."

Well, those are beautiful words, and that is the way I think a budget should be approached and I wish the Government had approached it from that point of view—that is, to think not merely in terms of money value but in terms of human value of people and I say if we bear in mind those words and examine the budget then we can only come to the conclusion that the Government fails to think in terms of human value and of people.

Of course, the Government was swamped by a veritable Niagara of income and with such a revenue it has thrown little bits here and there for one service or another. What else could it have done with the amount of money that flew into Queen's Park, but I say that in the face of the immense revenue and the unprecedented surplus the Government's sums which are to be contributed to human value are terribly small, niggardly, miserly and picayune. From a social point of view—that is, from the point of view of human value—this budget really indicts the Government and it indicts it of the most serious delinquency against the needs of the common people of this province. One could cite instance after instance where the Government failed the basic needs of the people in this budget.

I want to briefly touch upon at least a dozen of such delinquencies, things that they have failed to do because it was not conscious of human values and of people.

In the first place, the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) did not provide in the budget any immediate help for the hospitals. I repeat that—the Government did not provide immediate revenues, did not provide relief for the hospitals. What it offers the hard-pressed hospitals of Ontario is pie in the sky. The Government introduced a 20 per cent. tax, which will go into effect only after Ottawa drops it. In the meantime nothing for the hospitals and in the meantime the hospitals struggle, and should Ottawa not drop the tax this Government with a surplus of \$25,000,000 provides no help to any

hospital in the Province of Ontario that has not been given in the past. That is number 1.

Number 2. The budget provides no subsidy for milk, so as to bring down the price of milk to the consuming public and make possible the consumption of the full requirement of milk by the children and adults.

Third, the budget does not provide for sharing with the municipalities the cost of distributing free milk to the school children. The Government had more than enough in its surplus to undertake this responsibility in sharing it with the municipalities. It failed.

Number 4. This budget does not show that it has provided the necessary help for the maintenance or the extension of the day nurseries. There was money, more than enough to provide for the extension of this essential service. That human value, this thinking in terms of people, of which the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) spoke in 1946, yet with such a budget there is no adequate provision for the extension of that service.

Number 5. The budget, though showing a tremendous increased income from the sale of liquor, does not set aside even a small portion of that income for an educational campaign to teach our youth the value of moderation and to teach our older ones the effect of excessive drinking.

There was enough money for that. The liquor income was the highest, yet nothing set aside for this necessary work.

Sixth, the budget does not even provide for the initial work of an anti-alcoholic clinic out of the revenue from liquor, and I think in terms of people who have become chronic alcoholics, derelicts, for which no provision is made.

Seventh, the budget makes no provision for the sharing of the gasoline tax with the municipalities so as to ease the burden of the home taxpayer.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. gentleman (Mr. Salsberg) what he is quoting from?

AN HON. MEMBER: Those are his notes, I believe.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. gentleman (Mr. Doucett) knows when I quote, I so state. I am not quoting. I hold notes in my hand, as the hon. member (Mr. Doucett) also knows very well.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: What is the statement you made about gasoline?

MR. SALSBERG: It is an attempt to be merely smart and interrupt the speaker.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Oh, no, it is not. I want to know what statement you made about gasoline.

MR. SALSBERG: I made a statement, for the information of the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett), the budget has no provision for the sharing of the gasoline tax with the municipalities so as to ease the burden of the home owner and the small taxpayer.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: That is quite incorrect. The budget provides for \$16,000,000.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): You know you cannot see figures like that.

MR. SALSBERG: I have listened to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) speak this afternoon, or early in the evening, and I am fully conscious of what he said, and I remember very well, and I still repeat what you are giving is a very small amount,—

HON. MR. DOUCETT: What, \$16,000,000?

MR. SALSBERG: —for certain—

HON. MR. FROST: \$16,000,000.

MR. SALSBERG: —works in the city for which the city has to pay a share.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): The city pays none of the \$16,000,000.

MR. SALSBERG: That has nothing to do with the fact the gasoline tax should be shared with the municipalities.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: It has. That is what I say.

MR. SALSBERG: This is not shared. You are granting them something. I am speaking of sharing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: All you have to do is ask the mayors. And I would ask the treasury benches not to get so hot and bothered when someone tells them the truth that they do not like.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: It is not the truth, and you know it.

MR. SALSBERG: I know it to be the truth, and the truth only, or I would not utter it, and I want the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I disagree with you. You are saying what you know to be untrue.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I must ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) should withdraw the remark. I do not think it is fair to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), who is on his feet.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, if you are going to rule that an hon. member in this Legislature can deliberately, when he knows the \$16,000,000 under that budget goes to the municipalities, makes a statement, and persists in the statement, after the Minister explains, that there is nothing in the budget under the gasoline tax, this House has come to a fine pass. It is untrue, and I am not going to withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I must say, as far as the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is concerned, if the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) does not withdraw, he may know the rules better than

I do. I do not want to carry the matter any further, but I would respectfully request hon. members to have some respect for the man who is speaking and not interrupt him so much. I do not think it is fair, that is all.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to accept the ruling that an hon. member in debate can make absolute mis-statements and be permitted to persist in them, and as one member of the Government, like the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), I do not propose to sit here, have absolute mis-statements made, and yet nothing be corrected in the record as the debate proceeds.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not in a position to give a ruling on that. I can give a ruling on it, possibly tomorrow.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is all right.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your ruling, and I want you to know I appreciate it fully. I will just let the record stand except to say, sharing the gasoline tax is generally understood—universally understood—as sharing, as agreeing with the municipalities to return a percentage of the tax to them to make use of as they see fit. This cannot be confused with making a grant for one road or a widening of a street. To call that sharing is to confuse the term, and of course to lead to confusion in the minds of people, and I submit I was right, that I did not say anything I knew to be wrong or untrue. The gasoline tax is not shared with the municipalities in that sense, and it is in that sense I said it.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Now that you have got that cleared up, get on.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Or something.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has in this session unfortunately developed a technique which is not conducive to the best contribution—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: To mis-statements in the Legislature.

MR. SALSBERG: —of hon. members, and there have been other hon. members affected by that new technique.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that was delinquency number 7 as I see it from an analysis of the budget.

The eighth failure of the Government is that it does not provide for any basic and speedy improvement of the very unsatisfactory conditions in the mental institutions in this province—and I repeat, the budget does not provide for any basic and speedy improvement of a situation which is unsatisfactory.

Ninth, the budget does not provide for the raising of wages of the civil servants to a level comparable with those prevailing in the city of Toronto among the city employees, or a level comparable with wages paid in unionized industry. With a surplus of \$25,000,000, that budget should have provided sufficiently to raise the wages of the civil servants so that they could live in decency. There are returned men with families employed in various departments receiving \$1,400 or \$1,500 a year. They cannot possibly live decently under those wages. With such a surplus, to have failed to provide an adequate wage increase is to me a delinquency on the part of the Government.

Tenth, the budget has made no provision for increasing mothers' allowances, and I submit the present allowance as given to widows and their children is inadequate and inexcusable in the face of the amount of surplus this Government is boasting of. That does not show the budget was an expression of feeling about human values or about people.

Eleventh, the budget has made no provisions for caring for the crippled and others who are totally incapacitated who because of age are not entitled to old age pensions, but have no other visible means of income.

HON. MR. FROST: \$16,000,000 is on the tree for everybody, Joe.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, what the Government has done, as I said at the outset, in the face of a Niagara of revenue they have thrown little bits here and there, but none of the things I have mentioned were done adequately and fully. There is no special fund created to take care of those citizens.

Twelfth, and this, in my opinion, is the greatest of the Government's delinquency—yes, I would call it its greatest sin—is its failure, in the face of this tremendous surplus, to provide for the aged citizens so that they could live their declining years in decency. I say nothing that the Government or its spokesmen can or will say in this House can atone for this sin, the failure to provide for the aged. To keep old people on the present pension when we have a surplus of \$25,000,000 is a sign of callous indifference. That is no sign of consciousness of human values, of people, as the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has so beautifully spoken in 1946.

HON. MR. FROST: Read the last paragraph of the speech this year. It is not bad on that same point.

MR. SALSBERG: I thought you put it very well in 1946, and I think the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) puts it well in words every year. That is the painful thing about it. The hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) speaks well, and I think he means well, and if he had not become a Tory some years ago, I think he would be all right, but it was his misfortune to fall in—

HON. MR. FROST: Evil ways.

MR. SALSBERG: —circumstances that made a Tory out of him, so he says fine things, but he prepares a Tory budget, and a Tory budget is not a budget prepared in terms of human values and the people. That, I regret to say, is in my opinion the shortcoming of the budget. Nothing to boast about, nothing to crow about, it is not a sign of great ability to forecast wrongly.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: But something to vote for.

MR. SALSBERG: It is nothing to write home about, to predict you will have \$300,000, and then find you have \$25,000,000 which you did not earn and did not labour for and did not make.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Something to vote for.

MR. SALSBERG: It is certainly nothing to boast of when a Government can be so delinquent as this in matters of human values.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to say we are entering a year which, whether we have an election or not—and I believe this Government is going to spring one, and spring it soon—is a very decisive year. Sections of the population are already deeply concerned over matters which really matter. The hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Thomas) yesterday spoke about the decline or the fear of a decline in the sale of tobacco abroad. That is a bad sign, especially when we read in the papers what the United States has written into the E.R.P. a provision to include \$1,000,000,000 worth of tobacco in the so-called gift to Europe—\$1,000,000,000 worth of American tobacco is going to be shipped to Europe. That is supposed to be for morale, but, as the *New York Times* of last Sunday said, it was to satisfy the senators from the south, just as it was to satisfy the senators from California that E.R.P. include 142,000,000 gallons of wine for Europe. Europe needs wine, tobacco, and a senator, I think from Alabama, got the inclusion of peanuts, but the amount shows it just is not peanuts, it is money.

I mention this, Mr. Speaker, because I think although the Province of Ontario has no control over the foreign policy of this country and economic planning for the future, there is a danger that some very basic sections of the economy in Ontario particularly will suffer because of planning which I think is bad planning—not by this Government, but by Ottawa. There is something in what some of the Conservatives said in Ottawa, something in what Mr. Green says: "Stop leaning on U.S., or become a satellite."

The E.R.P., the American plan, does create a dangerous situation in some basic industries in Ontario, in the tobacco industry and elsewhere. We will not solve these problems by name-calling, or by misrepresentation. To solve them, we need above everything an independent approach to these things. I said it in the House, and I repeat, Canada's trade with Britain is being undermined and greatly restricted, and I am afraid it will affect Ontario agriculture as it will certain sections of industry in Ontario.

These and other things which will spell the difference between an expanding economy and a shrinking one are the issues before us. We will not solve them by thumping the desks and shouting: "We have confidence in Ontario." It means adopting legislation to protect the workers, to increase the incomes of the working people and the farmers; it means markets for the things we grow and produce in our province. And it means not to be carried away, as so often is the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) by what he considers to be signs of great prosperity. That is not a sign for a long prosperity. Indices show tremendous profit-taking on the one hand, and an alarming shrinkage in the purchasing power of the masses of the people on the other, both indications of a dangerous period lying immediately ahead of us.

Legislation should be of a character which will increase the purchasing power, raise the wages, avoid taxation on the little people, who have had their purchasing power taken out of their pockets, avoid an amusement tax of 20 per cent., because it means taking \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 out of the pockets of the majority of the little people, permit them to buy food and clothing for that amount; raise the money for the hospitals from the corporation income taxes, where the profits are reaching a new high.

If we do that, we will safeguard the interests of the majority of the people; if we fail to do that, regardless of how good the intentions, we are heading for very unhappy times.

It will not be the Communists who will make them; it will not be our fault. It is said: "The Communists want trouble, because they thrive on it." When I hear that, it makes me laugh. The Communists are people on your streets, the workers, the farmers; they do not want hard times; they do not thrive on hard times. They want, like every other citizen, a prosperous province, full employment, democratic legislation. You will find in any such attempt they will be ready to support you, just as the hon. leader of my party (Mr. MacLeod) and myself vote for a Government measure in the interests of the people, support a measure if moved by the Opposition, if we think it is in the interests of the people, vote with the C.C.F., because most of their measures are closer to the needs of the people than those introduced by the Government. It is idle, and not always honest, to say the C.C.F. is becoming Communistic, because the Communists vote for their motion or their bill.

We will support this Government or any Government in this province or any other, to protect the interests of the people. And it is with that point of view we approach and estimate the budget; it is from that point of view we express the critical attitude we do, not because we desire or enjoy the pleasure of criticizing, but because we sincerely believe that such criticism is necessary, and such criticism is, therefore, offered on the budget for 1948.

MR. WILLIAM MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, in making my contribution to the Budget Debate, I wish to follow the established custom, and congratulate you on the contribution you are making to the general well-being of this Chamber.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion of the members, and it certainly expresses my sentiment, when I say that you conduct the affairs of this House with dignity and dispatch, using a judgment which is at all times tempered with geniality and patient good humour.

May I wish you many years of good health, so that you can continue to serve

this province, with that peculiar skill and ability which at all times has enabled the members to feel thoroughly at ease in this Chamber, and at the same time preserved that strict authority so necessary in all legislative bodies.

From the general expressions of good will coming from members of all parties, Mr. Speaker, I am led to believe that, by unanimous consent, we could follow the practice established at Westminster, and make the office of Speaker a permanent appointment.

Mr. Speaker, it is very regrettable that since the commencement of this session some weeks ago, one of our hon. members has passed on. As in the case of the late hon. member for Huron (Mr. Taylor), the late hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Millen) can be called a casualty of public service. Although young in years, he had crowded into his short life more activity, including war service, than many men much older in years.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to the fine family he was called upon to leave.

Since I am the Government whip in this Chamber, and as I do not rise to speak on as many occasions as do the Opposition whips, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to them my appreciation of their co-operation in arranging the speakers lists, and also for their support in the many votes during this session.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, in reference to the hon. member of St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), he throws my list terribly out of line from time to time, when he tells me, as he did this afternoon, he will speak for 30 minutes, and then speaks for 1 hour and 15 minutes. This simply means that other members on the list are being delayed.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. members interrupted me.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. MURDOCH: This feeling is also expressed for the benefit of the most junior of all whips, the affluent and effluent member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as there are words, words, words, coming from the Opposition benches, and quotations from this and quotations from that, I would like to give a short quotation from Shakespeare's "Macbeth":

"It is a tale, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, Oh.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it has always been said,

"that in the spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love,"

but I can add to that saying, "that in the spring, a middle-aged man's fancy turns to thoughts of income tax," and I can certainly congratulate the hon. Provincial Treasurer on behalf of my constituents of South Essex, for the announcement he made, during his budget address, that no income tax will be levied by the Province of Ontario this year.

Although Canadians have only been paying income tax since 1917, income tax was first levied in Britain during the Napoleonic wars in 1799, and of course it proved highly unpopular. When the treaty of Amiens was signed in 1802, income tax was abolished. The whole nation rejoiced. Bonfires were lighted on every hill. Later, the Government added to the nation's gratitude by announcing that all income records would be burned and destroyed, every name, every figure, every document.

It is not too much to hope that at some future time we may be able to persuade our Provincial Treasurer to assume Dominion status, at which time he can abolish income tax on a much wider basis, and give cause for widespread rejoicing in Canada, from coast to coast. Yes, and burn and destroy all the records, every name, every figure and every document. We may not have bonfires on every hill, but I can guarantee a tremendous increase in revenue, in the department of the hon. Minister for Windsor-Sandwich (Mr. Greisinger).

More than half a century ago, Gladstone told the House of Commons at Westminster:

"Of all the taxes on the statute books, the income tax is the one tax through which it is possible that Socialism or Communism, or anything like them, can find an entrance to our system. It cannot be done by indirect taxation."

"Any man who did so," said Gladstone, "would be a national hero."

I can assure the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) on that basis he would indeed be accepted as Canada's national hero.

Mr. Speaker, during the week-end I visited South Essex, and what I saw will indeed be good news for everyone in the Province of Ontario. We know that in November last year legislation was introduced by radio, by the Federal Government, to the effect that there would be no more importation of fresh fruits and vegetables. Since growers were not advised of this in advance, there was no alternative source of supply, and we have been denied the health-giving vitamins contained in those vegetables.

The farmers of Essex County have already planted acres and acres of head lettuce, cabbage, and celery, as well as radishes, onions, carrots and potatoes. In the greenhouses there are millions and millions of plants, which will be planted outside when the danger of frost is over. These plants include tomatoes, cucumbers and melons. And by the end of May, the first of these products of Essex County will be rushed by truck and by train to all parts of Ontario, and beyond Ontario.

It might interest you to know that last year, and almost every year before that, many acres of lettuce and cabbage rotted in the fields, simply because imported produce has been poured into Canada, at the very time these crops have been ready to harvest.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this matter of vegetables in Essex County may not seem to be related directly to the budget, but it is the business of every Government, whether federal or provincial, to prepare budgets and introduce legislation, to give some measure of stability

to the urban worker and the farmer. If primary producers are not assured of fair prices and outlets for their products, or fair wages, then we cannot have a healthy economy, and we cannot derive the necessary taxation monies, to provide even a minimum of social services.

A healthy and prosperous agriculture is an absolute necessity in the Province of Ontario.

Because of this importance, I would like to refer to marketing reports connected with the sale of South Essex products last year. And it must be kept in mind that our Federal Government must have had some knowledge, at that time, that our exchange situation was approaching a crisis.

Quoting the *Windsor Daily Star*, and written by Ernest Bazaire in June, 1947, and I quote:

"Tennessee cabbages moving into Canadian markets in carload lots, are causing South Essex vegetables growers to yearn for the days when the import permit system shut out importations of United States-grown vegetables, whenever Leamington produce was ready for market."

The cabbage situation doesn't look too promising.

Produce dealers from Halifax, St. John, Quebec City and Montreal are reported to have ample Tennessee cabbage on hand. In fact, carload lots of cabbage, booked to leave Leamington this week, are being delayed because people who booked them are asking for an extension of time, to allow them to sell their imported cabbage. Last year (1946), growers plowed acres of cabbage under, simply because they couldn't find a market for them. This year, marketing the crop is starting the same way.

As long as Tennessee cabbage can be had at 2 cents a pound in Tennessee, there's little likelihood of Leamington cabbage winning favour. Cabbage crates cost in the neighbourhood of 38 cents each. Put express and shipping charges on top of that, to say nothing of com-

missions, and Leamington cabbage costs 65 cents for a 40 lb. crate before it leaves its point of origin. The grower must get 3.3 cents a lb. to pay for the cost of cutting, packing and trucking.

Cabbage is the third crop harvested this spring which has resulted in a headache. Radishes were the first crop. Few growers go in for the radish market heavily, and there wasn't too much sleep lost over radishes. But when the head lettuce proved a fizzle, that was different.

In the *Windsor Star* again, under the date of July 22, and I quote:

"The bottom dropped out of the potato market yesterday morning, and scores of growers stopped digging. Buyers started the week's market by offering \$1.50 for a 75 lb. bag of potatoes, to growers, f.o.b. Leamington. Farmers took a look at the skies, decided it wouldn't rain too much, and made up their minds to let them lay. A lowish trend was apparent because 10 carloads of U.S. potatoes were rolling towards Canadian markets."

Ontario fruit and vegetable growers do not ask for year-round protection for their products, but only some measure of protection during the period of their own harvest. The importance of this seasonal protection cannot be over-emphasized.

In spite of the continual hazards of both bad weather and imported produce, vegetable growers of Essex County are planning and building for expanding markets. In Essex County at the present time we have over 3,000,000 square feet under glass, and this is being added to every year. We have every reason to believe that many of these crops can be brought under marketing schemes, and the completion of the terminal market in Toronto, with proper refrigeration and holding facilities, will streamline our marketing and distributive system to the advantage of both producer and consumer.

Still speaking along agricultural lines—immediately after the Easter recess, the members of Parliament at Ottawa found that no butter could be obtained

in their dining room. Quite naturally, there were violent protests by the members, and after a hurried telephone call, the necessary butter was despatched from a creamery in western Ontario. This brings us the grim reminder that during the next three or four weeks one-third of the Canadian population will have to do without butter.

The reason for this shortage is quite simple — Canadians consumed more butter in 1947 than they did in 1946, and producers produced less.

The ceiling price on butter which was effective up to 1946, suggested to dairy farmers that it did not pay to purchase high-priced supplementary feeds, especially in view of high labour costs, and shortage of that labour. During the months of July, August and September of 1947, Canadians consumed each month from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 lbs. of butter more than they did in 1946.

Consequently, storage stocks are now exhausted, and the only butter available is from current production. As soon as this shortage was anticipated, the price of butter fat to the producer was raised, and consequently the price of storage butter went up accordingly. A very profitable venture indeed for those holders of storage butter. But raising the price did not bring more butter, simply because you can't fool mother nature, and when dairy cows go dry, they stay dry for some time. And it might be added, that although dairies might be given permission to deliver milk only once in 48 hours, the labour load to the farmer will not be eased, because mother nature will still demand that cows be milked at least twice a day.

Mr. Speaker; since 1943, many words have been spoken in this Legislature about labour unions, compensation, social services, and matters of public importance, but very little about a vast army of men and women who have really performed a great public service during all the war years. I refer now to the egg producers of Ontario, especially those of western Ontario, which is the highest producing egg section in the Dominion of Canada.

"We never miss the water until the well runs dry," is very true, and we have perhaps forgotten that at all times during the shortages of war years we were never short of eggs in Canada. And these were produced at prices which all could afford to pay.

In addition to this, millions of dozens were shipped to Britain, which enabled the people there to at least remember what eggs looked like. Eggs are a very perishable product, and great credit can be given to the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the excellent service which was performed by their egg inspection branch, in assembling and routing carload lots to seaboard from all points in Canada, with the utmost despatch.

Proper appreciation should be given, too, to those scientists at Guelph who solved the many problems which had to be faced, of nutrition and disease. Here, again, a service was performed by the hard and patient toil of the farm producer.

No 8-hour day, no 5-day week, no holidays with pay, no lunch-rooms and rest periods, but early and late, 7 days every week, 52 weeks in the year, is absolutely necessary to make an honest dime in egg production. Some day those men, and women, too, will follow the lead of the dairy farmer, and give up that entirely unequal struggle, of trying to make a farm operation pay. My prediction is that we will have that shortage this fall.

At various times during the past 12 months, we have had thousands of unemployed in our larger cities, including the city of Windsor. Yet these men are very reluctant, for various reasons, to accept employment on the farm. This makes a definite shortage of agricultural labour.

The correct way of stating this is, that there is a shortage of men who will engage in agriculture for hourly wages and social security and conditions below the standards of our urban centres. There would be no shortage of farm products and farm help if returns were

on a comparable basis with those prevailing in trade and industry.

The progress is slow, but through marketing schemes, modern distributive methods, and an application of scientific knowledge with regard to actual farm production, we know that farming will become a profitable and honourable occupation, with the sons carrying on where fathers leave off, instead of leaving the farms for the cities, as they are doing today.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister of Planning and Development for the legislation which he introduced a few days ago, to assist the prospective home owner to build his own home. This Government has always recognized that the real strength of any nation is built on the foundation of sound and secure homes.

Ever since assuming office, this Government has given substantial assistance to municipalities on a rapidly expanding scale. By taxation at the provincial level, a great relief has been given to the farmer and the home owner. The burden of municipal taxation still falls quite heavily on these two groups, but it would have been an impossible burden except for the great assistance given by this Government.

Grants to local school boards this year will exceed \$33,000,000 as compared to less than \$7,000,000 in 1943 when this Government assumed office. In 1948, this Government will pay nearly \$16,000,000 to municipalities for roads, compared to less than \$4,000,000 in 1943.

In addition to this, grants have been greatly increased in respect to hospitals, public health and welfare, libraries, and towards the extension of hydro services. All these payments have given real and direct assistance and relief to the municipalities which otherwise would have no alternative, but to assess these charges against homes and farms.

Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to notice the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) has recognized that we have a problem of shore

erosion in Ontario. I would like to quote from the *Toronto Globe and Mail* under date of December 3, 1947:

"Expert advice on how to combat erosion along Lake Ontario shores will be sought by the Ontario Government, Planning Minister Porter yesterday told a delegation representing lakefront municipalities from Scarboro to Grimsby.

"The problem has become increasingly serious and, failing to get any assistance from the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, the municipalities approached the province.

"Mr. Porter said certain methods have been tried by states bordering Lakes Michigan and Erie and these will be checked to determine if they would be effective on this side of the lake.

"Members of the delegation suggested the gradual eating away of the shoreline possibly could be stopped by the building of staggered rows of pilings extending at right angles several hundred feet into the lake. These pilings functioning on the same principle as snow fences in that they build up drifts of sand to form a buttress, also aid in breaking up the force of the currents and waves so their effect on the shoreline is reduced.

"Some municipalities have spent thousands of dollars in attempts to solve the problem. In the Grimsby area, it is claimed, every farm on the shoreline loses about 10 feet a year. Acres of land are lost each year in Scarboro."

And again, from the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, dated November 10, 1947:

"The southern shore of Lake Ontario is dribbling away gradually, in some cases altogether too fast, there are property owners who, of necessity, have been forced to move summer cottages back from the threat of erosion while to others it is a case of losing the land from which they earn their living. Such is the case

with the fruit growers of Clinton Township whose property borders the decaying banks of the lake.

"This rich peach land, some of the most valuable farm property, has been protected to some extent by the men who run it. Some already have spent considerable sums of money having huge rocks from the local quarry built into piers which jut out into the water.

"A recent petition signed by some 28 residents has been presented to Clinton council asking for a buttress wall that would run parallel to the shore line. The cost of such a wall running between Beamsville and Vineland has been estimated at \$50,000."

Now, Mr. Speaker, shore erosion is a very serious problem in Essex County. During recent years, fine summer homes have been undermined, resulting in very heavy losses for property owners.

As well as this, on Point Pelee, over 1,200 acres of fine onion soil are in constant danger of being inundated. This would result in some 55 families being rendered homeless. On Pelee Island, approximately 60 per cent. of the farm land is below the level of Lake Erie, and this land also is always in constant danger of being flooded, with resulting heavy losses.

The problem is immense. It can be directly related to the water diversions at Ogoki and Longlac, since that diversion pours more water into the great lakes system.

It is impossible to fight mother nature, but we can co-operate and harmonize with nature. With provincial assistance, the activities of the individual property owners and various municipalities, could be co-related, and given proper direction. Erosion is a continuing process and it must be met by combined and united effort.

It will only be a matter of a few years, at the present rate of erosion, before many sections of No. 3 Highway along the shore of Lake Erie will be falling into that same Lake Erie.

We have to decide right now, to take positive action on a large scale, or suffer the consequences of untold losses in property damage, and the irretrievable loss of very valuable farm lands.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding my remarks, I would like to answer the charges which have been mentioned from time to time in this Legislature about the Whip whipping the members into line. Such charges are not only false, but utterly ridiculous.

Let me quote from today's *Daily Star*:

"The Leader of the Liberal Party while not believing the function of government was to run business, is opposed to privileges and monopolies. He emphasized, speaking of the Leader of the Liberal Party in Ontario that if some businesses could not be cured of this sin, they should be brought under public ownership."

That is the only reference I will make to the speech by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

Let me mention an incident that happened a few years before 1943 in South Essex. In Malden Township, 20 acres of provincial lands were being used by the sportsmen of Essex County for hunting purposes. This was the last public acreage available to the hunters in Essex County.

Over the protests of the local member of the Legislature, over the protests of the Essex County Sportsmens Association, over the protests of the Malden Township Council this property was sold for a few pieces of silver, to a wealthy Detroit individual who wanted to become the owner of a private game preserve.

This was done on the direct order of the Leader of the Liberal Party of that time (Mr. Hepburn).

Does this seem to indicate that the Liberal Party is opposed to privileges and monopolies? Such a deal as this could not happen under the present Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: Did it ever happen under a previous Tory Government?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. MURDOCH: I definitely mentioned the words "Leader of the Liberal Party at that time."

HON. MR. PORTER: Keep up-to-date. That is just another "chestnut."

MR. MURDOCH: The policy of this Government, as well as every Act introduced into this Legislature, is thoroughly discussed by the Premier, the Cabinet and the members, before being presented here. The wide knowledge of the members, who are thoroughly acquainted with the needs of their particular constituencies, is directly responsible for the progressive legislation which is passed, sometimes unanimously, by the members of this Legislature. This means that in this province, government is based on the broadest foundation of the people themselves. If I had my choice of membership in any Government, in any part of the world, I could not choose one where I would feel more proud to be a member than the present Ontario Government, headed by Premier Drew.

In 1945, when Government leaders in Ottawa and elsewhere, were predicting, and even preparing for, a recession by 1947, the Premier of Ontario with his usual energy and vision, was predicting and laying plans for an unprecedented expansion all through Ontario. With the assistance of his members, he then pursued one definite course to make those plans a successful eventuality.

The wheels of an immigration plan have started to turn, hydro has been expanded, new roads pushed forward in northern Ontario, opening up new areas, hitherto inaccessible. Forest and mine resources are now giving up their county to the skill and assiduity of Ontario workmen, providing more of those materials which give us a standard of living excelled by only one country in the whole world. And even that

country has more poverty and real hardship in some sections than we have in any part of this province at the present time. Hydro conversion and the steam generating plant for Windsor are typical examples of real progress.

It was mentioned by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) during the Throne Speech debate, that he was afraid of the future. He even hinted of his own limitations to face that future.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER: (Leader of the Opposition): I do not think my hon. friend (Mr. Murdoch) should say that. I never said I was afraid of the future. The only way I would be afraid of the future is if we were compelled to live under a continuance of the present administration.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MURDOCH: The words—

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): You will be afraid for a long time.

MR. OLIVER: Says you.

MR. MURDOCH: —he mentioned that he was afraid of the future. To me personally, he hinted of his own limitations to face that future. Maybe some other hon. members would not get that same reaction, but that was mine.

MR. OLIVER: You are wrong.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. member permit me—

MR. J. S. DEMPSEY (Renfrew South): This man is interrupting.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is out of order.

MR. MACLEOD: I am sure the hon. member (Mr. Murdoch) will not object to this.

MR. MURDOCH: Will you speak a little louder, please?

MR. MACLEOD: I am sure you will not object to this, when you speak of limitations, may I remind you the Bible says "blessed is the man who recognizeth his own limitations." That might be something for you to consider.

HON. MR. PORTER: Will the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) give book and verse, Mr. Speaker?

MR. MURDOCH: I would like to say for the benefit of hon. members here, I only rise to my feet on a very few occasions, once in a few years. During those years I listened to other hon. members without saying a word, and I would say to hon. members opposite, if they are going to interrupt me with a question, I will answer their questions, but I prefer not to have any interruptions, Mr. Speaker, in the way of a little help with my speech. I think I can get along without it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MURDOCH: Getting back to the subject of being afraid of the future, the remarks of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) were in wide contrast to the vision and unbounded faith which the Premier has in himself, and in the people of Ontario, and in the great future which lies before the Province of Ontario.

It was said by the Premier a year or two ago that the estimate has been made that there are 10,000 different ways of earning a living in the Province of Ontario. Many of the men, managing the various industries and enterprises, which make these occupations possible, arrived in their present positions after many years of effort in the school of experience.

Others are first and second generation men, whose forefathers spent their entire life span in the building of an industry or enterprise. Others again, are engineers or perhaps professional men, who have been educated and trained for special occupations or fields of endeavour.

But these are the men who obtain capital, and fit together the complex mass of workers in large numbers, master and overcome the problems of manufacture and production, and finally place on the market a product which they have forecasted the public, at large, will buy. We do have many in our midst who predict that we are again headed for a depression; but that view is not shared by the members of this party.

As members, we know that with the leadership of our Premier, we can meet and overcome our difficulties and problems as they arise.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding let me say my experience leads me to believe that if all citizens of Canada become politically conscious, and aroused to the real dangers which do face us at the present time, we can accomplish anything, even that which is supposed to be quite impossible, if everyone concerned has the will to achieve it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased I again have an opportunity of being privileged in speaking at a late hour, because it has always been my weakness to find sufficient words to express myself.

I want to say when I was first elected, I was very critical of the Government, but as time passed on, various legislation was brought in, and up until I made my announcement last week, I was still critical, when the final budget came in.

You will recall when the Speech from the Throne was read, I said a few words and mentioned at that time it was a very fine speech, it was a flowery speech, but I doubted the sincerity of the Government. But I found out since the budget was brought in, everything that was mentioned in the Speech from the Throne certainly is going to be fulfilled. I then made the move and have made the statement that I was going to throw in my lot with the Government. I said I saw the light.

Now, you will recall, hon. members, the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Pryde) the day he received his reception, said he is a Scotsman, proud of it, his ancestors were Scotch, and it was a known fact the Scotchmen were Liberals, but he says he "saw the light."

So, I am not the only one who saw the light, and let me say, Mr. Speaker, I know there are many hon. members in the Opposition right now who have "seen the light," but, due to their political affiliations, prefer to grope and stumble around in the darkness.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MEINZINGER: In this debate I want to mention a few things I have championed ever since I have entered into public life, and that is 17 years ago. The first one I wish to refer to is the old age pension. I was critical of this Government, and I was critical of other governments. When I was mayor we had resolutions passed. I was an alderman for 8 years, and we had resolutions passed, critical of the Government. I have gone through the hardships, I know the need of the poor people because I belonged to them for some 40 years, and I say without any fear of contradiction there is not a man sitting in this House who has so gone through the ranks of poverty as much as the present speaker. I am proud of it today. No one has ever given me a hand, never did I ask for a dollar from anyone from the day I was discharged from the orphanage. I was in the unemployed ranks 6 years, and I never asked for 1 cent of relief, and when I hear these men—the Communist Party and the Socialist Party—pleading for the poor people, let me tell you my experience in public life in Kitchener proves to me right to this moment these men are not sincere. They talk about "democracy," they use the word so often, but their democracy is full of hypocrisy, and that is a known fact.

I am not here to expose the party. I have given them some kind words since I have entered this House. These 2 men who belong to the Communist

Party have always conducted themselves fairly well in this chamber, but let me tell you, when you get this Communist Party and the Socialist Party in a union hall or on a public platform you have not a chance in the world to put your argument over. They will howl you down, they will use every tactic in the world.

I see my hon. friend from Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) smiling. He is the Leader of the C.C.F. Party on this side of the House. The Leader of the C.C.F. Party is the man who used to come out and criticize "Joe" Meinzinger, when I was an alderman, and he was an alderman at the time. He had himself elected with some flowery speeches, but there was no sincerity in them. He stood up one night when I happened to be a member of the Relief Board, and actually went as far as to bring a mattress and a few small babies and the mother of those babies into the city council chambers and pointed to me and the children and said: "that man, Alderman Meinzinger, is robbing the milk from the mouths of those babies." I tell you the story, Mr. Speaker, to show you the insincerity of this party.

I was on the board, and we made decisions. I was in the labour ranks in those days, and I even went as far as to cut my own brother off relief because he was abusing it. That is how sincere I have been in public life. This man was criticizing "Joe" Meinzinger, of the Relief Board, for not giving this family more money. They happened to be receiving a little better than \$100 a month. I let this man talk, this great Socialist—and, by the way, he has been a supporter of Tim Buck for the last 30 years, or ever since Tim Buck came into the limelight—but, when he saw the public in the City of Kitchener, did not "go" for Communism, he changed his platform and said he was a C.C.F.-er, but the record stands and he has never fooled me. When he got through telling the wide world—and they had the council chamber filled with their supporters, the Communists, and Socialists howling me down—I happened to have the inform-

ation and credentials in my pocket and I waved 12 envelopes of employees of this great emancipator—12 envelopes and there was not one received more than \$12 a week.

These are facts, and I have told them very often, I have told them at union meetings. The last time I told it it was at 33 King West, and this same gentleman threatened to sue me.

He came out with a statement in the press unless I retracted, he would issue a writ. I received a letter from the lawyer and I ignored it, and there was never a writ issued, and that, of course, exposed him.

He is only one out of thousands of the Socialists and Communists who are standing up and telling the wide world and the Government that we are starving the poor people, but there is not an ounce of sincerity in these people, and I say that with all sincerity, because I know whereof I speak. I have had 17 years in public life, and my hon. friend on the left here from Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) knows there have been hundreds of Communists from out of town who came to Kitchener for one purpose, to howl down "Joe" Meinzinger, whether I was mayor or alderman. Those are cold facts. But I never feared them. There was a time when I was fighting the cause for the working man and the manufacturers said I was a Communist, and when I took the straight and narrow path, and the relief rolls came out and I took my firm stand to protect my fellow taxpayers, the working men, led by the Communists and Socialists, said I was a traitor to labour, I was starving labour. But I went on the narrow path and finally became mayor and then member of parliament, and today I can say in all sincerity the only reason I threw my allegiance to the Drew Government is because they are doing a good job and a conscientious job, and the records prove all the legislation that has been brought down in this House is outstanding. It is second to none that was ever brought into this Chamber in the Province of Ontario, and I say that with all sincerity.

I would, however, suggest as far as the old age pension is concerned, you have come along, you have given an increase, you have gone as far as \$40 for the needy cases. Personally, I think they are all needy cases. Picture an old person having to live on \$30 a month; I do not think it can be done, and there are scores and scores of these poor people who have no relatives. They have no alternative but to go into the house of refuge. I have told that story so often and the hour is getting late. I am not going to elaborate too much. I say \$40 would be a fair minimum, and I believe I have every faith in this Government, and judging by the legislation they have brought in recently, and ever since I have attended legislation here, that is probably what will come about very soon, and the sooner the better as far as I am concerned.

Referring to houses of refuge, I still say mental cases should be segregated, because it is regrettable that a man is forced in there, through no fault of his own, and has to sit alongside insane people. Those are facts. I have known insane people in the house of refuge who have been there 35 years. I have known them when they were young, when they went to school they happened to go along that road, and I know one who escaped from the Ontario Hospital at Hamilton and is in our local house of refuge for the last 30 years; everybody is afraid of him. Those are facts. I am sure this Government will look into this matter, and, as I said before, they should appoint inspectors and make some investigation and not reveal their identity until they go through the institutions and talk to some of these people.

I plead again for all poor people who are crippled and unable to work and cannot receive a pension as they are not old enough, and who have no alternative but to ask for relief. In many cases, they cannot even go down to get relief, they have to have friends go down for them, and the friends cannot explain the case. However, I have faith in the Government, that they will rectify these things from time to time.

Now, the hydro development in general. It is a great plan and one of the greatest that was ever brought about in this province. There is no doubt about that. I, for one, want to give credit where credit is due. I said in my maiden speech, I would vote for anything that was good. I can hardly vote against anything, because it is all good.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MEINZINGER: When we talk about hydro, and we have heard the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies), we have seen in the budget their estimate that hundreds and thousands of miles will be strung, and there is no doubt there will be many people "see the light" after those poles are up and the wires are strung.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MEINZINGER: Thanks for "getting" that one.

I want to pay tribute to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar). I have criticized him on several occasions and also have given him credit. I also have spoken to some of the men who were on the tour that day, and they were highly pleased, and from what I have gathered, and from the remarks the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) has made, I think they have gone a long way in rectifying some of the conditions which existed in the past.

Segregating the youth from the old, hardened criminals is a fine step in the right direction. Many a young boy has been thrown into jail and mingled with criminals, under the old system, until he came out as a criminal, but I believe under the leadership of this Government and the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) these youths will come out educated and reformed in the future.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy); I have heard very little criticism against him. Even the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), who is a farmer the same as the hon.

Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), has never been very critical, and I want to say for the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), in my riding I have had several farmers from here who interviewed the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy). They spoke very highly of him, and the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) gave them a good reception and the assurance he would do everything he could to help them along in various ways. On that particular date the delegation were asking for larger contributions for a community hall. We have heard the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) say they have it in the budget. That is a highly commendable thing.

Getting to Game and Fisheries, I love my fishing and hunting. I must say I am more or less in sympathy with the hon. Minister of Game and Fisheries (Mr. Scott), because I have been on trips of many miles in this province. Sometimes I have gone on trips for 10 days from one fishing ground to another, and let me tell you I have seen several fish hatcheries which were neglected to the point that I do not know how the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) ever hopes to rebuild them. I want to say it is interesting when you sit there and hear what the various delegations offer the fishing clubs. I was very proud at the last session I attended when the hon. Minister of Game and Fisheries (Mr. Scott) said: "Will you bear with us? We are trying to set up a programme. We have a 3-year programme at stake, and after the 3 years, if our ideas do not work out to the benefit of the fishermen and hunters we will be glad to change." I think that is highly commendable. Again I say I am in sympathy with the dilapidated condition of some of the hatcheries.

Now, the Labour Department; I am glad to hear the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has agreed to accept the Federal Labour Code. We have criticized the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) and I think every hon. member in this House will agree that I have also thrown bouquets at the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) at times. But when I was not satisfied, I criticized. I say

today he has done a good job, such as adopting the Federal Code. I think that is a fine thing. I have preached that for years and years, because when I was in industry, when we asked for more money the industrialists often said: "We have keen competition from Quebec and the other provinces, and we cannot do anything else but cut your wages." If we have a Federal code we can produce our goods and put them on the market on a competitive basis and there will not be half the trouble we had in the past.

The Highways Department has a tremendous undertaking. I want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett). He is doing a real job, and yet we complain. I know in my own community we have roads which are bad. I remember when I was mayor, every spring the telephone would ring and ring and ring. You cannot do these things overnight. That is the position in which the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) finds himself. You cannot build thousands and thousands of miles of highways overnight. I am surprised at some of the men from the north who criticized the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) and the hon. Minister replied with facts and figures that he laid hundreds of miles of highways through their communities. Yet they have the courage and audacity to criticize the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett). I know what I would say if I were the hon. Minister of Highways. However, I want to say he is doing a good job. I hope he follows out some of the suggestions brought out by the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin). We would like a few of these highways coming along our way, and one or two of the highways which we have need a little resurfacing. I believe the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) will give us some consideration, and I believe the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Chaplin) will appreciate anything done by the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett).

Now, the department of the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter); when I think of the time

we criticized the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter), I remember when the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) got up after the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) had been in office about one year, and said: "What has the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) done? He has done nothing." I never went that far. I certainly had some criticism to offer, but I believe we have the story today which the housing programme has brought out, regarding immigration, and manufacturers are receiving orders all the time. I believe he was being criticized by both the hon. members to the left and a few other hon. members in the Opposition and myself, but he was doing a job all the time, and was planning and developing thoughts and ideas to present to this House and to the people of Ontario.

When we got to the Amusement Tax Bill, I was really amused when they were discussing it. Here we have in the Opposition a cry—and I cried with them, but I am not going to cry again, I am going to be happy from now on—they cried about more hospitalization, and then, when the Government comes out with the Amusement Tax Bill, what do they do? They talk against it and they vote against it. I think the amusement tax is a fine tax. I do not want to go as far as to say we are robbing the poor working man. When the working man was paying 10 cents for a package of cigarettes he smoked them; today he is paying 35 cents, and still smoking. When we paid 10 or 15 cents to go to a theatre, we were happy; today we are happy when we go and pay 47 cents. The fairness of the amusement tax is this: there has been too much placed on the shoulders of the property owners. They took the burden, and when the depression rolled around, the Federal Government came in with a law that you can only charge so much a month for your home. Hundreds of people on relief, led by the Communists and Socialists, said: "Destroy the landlords." I can prove it, because when I was mayor I forced some of the men to go into homes when they pulled out,

and made them clean up. I am a landlord, I know what happened. I only got that way by saving my pennies. I am a home owner, and I know what we went through. I never complained, I took my medicine, but it was very unfair. The landlord could only charge enough money to get his taxes and interest, let alone depreciation on the home. These boys were saying: "We are the great leaders to bring you working men out of the mud." Mr. Speaker, they put the boys further in the mud than they ever were, but this is one man they never put in the mud. I carried my own cross.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, irrespective of what party I support or what party I have supported in the past, I am one man who has never been muzzled in public life or private life, and I never will be muzzled. I am going to vote for anything that is good, and whoever likes it, o.k.; whoever does not, it is o.k. with me, too. I predict this, Mr. Speaker. I was critical. As I have said before, up until last week when I finally perused the budget, and heard the Speech from the Throne, I was convinced, and I say if they keep on bringing in legislation as they have, and amendments are made step by step, I venture to say they will never throw this Government out.

MR. J. S. DEMPSEY (Renfrew South): In rising to speak in this budget debate, this is my first speech in this House, and I represent the good riding of South Renfrew. I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on the capable manner in which you carry out your position; you have been fair to all parties. I really want to compliment my good friend, the hon. Mr. Frost, on the good budget he has forecast. I was reeve of Renfrew for a period of a couple of years before coming up here, and the first thing I undertook to do there was to study the financial position of the town. I got a financial statement and found out how much we owed, and decided, if possible, we were going to reduce our debt by practicing economy. The outcome of the thing was, along with the 50 per cent. grant we got for our schools from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), we reduced the taxation

by $7\frac{1}{2}$ mills. Everybody was deeply concerned and they thought that was a fine sort of thing. They had been giving me credit, and I said: "No, it was not us. We carried on the same as you people, but it was our good hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) who saw fit to give us a grant to the schools that allowed us to do this." I could go on and take up some time, but I do not want to attack anybody in the House.

I am very much pleased that I can go back home and tell my electors what has been accomplished. I like to come up and make a success of my job, and I take my job seriously. I feel we have a Government for the people and by the people at the present time. I have come to the conclusion I got more for my riding—I have only been down here three years—I got more for my riding—and the hon. member ahead of me was there 16 years—and I am sure there is more happened in the last 3 years than in the 16 years he was here. We have been getting ahead with hydro and going farther.

There is 40 per cent. of Renfrew County Crown land. I am going to give one man credit—I should give the whole Government credit—but the hon. member for Kent East (Mr. Thompson), the former Minister, I spoke to him, and he said: "That is wrong; I think it should go to the real source of the idea." When I came up here there was paid my way for me. We had an old practice down there that the lumbermen ran all the elections; they contributed to both the Liberal and the Conservative parties, because those are the only two parties we had. We have no Communists down there to start with. I never heard a man open his mouth and say he was a Communist. I am proud of that. We have a few C.C.F. and a few Liberals down there, which I figure elected me, and we are able to carry on quite all right. This issue was brought up about the farmer owning time on his own land, and every elections the Liberals would promise one thing and the Tories promise another thing, and nothing was ever done. This is the first Government to start something.

In the old period 40 per cent. of the land was Crown land, and these people went right at the job and I know the way it is working it is going to be a success. It means a lot to these people down there. I say we are starting to get in hydro on a big scale. We have a couple of gangs working now, and we are going to have three. When I feel I am making a success of my job, I can go back to the people and feel satisfied it is a good job. I know we are getting some place. I can see nothing but progress.

When I come up here I feel we have a responsible Government, and I figure I am running my own riding; if I have something to suggest in my riding the hon. Ministers are always ready to receive me and the thing can be discussed. Whenever we have a suggestion to make, we take it into the confidence of the Government and we figure, as a member, we are part of the Government. My late friend who sat here in this House for approximately 16 years says he is supporting this Government because it is a strong Government. That is Thomas P. Murray. He says there is nothing wrong with this Government, it is a good, strong Government, and Premier Drew is a very capable leader. I figure that is a feather in our hat. There are other people like the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger). I am glad to welcome him to our side of the fence. I think a person has a lot of courage to get up and say what he thinks. We all have a conscience. I feel sorry for those two fellows, and I admire them, but they have their minds in the wrong channels. I have tried to convince them. They are living in Ontario and enjoying the liberties, and have their hearts in Russia. The country you live in you should fight for. Our freedom of speech is a wonderful thing. Here are these two men getting up, and I have figured they have taken about 20 per cent. of the time of this House talking nothing better than a lot of "piffle." I cannot understand. This free speech is a wonderful thing. Down in our country if a person said they are a Communist, somebody would knock

him down. I want to feel satisfied, and I want to compliment the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) on the budget. We have \$25,000,000 surplus. If we had a deficit, what about it? We can surely use the \$25,000,000 to reduce the debt, and not leave it to people who are coming after us. I am not going to take up any more time. I am a man of few words, but I mean what I say. That is the way they felt about it when they elected me. I would like the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) to bring our roads up to a par with other roads in Ontario. I only say up to a par with the other roads. I know it is a big job. We are just asking for fair play, and I am quite sure we are going to get it with this Government. I am going home a happy man, satisfied I have done a good job and the Government is doing a good job.

MR. H. J. SALE (York South): Mr. Speaker, coming as I do from a riding which is populated for the most part by families of working men, men who work in the shops and in the factories, my interests must naturally be towards labour. I have spoken here on previous occasions at considerable length, but as yet said very little pertaining to labour. A factor which is of very great interest to me was the hon. member speaking on labour, the hon. member from Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger). I followed him, and take issue with many things he had to say. He says he sees the light. As I say, my riding is predominantly labour, which I must consider at all times. The hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Meinzinger) has stood behind labour for many years past, and has been active in public life on the strength of labour, supporting the labour man. I was very much pleased to hear him say: "I have seen the light."

True, the administration is doing a good job for labour in all respects. That, I repeat, is a very important factor for me in my area. So many people, who have been so earnestly interested in labour—I am referring now to participants in various trades which have been confronted with other types of propaganda; naturally their thinking has been swayed on many occasions—have been

increasingly influenced by trials and tribulations which were presented during what we have called the period known as the "ugly thirties," the depression years. In my riding they were more violently handicapped probably than in any equivalent area of the whole Dominion. Yet they come back smiling. There are many factors which can be of help and benefit to those people.

I was very pleased a few days ago to hear the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mr. Knowles) discussing the problem of oleomargarine. His riding is somewhat akin to mine in its nature.

I would like to suggest for a moment for the consideration of the hon. members of this House, that during the war Canada created an army, navy, and air force which was second to none in the world. Our rations were extraordinarily good. I confine my remark almost entirely to the army because that was my field of endeavour, but our rations were extraordinarily good. I do not speak of the army by hearsay. We created an army as I say, second to none, in spirit, conditions and equipment. A very substantial portion of our diet beyond the shores of Canada was oleomargarine. We still had men unequalled on the field of battle which I think rather belies any statement made to belittle the nutritional value of oleomargarine. It is a very, very broad subject, but while Canada is importing foreign butter—there is a shortage here at the moment which will be rectified no doubt—and we have the element of our working group who are aggravated by paying increased costs in all realms of the cost of living. If oleomargarine can be produced and put on the market at a lower price and have a very, very substantial nutritional value, which is proven in our armed forces, and still put on the market at substantially lower prices, it is going to be of inestimable value to our working groups and I personally do not think will in any way seriously disrupt our agricultural economy. I am open for correction on that but that is my sincere belief.

Another thing with reference to our working groups, a thing which has

impressed me very, very much is the proposed development in the realm of hydro in this province. They are the most extensive projects ever proposed or ever launched in this province but I think the thing of most importance, particularly to people such as myself, representing a riding which is predominately a labour riding, is that terrific development can only mean one thing—continued employment through the next 10 or 15 years with full pay envelopes, through all the realms of industry and from that, with healthy economy in all its spheres it must go back to agriculture and they will benefit accordingly. Those are factors which are most important.

I look upon these things I know with an entirely different eye than many of our rural members, irrespective of party.

I was very interested to hear our Whip, the hon. member for Essex South (Mr. Murdoch) tonight make reference to remarks which had been made in the past. All I have to say tonight is they will very much support his remarks and very much belie any of those statements which have been made in the past. We are here, each and every one of us, to represent a riding composed of people in every walk of life, ridings varying from one to the other. Some are similar and some are very dissimilar but I think it is—and I am serious in this—our bounden duty to consider first and foremost our respective ridings and their major problems. In my riding, which I have mentioned in the past many times, I have two major problems—two only—labour and welfare.

Tonight I propose to deal only with labour and outline two points which, in the interest of my own riding, I think are rather important. So often we hear the remark that the back-bone of our economy is the farmer, that without the products our farms yield, this province and country would not hold the enviable position that it does in the world today. To that I subscribe whole-heartedly. I would like to point out to the hon. members of this House, who come from

the rural ridings particularly and carry the torch of agriculture, that sometimes they are prone, if not to overlook, at least to dismiss too easily the industrial workers' contribution to our great programme.

Mr. Speaker, I would bring to the attention of the House a few of the things I think should be done to assist the ordinary working man, to bring him some of the contentment which will make this world just a little better place for him to live in.

In these days of mass production and assembly lines, anything this House can do to provide the worker with relief from the strain will be found to the advantage and credit of each and every one of us. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is not unreasonable to say that every person who works steadily throughout the year is entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay.

The Government of which I am a member has pioneered in this field by making it mandatory for an employer to grant each of his employees one week's holiday during the year with pay. It is because of such legislation I am proud to be associated with the present administration. However, I think the time has come to advance one more step and grant the worker another week's pay out of the 52 weeks in the year. I doubt if there is one hon. member amongst us here who does not take at least two weeks' vacation during the year, and maybe more. That, I think, is a very excellent idea.

However, let us consider the broader picture and be very fair in our consideration. For a man with a family, one week's holiday is hardly sufficient. If he plans to go away to a cottage or summer resort he must, in most instances, devote one day to getting there and another day to coming back, which leaves him a net of 5 days in the country with his family. That is very easy for many of us. We will go up the next week-end. But for the factory worker it is a different story. 5 days in a week for a man with a young family I do not think is sufficient. Under the present method in vogue in many of

the plants and factories, while the man is on holidays his co-workers are usually called upon to carry on his work. Thus there is no tremendous extra expense involved in the granting of holidays in a great number of industries. I am sure if I worked at the bench I would be only too pleased to do just a little more to make sure my pal at the next bench should spend that much more time with his family in the country. I sincerely believe it is vitally important, particularly to the man with a young family, has the opportunity to spend as much time as possible bringing those youngsters up. A healthy summer holiday can bring tremendous benefits to any family, and in order to go away with his family very often a man must work at nights and has very limited time to spend with his family. Many of those working on night shifts must come back home, and work days, while the children are at school. That family association is of paramount importance. To me at any rate, it is the only way of life, and I would urge this Government to very seriously consider the situation with regard to further legislation on that matter. I think the time is now here when we must do something on that matter.

Another factor which is of vital consideration to my working group is that of misfortune—illness, if you will—and, Mr. Speaker, in saying these things I am sure you will realize perhaps my preceding remarks have been such as to cause one to consider I was advocating something which was somewhat contrary to the policy of my party. I do so sincerely, because of my desire to advance the interests of my constituents who work through stress and strain in places to provide a proper living for their loved ones and is a burden I must bear and consider in all its aspects.

I have another matter to which I referred a minute ago and, again, it might appear as though I am speaking contrary to the policy of the Government, but it is the question of compensation for the injured workman who is injured, through accident, while on the job.

This province has set the pace throughout the world in its care and treatment of these unfortunates. The Workmen's Compensation Act is a model which has been copied with a considerable amount of envy in many other jurisdictions. The very best of medical facilities and hospitalization is provided for our injured workmen.

However, Mr. Speaker, I believe we must not stand still and in this respect and for that reason I submit our rates of compensation should be given very serious consideration with regard to an increase. At the moment we pay a maximum of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of a man's wages, if the man is disabled while at work. In these days of inflationary costs we hear daily from all sides continued complaints about the drastic increase in the cost of living and that lies I think most violently upon the labour group. I think it is only a matter of justice to give serious consideration to an increase in our rates. I would suggest serious consideration be given to raising that rate to 75 per cent. There are dangers in going beyond that, I know, but these are not factors that we can look at and discard. There is a dangerous situation of a very definite increase in costs all across the board in the case of an injured workman when there is illness in the home all the expenses, etc. In many, many instances extra care must be secured. Little luxuries which normally would find their way into the home throughout the year are obtained to whet the appetite of the sick man. This is all done with the knowledge if he does not eat and maintain his strength his illness will only be prolonged. While his illness carries on, the family are operating under very stringent conditions. All these things mean extra expenses, and yet the need develops when the income of the family is cut by $\frac{1}{3}$ and in referring to that, Mr. Speaker, there are these extra aids irrespective of medical attention which is available. With regard to these people in my riding; they are faced with that increased cost, and reductions in income and, again, I repeat I think it is only fair that re-

muneration through the Workmen's Compensation be increased. Such an increase is going to present very little in the way of a problem for the industry concerned or the employer by increasing the rate of his contribution. In many instances that contribution is borne out, in the cost concerned. But I submit, Mr. Speaker, that surely any of us who believe in the three great virtues, the greatest of which is charity, could not conceivably object to a change which will mean greater comfort for injured employees.

These are problems, I agree, which are not peculiar to my riding, in any way, shape or form. They are problems which are in my riding as against many others. My riding is predominantly labour, and when I say "labour", Mr. Speaker, I am referring to real, honest labour, which has supported me in the past, and I trust still does.

They have had legislation handed down to them through this Government, which is extraordinarily fine, certainly the finest labour legislation known anywhere. They subscribe to and believe in that, but they believe in "playing the game". I think if we can "play the game" with labour in every sense of the word—and when I say "we", I am going even beyond the realm of government—if we, who are not within the ranks, can "play the game" with them, they most assuredly will "play the game" with us.

We have some very, very fine educational programmes, and the more they are extended and continued, the more they will be very definitely for the betterment of this country.

I think we can educate labour with nothing other than team-play. If we co-operate with them, and listen to them in all sincerity, I am quite sure labour will listen to us, and between the two, on the basis of collective bargaining—which the party I represent has certainly extended to them through the years gone by—I think we can go a great deal farther. We speak of "isms", "the rights", "the lefts", "the Reds", "the Blacks" and "the Pinks". I do not think labour is honestly, basically

and sincerely, very much interested in them. True labour forms part of the Province of Ontario, and part of the Dominion of Canada, yes, and part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Our labour men in the Province of Ontario, are interested in the development of our country, and of our Empire, and are very much interested in being able to say "I am part of that; I take a rightful part in that." If we can assist them in any possible way and encourage them and extend our benefits within all the spheres that it is possible within reason, I think we are going to have an even happier labour picture than we have today.

I do again commend these points to the very serious consideration of this Government, which has pioneered in all the avenues of labour, and I sincerely on behalf of my riding and my constituents would like to see them push the matter to the extreme.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. S. L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, I can assure you that it is not my intention to take up too much of the time of this House tonight. I feel that we are operating here under rather peculiar circumstances, and I am sure I wish to extend my sympathy to all those connected with this very serious accident that happened in the park tonight.

First, Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) for the very able manner in which he presented the budget. I consider this is the greatest budget ever presented in this House. I remember the first budget, as far back as any hon. member in this House, at the time of the Ross Government, for \$5,000,000, and during the government of the late Sir James Whitney, it was raised to \$6,000,000. The Opposition at that time said that government would bankrupt the Province of Ontario, but, Mr. Speaker, the Government of the late Sir James Whitney and the Gov-

ernment of the hon. George Drew has always been able to accomplish the seemingly impossible thing.

The present budget is great in more ways than in dollars and cents, for its amalgamation of both effort and faith. The present Government is told by the Opposition that it is impossible to carry out the education programme of this Government.

We were also voted out of power in the 1945 election because the Opposition did not believe in immigration of the right kind and at the proper time.

Mr. Speaker, I mention these things because I wish to point out why this budget is great in more ways than in dollars. The former Liberal Government of this province saw no future for this great province, for they said that we had electrical energy enough that there would never be more needed in the years to come in this province.

I am proud to be a member of a Government that has faith in the future of this great province, and I wish to pay tribute to the people of this province for the magnificent display of their faith in the future of this province which they exemplified in no uncertain manner when they returned to office in the election of 1945 the Government of the hon. George Drew.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be an insult to the citizens of this province if I did not say that they played a great part in making this budget possible, for it is their faith in the future and the confidence they have in the present administration to protect their rights and administer the affairs of this province that is developing this province to an extent never dreamed of by any former administration.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote the words of one whom I consider the greatest statesman this continent ever had, the late Abraham Lincoln, when he voiced those great words:

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

and I believe it is the belief of this Government that is the kind of adminis-

tration we are trying to give to the people of Ontario, for I believe that is the only kind of administration that they are worthy of.

Mr. Speaker, the very efficient administration of this Government through the Department of Education, administered by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has given more to assist education in the Province of Ontario than all the Governments combined since Confederation. That is an achievement which I think any Government ought to be proud of, and that the people of Ontario should be proud of. That was one of the things that the Opposition told us was impossible, but again I say, Mr. Speaker, that is another example that this present Government has been able to accomplish the seemingly impossible, that is the seemingly impossible to the Opposition in this Government.

Mr. Speaker, through the foresight of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), the farmers of this province have benefitted in no small degree by taking over the stock yards at West Toronto, known as the Ontario Stock Yards.

Those yards were formerly owned and operated by an American-financed syndicate, and all the profits that were made on those yards went to the United States. Canada did not benefit, nor did the Province of Ontario benefit in any way from the operation of those yards.

For the benefit of those who do not know what constitutes those yards, I would like to say they consist of 30½ acres, and an additional 14 acres which are owned and are reserved for future use. Under roof are 350 pens with a capacity which will handle 7,000 head of cattle. The capacity for hogs in those yards is 5,000. We have 175 pens under cover in those yards with a capacity of 7,000 hogs and sheep. The yards are served by both railways, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, and we can unload 54 railway cars of cattle there at the same time.

There was also a large yard to unload and reload trucks, and in those yards there are 12 automatic scales for

the weighing of stock. In 1947 there were handled from those yards 298,325 head of cattle, 96,954 calves, 173,571 hogs, 120,280 sheep and 1,792 horses.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak of one or two of the great benefits that the taking over of these yards has conferred on the farmers of the province. In the fall of 1944 there was a high incidence of shipping fever at the yards. It was deemed necessary by the newly created Stock Yard Board to institute a measure of control, which they did and which was put into effect on November of the same fall. Up to the present date, 122,000 head of cattle have been treated. The serum for this treatment is supplied by the Federal Government and administered by a veterinary supplied by the yards at no cost to the buyer or seller. The full-time service of a professional veterinary in those yards is supplied at no cost whatever to the farmer, and this is a service which is supplied in no other yard that I know of, not in the Province of Ontario, and I do not think anywhere in the Dominion of Canada.

The benefits derived from that service have been of great value to the farmers of Ontario, for, previous to the taking over of the stock yards, there were cattle dying both in the yards and on the farms, because the farmer at that time could buy a bunch of feeder or grass cattle which looked to be in good condition—one could not tell there was anything wrong with them—but when those cattle were got home and the symptoms showed, by the time he got a veterinary in to treat them, it had spread all through the herd and he was lucky if he did not lose more than 2 or 3 head of cattle. Today, through the use of serum at the yards, this dread disease is almost extinct. In fact, I do not think there has been one case of it in the last year, because every animal going out of those yards is treated with serum.

Also, all the cattle leaving the yards which are going into restricted T.B. areas are treated free of charge for T.B. That takes 72 hours for that to be accomplished up there, the Federal Government again supplying the serum

free of charge and it being administered by our own veterinary at the yards.

I would also like to say this, that the feed costs at the Ontario Stock Yards are the lowest of any stock yards in the Dominion of Canada. All those things have been of great benefit to the farmers of the Province of Ontario, and I am sure that every farmer wishes to pass on his best wishes to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) for this very great improvement in the stock yards at West Toronto.

It is not my intention, Mr. Speaker, to take up any more of your time, but I would like to say to the Opposition, who apparently are so terribly fearful of the future of this great province, that they have nothing to worry about. Just get in step with the people of Ontario, whose faith is in the efficient and capable administration of the present Government, whose combined effort

rolled up a surplus of over \$25,000,000 without adding one new single tax to the people's burden in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn, and stand adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 11.36 of the clock p.m.

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ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1948

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. W. G. THOMPSON (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the report of the Standing Committee on Printing, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Thompson, from the Standing Committee presents the Committee's report:

To the Legislative Assembly of Ontario:

Gentlemen:

Your Committee recommends that the supplies allowance per member for the current session of the Assembly be fixed at the sum of \$25, and that, to meet the convenience of the members, a cheque for the amount be issued to each member of the Assembly in order that he may make the desired purchases in his own constituency:

Also that an allowance be authorized and a cheque issued to each of the full time daily newspaper representatives covering the present session of the Legislative Assembly, as nominated by the Press Gallery and approved by Mr. Speaker.

Your Committee recommends that copies of the *Canadian Parliamentary Guide*, the *Canadian Almanac* and the *Canada Year Book* be purchased for distribution to the members of the Assembly.

Your Committee recommends that departmental reports and sessional papers for the current year be printed in the following numbers:

Public Accounts	2,250
Estimates	1,250
Lands and Forests (including Game and Fisheries Report)	2,250
Mines	2,450
Legal Offices	650
Public Works	325
Highways	675
Labour	850
Education	1,250
University of Toronto	350
Department of Health	850
Ontario Hospital for Mentally Subnormal and Epileptics	600
General Hospitals, Hospitals for Incurables, Sanatoria and Red Cross Hospitals	1,250
Prisons and Reformatories ..	955
Ontario Training Schools	855
Public Welfare	1,250
Liquor Control Board	1,000
Department of Agriculture (Minister)	1,900
Department of Agriculture (Statistics)	3,250
Ontario Northland Transpor- tation Commission	550
Hydro-Electric Power Com- mission	3,500
Provincial Auditor	300
W o r k m e n's Compensation Board	1,250
Ontario Veterinary College ..	2,250
Provincial Police	450
Niagara Parks Commission ..	450
Fire Marshal	1,450
Civil Service Commissioner.	450

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Report approved.

MR. J. A. PRINGLE (Addington):
Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the

report of the Standing Committee on Fish and Game, and move that it be printed as an appendix to the journal.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Pringle, from the Standing Committee on Fish and Game, presents the report of the Committee, and moves that it be printed as an appendix to the journal.

Report approved.

MR. S. L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Hall, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization presents the Committee's report:

To the Honourable, the Legislative Assembly:

Gentlemen:

Your Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization begs leave to present the following as its report:

The Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization held two meetings during the present session of the Ontario Legislature on March 17 and March 24, 1948. At the first meeting, Col. Kennedy said that for the first time he was not a member of the Committee because of the feeling that cabinet ministers sometimes dominate discussions. His deputy, Mr. Graham, would be present at all meetings to answer questions.

Mr. Graham reviewed the work of his department and urged the committee when considering policy to keep in mind the necessity of improving production, of determining what should be done, and marketing conditions. At the first meeting there was a general discussion on control of warble flies, and it was agreed this pest could be controlled, if not eliminated, by proper spraying methods.

Mr. Graham said a study is being carried on about a warble fly powder now on the market and results will be passed on to the Livestock Commissioner for wider dissemination.

At the second meeting the Committee agreed to visit the Toronto Stock Yards on April 1, and later to plan a visit to the co-operative plant at Barrie. It was proposed that a trip be made this summer up the Ottawa Valley. Some members felt a more general trip should be made of the province.

At the suggestion of Mr. Thomas the Committee agreed to recommend to the Department of Agriculture that a special weather forecast be made by radio for farmers who depend on weather conditions for spraying orchards, et cetera.

Mr. Graham agreed to investigate marketing practices in flaxseed. Mr. McEwing said that flax farmers are being docked as much as 25 per cent. as a result of grading. Mr. Newman said the same thing is happening in the Rainy River District.

Mr. Parry reported to the Committee on studies and recommendations of the Select Committee on Tile Drainage Act and The Ditch and Water Courses Act. Considerable discussion followed on ditching, control and financing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Report approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the Day.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, before Orders of the Day, I rise on a question of public importance.

There has arisen some question as to the authenticity of a letter entitled, "Canada, unite with the New Democracies," and there appears in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of yesterday, on page 11, a newspaper report concerning matters relating to this document, and attributed to the hon. member for St. Andrew's (Mr. Salsberg).

The newspaper report reads as follows:

"In Mr. Salsberg's opinion, Gladstone Murray, one-time chairman of the C.B.C. issued a forged pamphlet purportedly seeking support for the Labour Progressive Party. While other members of the House got only one copy of this pamphlet, he and A. A. MacLeod (L.P.P. Bellwoods), have received 200 between them.

"He said the pamphlet was composed of poisonous lies, composed by a man who is in a perpetual state of drunkenness, and when asked by the honourable member for Dovercourt to name him, Mr. Salsberg said: 'In my opinion, it was Gladstone Murray.'"

The unrevised copy of Hansard, page CC-1, reports this actual statement, and I would refer hon. members to it. It commences with the words:

"This is a forgery"—
referring to this pamphlet—

"it is a falsehood. It is a concoction by a dishonest person who will concoct anything for money to earn his livelihood and who gets money to keep himself continuously drunk is the man who is responsible for this stuff, by peddling poisonous lies of this sort. I think I know where it comes from; the man was soaked in liquor for years and lost a permanent national position because of a perpetual state of drunkenness. It is all forgery.

"MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): Why not give us his name and expose him?"

"MR. SALSBERG: To the hon. members of this House I want to say there is room for differences of opinion, sharp differences, but certainly hon. members elected to a responsible body at this should not fall for concoctions of this sort. It has become the fashion to offer anything to the public in the belief that the public will accept anything. What a wave of indignation.

"MR. W. E. DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Might I ask the hon. member a question? Would you

kindly give us the man's name who you are talking about.

"MR. SALSBERG: In my opinion, the man that is responsible for this, and who I referred to, is Mr. Gladstone Murray. That is my opinion."

Now, Mr. Speaker, undoubtedly other newspapers will deal with this and publish considerable about it. I would just like to bring to the attention of the House a statement by Mr. Murray that approximately a week ago in the Legislature of British Columbia—I happened to be there at the time in Victoria—a member of the C.C.F. Party, the father, actually, of the leader of the C.C.F. Party, launched out on a very vicious attack on the judiciary of British Columbia and named one particular judge as "a hanging judge." Great indignation occurred at that time both within and without the House, and the matter received very considerable comment. Before it was concluded the stellar qualities of the judge in question were also put before the public, and there was very grave suggestion of abuse on the part of the hon. member concerned, of his position.

I would not for a moment seek to suggest any hon. member of this House should in any way be restrained from using the peculiar privileges attributed to hon. members by virtue of their being elected representatives, when they speak on the floor of this House, but I do say no one should be guilty of slander, and particularly no one should be guilty of the type of slander which is based on hearsay and on wishful thinking and without in any way relating to an investigation of the truth or falsehood—of the statement before making it.

The statements I have just quoted in the words of the hon. member for St. Andrew's (Mr. Salsberg) certainly comes within that classification.

I wish now to read to the House a letter addressed to me this morning by Mr. Gladstone Murray in relation to this article and to the statement:

"According to *The Globe and Mail* of this morning, Mr. Joseph Salsberg

(L.P.P. St. Andrew's) speaking in the Ontario Legislature last night, accused me of issuing a forged pamphlet seeking support for the Labour Progressive Party.

"The truth is that I have had nothing to do with any such pamphlet, nor have I seen it. All pamphlets and statements with which I am concerned clearly display authorship and auspices with the address of the office of Responsible Enterprise.

"Mr. Salsberg's personal attack upon me, with the protection of Parliamentary immunity, is characteristic of communist political tactics."

Mr. Speaker, I think in all fairness to Mr. Murray and to the fact this is of very great public interest in view of the document and its relation to a party to which two representatives are elected members of this House, in view of that statement, the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), he should retract what he has said, and the slander he has caused to be published.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, might I address a few remarks?

I feel, Mr. Speaker, the reference made to what transpired in the British Columbia Legislature has no reference to the original purpose—

AN. HON. MEMBER: I cannot hear you.

MR. HARVEY. I can see no connection, and I suggest it be struck from the records. It has no connection between charges made here and the rebuttal by Mr. Gladstone Murray. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, the reference to what happened in the British Columbia Legislature be struck from the records.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before Orders of the Day, I wish to take this occasion to express the feeling of tragedy and loss which each one of us in this Legislature shares in the very sudden and untimely death of one of our members.

I believe it is the first time there has

ever been an occasion when a sitting member of the Legislature was killed in an accident while the Legislature was actually in session. Only a few days ago, we paid our respects to another hon. member who had died unexpectedly. On this occasion, we pay our respects to a man who had been with us only a very short time before the tragedy occurred. For that very reason, there seemed a more immediate association with the accident than might otherwise be the case.

The late hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Robertson) was a man of very great sincerity, a man of fine character, and of genial and friendly disposition, which had made him a very real friend of all the hon. members of this Legislature, no matter what their own political affiliation might be.

First of all, I think all of us wish to extend our profound sympathy to his sister, with whom he was living, and to express the hope in some way the genuine feeling of sympathy for her may ease, even in a slight degree, the terrible feeling of loss which she has suffered.

All of us in this Legislature recognize the loss comes with particular effect upon those who were members of the party to which he belonged by sincere conviction. We know most of the hon. members of that party had been together shortly before the accident, and I think it is only right we should express to them our feeling of sympathy in the very deep personal loss they feel. In a way that was known to the hon. members of his own party, but probably not to many others in the Legislature, there was an unusually close association between the late hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Robertson) and the leader of his party in the House, the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett). Both these men had served gallantly in the first great war; both of these men happened to have had surprisingly intimate contact with a phase of that war which was not known to most of those who served through that great struggle. The hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett)

served in Mesopotamia with the second battalion of the Norfolk Regiment, and the late hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Robertson) served in Mesopotamia with a Highland battalion.

As we grow older, memories of those events many years ago, in some ways, assume an increasing sentimental position in our minds, and it was only natural that these two men who had shared some very trying experiences in a campaign in a distant land, should have found special reason for developing a measure of friendship and sentimental intimacy related to those events.

Perhaps also that close association was increased in a substantial degree because of the fact in that campaign it became necessary for those in positions of responsibility to understand Hindustani because of the active troops who were with that force, and for that reason with the pleasure all men share in an unusual experience of that kind, they have continued to keep fresh in their memories some of the old Hindustani expressions they learned at that time.

Therefore, in extending our sympathy to the late Mr. Robertson's sister, I think that we should also extend our special sympathy to the hon. leader of his party in this Legislature (Mr. Grummett) who, for the reasons I have mentioned, had developed an unusually close friendship and personal association with him. He was a good citizen. He was the kind of man this country needs. He came here from his native Scotland in 1926, and in all of the things he did, he was actuated by a sincere belief that what he was doing was in the best interests of those with whom he was in contact, and those whom he sought to serve. I know I express the sentiments of every hon. member of this Legislature when I say from the bottom of my heart we all share this loss in some degree, and we hope throughout the years men of the same character and of the same instincts for public service will be found to share the responsibility of the Legislative Assemblies of this country.

I would like also to express our deep

regrets that the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) who had spoken just a few minutes before we adjourned at six o'clock last night, should have been so seriously injured in the same accident. While we do regret the injuries he received, I know all of us have a feeling of great satisfaction that the latest reports are very favourable for his recovery.

Insofar as estimates of conditions can be placed forward with certainty, we understand that he is beyond danger. I join, I know, with all the hon. members of this Legislature in wishing him a speedy recovery and a return to that congenial vigour which all of us admired whether on all occasions we approached the problems we faced in precisely the same way. I know each one of us here will wish to convey to Mrs. Anderson and their daughter, both of whom are fortunately here with him, our hope that he may soon return with them, sufficiently recovered to enjoy the surroundings of his own home during recuperation. He has been a very earnest member of this Legislature, and I know all of us will hope the accident will in no way impair his ability to carry on these many services he has performed.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, it is a difficult task for me to refer to the unfortunate accident which occurred last night. We, in the House, have lost a member whom I know all of the hon. members hold in high esteem. We, in this small group, have lost a friend, a man whom we knew for a number of years, and one whom we always felt was a sincere representative of his constituency. The late William Robertson sought at all time to serve the people of his constituency to the best of his ability.

He was born in Scotland 51 years ago and came to Canada 26 years ago. While in Scotland he started work in the mines at a very tender age, in fact he was in the mines when the majority of our children in Canada today are still in school. He brought with him to Canada the traditions of that grand old

land, Great Britain, in staunch labour ideals as a trade unionist and as a labourer. He possessed great qualities, and we in our group at all times listened with a great deal of respect when the late hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Robertson) was discussing any problems in our caucus. He was a man who was never quick to give a snap judgment; he at all times was prepared to think a matter over calmly, and render a fair and just judgment on any subject, tempered with the mercy of his kindly disposition. I know his loss will be felt by his constituency and by his family.

To his family I wish to extend our very deepest and sincerest sympathy. As stated by the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), the late William Robertson served with distinction in the first great war. He was fighting in France while just a boy, a little over 17 years of age, and later was transferred to the Indian Expeditionary Force and sent to Mesopotamia, where he served under General Maude. Then, later on, he was sent to what is now known as Palestine under General Allenby and was present when the forces marched into Jerusalem. He was a man who always looked back with fond memories on the association with his comrades of the first great war. He was always interested in recalling instances of the different campaigns. The late William Robertson brought with him to Canada a tradition for service; he naturally was closely associated with trade unionism, and felt it was his duty to try and raise the standard of the under-privileged. That was his ambition in life. At all times he was interested in social service matters. He did not speak a great number of times in this House, but I am sure all the hon. members will recollect that each and every time "Bill" Robertson spoke here, he spoke on a subject which was of vital importance to Ontario and we in this group, as well as all other groups, listened to him with a great deal of respect and attention.

Mr. Speaker, I also wish to make reference to the other hon. member of our group, the hon. member for Fort

William (Mr. Anderson) who was with the late Mr. Robertson when he received his fatal injuries. We, indeed, are thankful that Garfield Anderson was spared and will most likely be back with us again shortly. He has received serious injuries, but those, we believe, will not prove of a permanent nature.

I wish now to express my sincere appreciation to the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) in all that he did in arranging to have Mrs. Anderson brought from Fort William. When we received the news of this accident shortly before eight o'clock last evening, it did not leave much time for Mrs. Anderson to catch the plane at Fort William. The hon. Premier Drew contacted the T.C.A. here in Toronto and arranged for a seat on the plane at Fort William, and the hon. Premier's (Mr. Drew) office also arranged to get a message through to Fort William to see that Mrs. Anderson got the plane.

Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a sad day for us and I know every hon. member in this House will feel the deepest sympathy for the family of our late hon. member for Wentworth, William Robertson.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER
(Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I rise but to say that myself and those around me do concur in the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) relative to the great loss all of us have sustained in the untimely death of the late hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Robertson). I have never known, in my long experience in the Legislature, a death of an hon. member which brought such grief to the hon. members at large.

When sitting in my office last evening, after having dinner, and hearing the shriek of the ambulance siren, little did we think it was an indication to us that those with whom we had been shortly before, had been in a serious and a fatal accident.

The late hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Robertson), as has been already said, was an industrious member, one

who had the interests of the community at heart, and it is typical of his industry and his concern that there still stands on the order paper today three or four bills in his name which have, as their ultimate goal, building higher still the standard of living for the enjoyment of the people in this Province of ours.

As I sit down, I want, on behalf of this group, to concur in the words of my hon. friend from South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett), to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) that what he did last night, on behalf of all of us, in arranging the details, and in expressing the great concern that was evident, is appreciated by all of us, whether we are members of one party or another. Death has few compensations, but one is it brings men who are living, more closely together, in a realization of the finer and deeper things of life.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has said, and what the leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) has said, and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has said, expresses fully the deep regrets felt by members of this House, over the tragic death of the late hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Robertson).

It seems almost impossible, Mr. Speaker, that a man who was sitting beside me last night at six o'clock is no longer with us. Perhaps, outside hon. members of his own group, I had a better opportunity than most hon. members to know the late hon. member from Wentworth (Mr. Robertson), by reason of the fact that we have been sitting together for the past three sessions. I was always impressed by his great modesty and simplicity, and never at any time since he first took his seat in this Legislature, was he guilty of an unseemly remark or utterance.

As has been said, his addresses in the House were very brief, but always very sincere.

I was myself a witness to the great solicitude shown to the hon. members of the C.C.F. group last night by the

hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) who did everything in their power to share the burden of the leader of the C.C.F. party in the House (Mr. Grummett). I could not help but recall something I once heard said at a funeral of a leading citizen in Toronto, and it is this:

"Death not only is the great leveler, it is also the great equalizer."

I think the general feeling of sympathy shown by the hon. members of the Government and all hon. members of this House last night bears witness to that fact.

The late hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Robertson) had himself designated in the parliamentary guide as a "labourer." I think he was the only hon. member who gave himself that designation, and I think there is a very close connection between that designation and his philosophy of life.

As I thought of him during the night and this morning, some lines which I feel have a bearing, not only on the life of this man who is no longer with us, but also on his passing, were recalled to me, and I would like to read them to the House:

"Man's dearest possession is life, and it is given to him to live but once. He must live so as to feel no torturing regrets for years without purpose; so live as not to be feared by the shame of a cowardly and trivial past; so live that dying he can say 'All my life and all my strength were given to the finest cause in all the world, to the fight for the betterment of all mankind'."

I think that was the underlying philosophy of the late hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Robertson).

Mr. Speaker, I join with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and the hon. leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Grummett) in expressing our very deep sympathy to the late Mr. Robertson's sister, brother, and other members of his family. I should like, as well, to join the hon. Prime Minister

Mr. Drew and the hon. leaders of the other groups in expressing the hope that our good friend, the hon. member for Fort William (Garfield Anderson), will have a speedy recovery and be enabled to resume his duties as Mayor of an important Ontario city as well as his duties in this Legislature.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I feel I was a little remiss in referring to the work done by the different parties last night in assisting in the trying times through which we were passing. It was owing to the stress of the occasion I omitted to mention the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley). He did a great deal regarding making the arrangements, he was ever present to see what could be done, arranging transportation and so forth. I am very sorry that I omitted to mention him when I was speaking before.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): May I ask, on behalf of all the hon. members of the Legislature, Mr. Speaker, you convey to the family of the late Mr. Robertson (Wentworth) the sympathy of all the hon. members, and to Mrs. Anderson our hope that her husband will very soon be able to return home with her.

MR. SPEAKER: To the hon. members of the House, on behalf of the members of the Press Gallery, may I read a letter:

"Before the orders of the day, members of the Legislative Assembly Press Gallery desire to record in the journals of the House an expression of deep regret at the sudden death of William Robertson, Member for Wentworth. While perhaps not so well known to the members of the Press, as other members, Mr. Robertson commanded the respect of the newspapermen for his sincerity in presenting his views to the House, and the high plane of his participation in legislative debates.

(Signed)

REG. PITT, President,
NORMAN CAMPBELL, Vice-Pres.,
RICHARD SHERIDAN, Sec.-Treas."

May I also read to the House the following from the Hansard reporters:

"Mr. Speaker, may we, representing the Hansard reporting staff in the Legislature, be permitted to join with the hon. Prime Minister and hon. members of the Legislature in expressing the great shock with which we received the news of the passing of the hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Robertson), and we join in expressing our sincere sympathy to the family from whom he was taken so suddenly, under tragic circumstances.

A. G. Newall and
Hansard Reporters."

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I should like to raise a matter of which I spoke with you briefly this morning, and secured your permission to raise it before the Orders of the Day.

Several days ago, just before the hour of adjournment, I raised a question as to whether the Government had in mind taking some steps to implement the report tabled at the last session from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the rules of the Legislative Assembly. The report was tabled in the House for further consideration, but it was impossible at the end of the session, when the report was tabled, to consider it in the House, so the motion has really never been properly disposed of.

Mr. Speaker, it is obviously impossible to do anything about it at this session, and I, without knowing what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and the Government has in mind, wanted to make this suggestion, that possibly another Select Committee might be set up before the House prorogues which would take the report of last year's committee under consideration, perhaps add to it on the basis of a year's experience, and then have before the next session of the House a report which hon. members of the Assembly could discuss and which would help us to arrive at a set of rules and procedures for the Assembly which

will overcome some of the difficulties which have arisen in this and other sessions.

The only reason I did not raise this matter before was because I thought perhaps the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) would raise the question some time before the House prorogued. I know he has been very busy and under very heavy pressure, and possibly the matter escaped his attention. I think it would be a good idea if we did not allow the splendid work by last year's committee to pass by unnoticed.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it would obviously, in any event, be too late at this stage of the session to introduce any amendment to the rules at this time. The report which was tabled last year was before us, and is in the records of the Legislature and is still available. The Government did not bring forward any proposed amendment at this session, but if it were the decision to propose any amendment to the rules at the next session, it would have the advantage of the report which has already been made and which is on record. I do not think, for that reason, there is any occasion to appoint another committee to cover the same ground in view of the very extensive enquiry that was made and the recommendations which are before every hon. member of the Legislature in that way.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 41st Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in continuing the budget debate, I hope to be able to bring to the attention of the Government and the House some things which in our opinion are found in the category of

constructive criticism. I think we all agree the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in his presentation of the budget, performed as usual, and quite well.

I want, first of all, to mention the \$25,000,000 surplus. Many of the hon. members on the Government side have been very enthusiastic about the financial affairs of the province because we have in our financial undertakings a surplus of revenue over expenditure to the amount of \$25,000,000. Many of the hon. members who carefully considered this would be willing to admit, I am sure, that in achieving a surplus this year, we are not in a unique position. We are merely the beneficiaries of the prosperous times in which we are living, and which apply not only to this jurisdiction, but to others on the same level of government and as well to our Federal parliament.

Many of the other provinces of Canada are perhaps in a less fortunate position than we are in Ontario, but have been able to show substantial increases in revenue, and surplus of revenue over expenditures. It is anticipated in the Federal Government at Ottawa, they will show quite a substantial surplus, and their ability in the Federal arena to show a good surplus is something which means a good deal to every one of us.

Speaking broadly, I think we agree the Dominion Government has great commitments. It was called upon to bear, in the main, the tremendous costs of Canada's participation in the war. The Dominion Government is responsible for the many new imposts which are necessary as a result of Canada's participation in the war, and the extent to which she participated.

So we are not in an unique position in that we have a surplus in Ontario. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, having any surplus on the part of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) means just one thing, that he has taxed too heavily, he has taxed beyond the requirements for the provincial services of the province.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) would the Dominion be doing as well?

MR. OLIVER: It might. We are speaking about Ontario now.

I pointed out to my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) the Dominion Government has commitments quite apart from those which are the lot of the Province of Ontario. They have commitments as a result of the great national endeavour for which we are all very proud.

No matter where it applies, I think the rule I just quoted is an accurate one. I recall very clearly back in 1943, when the present hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was the Leader of the Opposition, saying these words, as quoted in the *Windsor Daily Star* of April 2nd, 1943. He was speaking of the surplus which was then claimed by the Government in power.

Hon. Mr. Drew said this:

"There is a strange illusion about the financial affairs of this country. A number of speakers have congratulated the Government upon showing a surplus. Before praising the Government for its surplus, the question should be asked, 'What is the surplus?' This is not a surplus which represents a business profit. The provincial Government is not making things which it sells to the people, out of which it can make a profit.

"The very term 'revenue' is in itself deceiving. The only money received by this Government comes in the form of taxes from the people. When there is a deficit or surplus, it would be more accurate and more understandable if it were simply said that the Government had taxed the people too little for the services which were being given, or, on the other hand, had taxed them too much."

I concur fully in the declaration made at that time by the present hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew). But the surplus we have at the moment simply means the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has taxed the people of this pro-

vince \$25,000,000 beyond the need to meet the services this province gives to its people. I do not think there is any reasonable doubt about that. When the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) stands up, and we hear him say, "I am a part of this expanding economy," and with outstretched—almost all-embracing arms, as far as taxes are concerned, proclaims to the province at large, "We are moving forward, and it does not matter how much we tax you, so long as we give you services in return."

I well remember years ago the hon. Mr. Ferguson making the same kind of argument. When we assailed the Government of that day for spending too much of the taxpayers' money, Hon. Mr. Ferguson would reply, "Well, the people are getting services in comparison with the taxes imposed." In those days I believe the budget amounted to somewhere between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000. But we move on, and our budget today contains 3 times that amount, and yet they still say, "It is all right to tax heavily, so long as we give services in comparison with the heavy taxation."

Mr. Speaker, I want to say there is a measure of correctness in that view. I think we all agree you can carry that comparison too far, altogether. Certainly you can reach the day in this province, or in any other jurisdiction, where you can tax the people too heavily, and then it would not matter, when that day is reached, what sort of services, or to what extent you give those services to the people. It would be an unsound economic policy to tax the people beyond their capacity to pay, and beyond what was right and just in the collection of revenue for the province.

There is another matter in connection with this \$25,000,000—and I want to say I am not going to discuss the budget at any great length, that is, the particular aspects of it, because I consider, and I think the House pretty well considers, my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) gave a very careful analysis of the budget. It is not my purpose to delay the House in seeking to enlarge

or enlighten, where it has already been capably done.

Mr. Speaker, may I point out to the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) that over one-half of his \$25,000,000 surplus came from the imposition of the 3 cents gasoline tax last year. As a Liberal Party, we objected to the imposition of that 3 cents gasoline tax, for 2 or 3 reasons. The Dominion Government, which had levied that tax as a wartime measure, had relinquished the tax, and had said, in effect, to the people of the Province of Ontario, "We are relieving you of this 3 cents Dominion impost in order that you can have a reduction in taxation in the province." But the provincial Government immediately took up this 3 cents tax and placed it on the gasoline used in the Province of Ontario. I think we should agree the present impost on gasoline is just about all the traffic can bear, if not a little more. When we recognize the present 11 cents tax on gasoline actually means a 40 per cent. impost tax on that particular product, we are getting to the point of saturation; we are getting to the point where we will soon kill the goose that lays the golden egg. These things all have to be taken into consideration.

If my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) knew last year he was going to have a surplus of \$25,000,000 there was no need in the wide world for imposing an additional 3 cents tax on the gasoline of this province.

We are in practically the same position in relation to another tax this year. I refer to the hospital tax. I believe, on behalf of the people of this province, the Government should say before this session ends, "Irrespective of whether the Dominion drops the amusement tax or not, the Province of Ontario will come to the aid of the hospitals of the province and see that their needs are taken care of to the extent outlined in the legislation."

I think we owe that, in these prosperous times, to the hospitals of the province.

All of us, as members of this House, have hospitals in our various ridings.

We know the precarious financial condition under which they are labouring; we know they have to have additional assistance from the provincial level in order that they can match their expenditures, and move forward in the great work in which they are occupied.

I would say to the Government, I think the people of Ontario generally, and certainly the hon. members of this House, should have from the Government, before the session ends, a declaration that "Relinquishing the amusement tax or not on the part of the Dominion Government, we are going to come to the aid of the hospitals of the Province of Ontario."

I want to say another thing I have said previously in this House, and I want to make a particular point of it, because to me it is sound business and good financial practice. Whenever you start to criticize the Government in its free-spending methods which it is employing today, you are told, "You are preaching blue ruin"; "You are peddling pessimism"; "You have no faith in the future of this province."

Well, of course, Mr. Speaker, here we do not give way to anyone in our faith in the future of the Province of Ontario. Ontario stands on the threshold of the things that are in store for her, and I think that we, as parties, together can get to a place where we have unanimity on this point, where we all stand for the advancement of this province, until she assumes her proper role in the shaping of opinions and occupies the place which seems to be peculiarly reserved for her in the economy and financial set-up of this country.

I say to the Government, and to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), I believe—and with me this conviction is fundamental—that we should have in these days of buoyant revenues—and they are buoyant—a plan whereby we should set aside something in the nature of a financial reserve, so that we can be abundantly sure, if a deflationary period arrives in this country, of meeting our present commitments for public and general services.

That is not lack of faith in the future of this province. It is taking a sensible precaution against the things which might happen in the days which lie ahead.

Mr. Speaker, may I say to the House that in an article in *Life* magazine, in the March issue, there appears the statement that the State of New York has set up, in a special reserve account, \$623,000,000. This reserve, according to the article, is set up for the specific purpose of maintaining future social policies in the event of a drop in prices, or a drop in the way things are going.

Moreover, in the State of New York—this article goes on to say—the state government ordered a 9 per cent. cut in expenditures across the board, in order to place themselves in a strong financial position to meet any commitments which the future might hold for them.

I do not think that is an unreasonable attitude to take. I think it is a precaution we could well take, because, even if we move forward, and are able to divert any deflationary period, a reserve so established would certainly not do us any harm; it could be used for other purposes; it could be put into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, making this province greater still. If we had that money, it would be available to make sure that in Canada, in days of less buoyant revenues, the social services set up in days when things were good, could be carried forward on the same scale of social services for our people into a less prosperous period.

To hear some of the Government members talk, you would think so long as there is a Tory Government in power in Ontario, there is no danger of any kind of deflationary period, or retrogression, financial, or in any other way.

Mr. Speaker, I am old enough to recall that prior to 1934, in Ontario, we had a Tory Government, and that Tory Government was not able to turn aside the onward march of the depression we had in the 30's. Also, at the same time, we had in Ottawa another Tory Government which was not able to turn aside the threat of and actual consequences

from the great depression of the 30's. So the faith of my hon. friends opposite in the supremacy of the Tory party is taken on this side of the House with a grain of salt. All we have to do to get the picture clearly is to turn back the pages of history and read what is written there.

It is a nice feeling, of course, to be so self-assured that nothing can happen while "We are in power." May I say to the hon. members on the other side of the House that you just happened to get into office and be in office at a time when things are at their best, not because you made them good, but because they would have been good in spite of you. I think you all recognize not only the simplicity, but the truth of that argument.

MR. C. D. HANNIWELL (Niagara Falls. : I wondered what Ottawa was doing.

MR. OLIVER: The hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Hanniwel) can get up on his hind legs and make a speech about Ottawa, and he might throw in something about Niagara Falls with it.

Mr. Speaker, all I have to say in that regard I have said, and I have said it from the depths of my convictions and my conscience. I do not want to be classed as one who has any doubts about the ultimate future of this province. I think that is a charge which should not be levelled against those of us who really are all working together for a common cause.

The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) is not in his seat. I wanted to say to him that last night we listened with great interest to his mapping out of the highway programme for the future of this province. Not for the next few months or so, or for the next year or so. He would not put any stated limit on it. It was simply in the offing as part of the great expansion programme which is held by two slight strings in the air. One thing I wanted to point out to my hon. friend (Mr. Doucett) was he laid all stress on the building of 4-lane highways. He told us where those great avenues of traffic were going to be built and he eulogized the affect of these

traffic arteries on the future of the Province of Ontario.

I think we all agree that the province should have highways of the very best character and of the very greatest mileage, but I want to point out to the Government and to my hon. friend (Mr. Doucett) that when you have completed building these great 4-way-lane highways, you have not settled the highway problem in Ontario. The hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) yesterday laid altogether too much stress on 4-lane highways and not enough stress on what you might call "secondary provincial highways," other than 4-lane highways.

There is a great need in this province for the building of a highway system, a system which will reach out and touch and benefit all of the people of the province. I think we are in agreement on this, that many of the people in this province travel but seldom on the 4-lane ways that we have today. They want and they should have highways which would be for them an outlet for their products and an outlet for transportation in taking their products to the markets of this province, and I hope that the Government will pay more attention not only to the conception of these great 4-lane arteries but to the building of serviceable highways which will meet the needs of the great number of people of this province.

Sometimes I am inclined to think, in the building of these 4-lane highways, we are thinking too much of the tourists and those who come in from other countries, and not perhaps enough of our own people in the Province of Ontario.

I think one of the greatest assets we have in Ontario is the tourists. The time they spend here and the money they leave is of great material benefit to the people of this province. But we must not forget the highway system of this province must not be predicated solely on the building of great 4-lane roads or highways.

I want to say, now that the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) has come into his place, that he said something last night about the building of a piece of

highway in Grey County. Let me say I was not greatly surprised to find that the grading contract had been let. May I say further that to my mind they are building a good highway between Allan Park and Durham, an excellent highway, with proper grading and one which will give substantial service. I do not want to feel, no matter whether a man is a supporter of the Government or whether he sits in a group opposing the Government, that he is any less likely in his riding to get highways, than a Government member. I think we are getting pretty well to the place in our way of thinking, that highways should not be built in a constituency, because its representative is a Government member. They should go rather where they are needed to serve the people of this province, irrespective of whether that constituency elects a Government member or Opposition member. That, to my mind, in our democracy, is fundamental. I think it is something we must build on and we should never lose sight of. It is all right to talk about "political patronage," but when it comes to the building of highways and services to which all will contribute, there should be no differentiation, no difference between what one riding and another gets, irrespective of whether that riding is represented by a Government or an Opposition member. I have never felt I should get down on my knees to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) for the building of highways in Grey County.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: You do not need to.

MR. OLIVER: I never felt I should.

I say this seriously because the County of Grey and every other county represented on this side of the House have made their contribution for the building of roads in this province. So, I say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) as long as he continues the policy and the practice presently employed, he will not get from us any very serious opposition.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): You are "seeing the light," too.

MR. OLIVER: Well, I am "seeing the light," but I hope it is not the same kind of "light."

I want to say now to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) in respect to the Department of Education that I asked the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) when the report of the Educational Committee would be in. I understood him to say that it was his opinion it would be in at this Session.

My hon. friend (Mr. Drew) will say something about it when he speaks. There is this point that I should make; since my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) has become Minister of Education he has made very definite and radical changes in our educational set-up as to grants and other things which pertain to education, and it would seem to me that the sooner that committee could report and the Government of the province could have the benefit of the directions and the recommendations of that report, the better. I would think, if we go on as we are, making these very drastic changes in our educational system without the advice and recommendation of this report, when the report comes in, if we are going to act on the fundamental things contained therein, it may be we will have to retrace or scrap some of the steps we have taken, and it would be much better, it seems to me, in the interests of education to have the committee make its report.

I want to say just a word in regard to tourists and publicity. The hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) is not in his seat, and it does not matter, because I am not going to criticize him particularly.

I do want to say we have all kinds of possibilities in regard to this particular department. I would like to think that department, as one of the new departments, is one of the departments that is going to carve out a still greater picture for us, particularly in northern Ontario. Anyone who has travelled the northern parts of Ontario become instantly aware of the latent possibilities for tourists' attractions which lie in the north and the Government, of course, will have the support of all the people in building up this tourist industry to the maximum

of perfection in order that we in Ontario can sell the good things we have to the people who come from other countries.

I want to talk for a minute or two about the Department of Lands and Forests, and it so happens that the estimates of the Department of Lands and Forests have not yet been considered by the House. That, it seems to me, is fortunate and I want the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) to, if he will, pay particular attention to the analysis I make of the forestry position, so that he will, when he puts his estimates through the House, be aware of what our opinions are. These opinions are not in any sense destructive; they are rather constructive and in the main should be helpful in arriving at fair decisions on these great questions.

One of the greatest resources we have, of course, is our lands and forests, particularly in northern Ontario. I always like to think of our forest reserves as harmonizing with the forest development and with the tourist development in the north and the possibility for stability, certainly insofar as the development of the north is concerned.

We have the Kennedy Report placed before us. Major Kennedy was instructed to examine the forestry conditions in the province and make recommendations thereon. This report, as all hon. members who have read it will know, is a very comprehensive one. It is a report which does not seek to excuse. It is a report which seeks to set out in graphic and concrete form definite proposals to cure the ills which have beset us, in respect to tourist policy.

The other night the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) said insofar as this report is concerned the Government was ready to implement it on the main recommendations of the report. I would suggest to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) that one of the main recommendations of the Kennedy Report was the establishment of forest-operating companies, and I do not think the Government have given the House any

indication as to how they intend to proceed in the implementation of that recommendation in the Kennedy Report. The recommendation of Major Kennedy to establish forest-operating companies was, to say the least, a daring one. It is a thought-provoking solution for the great problems of our forests. I do not know whether, when it is finally fitted into the whole forest picture, it would look favourable to the members of this House or not. Certainly this proposal merits the most earnest and deepest consideration on the part of the Government, and on the part of all members of the House, and the province at large. It is, I would suggest, the main proposal in the report.

Another matter dealt with by the report is the need for reforestation in the province. I do not want to get into an argument this afternoon as to whether the Liberal Government did as much for reforestation as the present Tory Government did, or not. All I want to say is that the policy of both these Governments, up to now, is behind us, and we have to be realistic, and look into the future—we have to meet each problem as it arises, and assess the picture as it appears before us.

Major Kennedy in this report very clearly sets out the need which exists for reforestation and for the stepping up of the policy of reforestation. I think we all agree the need for reforestation is not along geographical lines. It is as needful in southern Ontario, or more so, than it is in the burned-over and devastated areas of the north. The province of Ontario as a whole is interested, as it should be, in the furtherance of reforestation. In southern Ontario we all know a start has been made; that each succeeding Government has added their little bit to the progress along the road of reforestation. But we have an awfully long way to go yet to meet the need which exists, and there is not any too much time left to meet that need.

One of the things which reforestation will help to cure in this province is the flood conditions which have been so prevalent this last year. It will help to conserve the fertility of the soil. It will

help to raise the water level so as to bring better crops, etc.

My hon. friend, the Whip (Mr. Murdoch) spoke last night about the depletion of the land in his County of Essex. That is true in almost every county, and we have to show to others in this province whether we look upon reforestation as a small and insignificant thing, or as an integral part of our development, which lies before us in Ontario.

When he comes to the north, Major Kennedy particularly pointed out that, if left to the natural growth, the forests of northern Ontario would not succeed themselves, so to speak, to use a slang expression.

Large areas would have to be reforested in northern Ontario. I trust the Government has this in mind, and I hope they intend to move forward rapidly on this particular project.

There is a policy practised in forestry, in some places, of clean cutting.

I want to suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) where that policy is practised, it does seem to me—and to others as well—you can not successfully reforest an area which has been clean cut. All the coverage is gone, there is nothing to stop the snow, to hold it as a blanket, and an area that is clean cut remains clean cut. There should be something done to correct that particular situation.

Another thing dealt with extensively in Major Kennedy's report is the insect damage to our trees in the Province of Ontario. The bud worm is particularly in the fore-front in respect to this insect damage and if my hon. friends would like sometime to look in the *Canada Year Book*, 1947, at page 390, they would find the bud worm-infected area in Ontario is 158,500 square miles. It is hardly possible for us to appreciate the great tract of timber land which is infected by this bud worm.

Major Kennedy sets out in his report that the fire loss in Ontario has been great in the past, but we have got to the place now where we must realize fire takes a secondary position as an enemy of the forest and gives over first

place to these insects. My hon. friends will appreciate that it is very difficult—and I feel with the Government in this problem—to find curative methods for combating these insects, the bud worms.

The department, from the air, has tried spreading poison down on the infected areas. Major Kennedy says in his report—and anyone who was on the scene will agree—that spreading poison from the air is impracticable. It can only be used to advantage only when the area is small in size. To go over a large infested area by spreading poison from the air is as impracticable as it is useless, because it has not been found there is any great depreciation in the amount of insects and the damage they do. I appreciate as well, this problem is one in which two levels of government are interested. It is a matter which concerns the federal administration on a level with the Provincial Government.

Of course, they are our trees and our forests and, therefore, should be our prime consideration.

Anyone who has seen these infected areas will realize the utter devastation which results. When you see hundreds of square miles of timber, some of it falling down and some of it just getting ready to fall down, it makes your heart sick regarding the future of large areas of our forests in the north. After the bud worm infects the trees, they will live and be of marketable value for 5 or 6 years, but after that period they become of no value at all and actually become a fire hazard in those areas of the north.

Mr. Kennedy finds in his report the area to the west of Lake Nipigon is the area which is most seriously affected by these bud worms. I had the privilege last year of going through much of those areas with the Liberal candidate from the City of Port Arthur, who is, by the way, a forestry engineer. I want to say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) I would like an explanation on this point: driving up the west side of Lake Nipigon, as we did in, I think, October last year, you will find on your right hand—what we saw quite plainly on

what they call the “black spruce flats,” cutting operations going on, cutting and piling of pulpwood, while, on the other hand, you find this timber that is decaying, and which is very shortly to pass out of economic value so far as the province is concerned; timber which now, it would seem to me could very well be used for pulpwood and for some other purposes as the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) will appreciate.

It would seem to a layman, after looking at that picture, they should not have been cutting the black spruce swamps, but rather they should have been cutting the timber on the higher land which was going to waste, and would not last very much longer.

There may be a reasonable explanation for that condition. I am not sure about that. I hope there is, because Mr. Kennedy points out in the report, the only thing to do about this infected timber is to salvage it, and salvage it at once.

What we in this House, and the province would like to know is this; is the Government going ahead with the salvage operations, are they moving as fast as they can to clear up this situation, and to make what we can from an economic point of view out of this timber before it becomes useless; and are we, on the other hand, clearing it up so that it will not become a fire hazard in the days to come. I want the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) to talk about this matter, because I think it is important, not only to northern Ontario but to all parts of the province.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) announced a restrictive policy so far as pulpwood export was concerned. He will never find I have opposed that particular policy, enunciated by my hon. friend (Mr. Drew), but it would seem to me possibly in these devastated areas, where this timber is decaying, where it can be made into pulpwood, if it is not feasible to use it in the local pulp and paper mills, if an easement of this policy is necessary in order to market this sort of stuff which we may get off these

salvaged areas, then that easement should take place.

If the timber could be used in the pulp and paper mills which are there now, it should be used there. But if for any reason they cannot use it, and it can be exported, I think it would be foolish to say we should not export this timber, even though it goes beyond the restrictive measures put into effect by the present Government.

I was interested the other night in hearing the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) say they are going to hold a conference in the month of June, of all those who hold cutting rights in the province, that is, I suppose, the pulp and paper people, the lumber people, those who take out ties and poles and mine-timber and so on—in other words, all those who use our forests to build our revenue and our status as a province still greater.

I hope that conference does take place, because there seems to be, as set out in Mr. Kennedy's report, a conclusion on his part something has to be done to protect these what you might call "secondary industries" of the north—secondary to the pulp and paper industries.

At the top of page 42, Mr. Kennedy says:

"This province has not held its former place in the national picture. In 1908 Ontario produced 92 per cent. as much lumber as all other Canadian provinces combined, excluding British Columbia. In 1944, the corresponding percentage was 31 per cent. If we are to have a balanced economy, decline must be checked and the trend reversed."

Mr. Kennedy goes on to point out the need for all this lumber, these poles, ties and so on, is very great in the Province of Ontario now. They are needed in the mining industry, and in the building industry. One of the prime requisites of our building industry is, of course, lumber, and it does seem to be going backwards when this province imports far more lumber than it ex-

ports. We should not be in this position, as Mr. Kennedy points out.

One of the solutions, as Mr. Kennedy saw it, was to deal with the problem directly with the pulp and paper companies, particularly in respect of the type of concession or agreement they had with the province. Some of these agreements, as hon. members will probably know, give the pulp and paper companies the right to cut pulpwood only, and other concessions give the companies the right to cut pulpwood and logs and other timber as well. Mr. Kennedy finds this:

"It is submitted that too many of Ontario's saw logs are located on pulpwood concessions, both domestic and export. If the lumber industry is to continue to exist, these logs must be diverted to it instead of being converted to pulp and paper, for which smaller logs serve usefully well."

Mr. Kennedy's major recommendation in respect of that particular problem is, in some way, it be made abundantly clear the logs and the times and the pole timber on these limits held by the pulp and paper companies be made available for saw logs and ties and poles and all the other things I have mentioned.

To me, as a layman, that sounds reasonable. It seems to me if we are going to have a balanced economy, so far as forestry is concerned in this province, we must make sure the various elements which go to make up this great forest industry are served equally and fairly from the resources of this province and we should not, under any condition, give to the pulp and paper people anything in the form of a monopoly over these particular species of timber; they should be made, as Mr. Kennedy sets out, available for the mills and for those who take out timber in poles, et cetera.

I have said these things this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, because I am particularly interested in them. I am in farming in Grey County—

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to interrupt, but since the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has indicated he desires it to be constructive, I wonder if he could indicate to me any lumber company which he knows to be having any difficulty in obtaining its supply of logs.

MR. OLIVER: On that particular question, Mr. Kennedy is not specific. I take it he means the general picture so far as the lumber industry is concerned. I would think it would apply generally. I do not want to be destructive about this; I want to say things which I think will help, because the Government no doubt will be doing more things in respect to this report, and all hon. members of the House should study the report and say what they think of it.

Mr. Speaker, I have nothing more to say at this time. It has been a little more difficult than usual speaking this afternoon, but let that be as it will, we must go on, we must conduct the business of the province and the one who is not with us, I am sure, would say we should carry on and do the work which is set before us.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, this debate has covered a reasonably extended period, and has covered a fairly wide field of discussion. There are some remarks which have been made by other speakers previously to which I will refer, but first I would like to deal with the remarks of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in regard to some aspects of the forest industry which he has just mentioned.

He has spoken in the latter part of his remarks about the problem of the areas which have been infested by bud worms. He refers specifically to Mr. Kennedy's recommendation in regard to the cutting of those infected trees, while the wood is still marketable. It may interest hon. members of the

Legislature to know the Government has acted on that recommendation; this year there are 102 logging camps operating in the Nipigon area where there is the great concentration of bud worm infestation.

Since he has informed us he was in that area last year, he will doubtless recall one of the islands of the west shore of Lake Nipigon which was very badly infected. To carry out this very recommendation in that area, which is the centre of the infestation, the island was recently put up for tender, and tenders were received and the island will be cut this year, so the recommendations in regard to the cutting of logs where that can be carried out as a practical possibility, is already under way.

I do want to say, in regard to lumber, there has been a very considerable change since the time Mr. Kennedy made his report. Today the lumber situation is vastly improved, and actually the department has at present no record of any complaint from any lumber operator as to his inability to get lumber, except from one company from which we would receive complaints now, ten years from now and a thousand years from now if the same company is in operation, and I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) knows the name of the company to which I refer.

MR. OLIVER: You can name it, as far as I am concerned.

HON. MR. DREW: I think he knows it quite well. I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) remembers the name of that company very well. That company, I may say, is not short of logs for any reason connected with any matter of policy of this department. There is available to it by the ordinary business procedure—and I underline "ordinary business procedure"—all the logs it requires for its operations. Therefore, when I asked the question as to any company which might need logs or which had indicated a need for logs, I was actually asking for information, because that is the only com-

pany of which we are aware, and I would not regard its complaints as legitimate at this time in view of information in our possession.

I want to concur most completely with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) when he expresses his opinion as to the value of the Kennedy report. This report represents by far the most complete and comprehensive examination on our forest resources and the problems associated with forestry which has ever taken place in this province, or anywhere else in Canada. Today that report is regarded as a standard textbook in every province, and outside of Canada, on the methods which will best deal with many of the problems of forestry.

As I indicated a few days ago, the Government has already decided, as a matter of policy, to put into effect most of the recommendations in that report. I pointed out at that time that there were two major recommendations, apart from the problems of reforestation and ordinary forestry, were export of unprocessed pulp logs and the limited cutting in areas which can only be regarded as high grade. I recalled to the hon. members that on October 2nd last, I had announced a stated policy of the government and the details of that policy in regard to the export of unprocessed wood and that in the early part of this year I had announced the policy of the Government in regard to the insistence upon the cutting of all types of wood in those areas where cutting operations are taking place.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has said he does not see how there can be a high level of reforestation where there is clear cutting. That is a problem of scientific forestry which is actually a matter of stated policy. So long as there are trees deliberately left for the purpose of re-seeding, natural reforestation takes place in those areas and upon a better basis if there is clear cutting than if you leave the concentration of seeds from the lower types of wood. That is now set out in an effective policy of the Department of Lands and Forests.

In regard to the insistence upon the effective practice, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) I know will go into this with considerable detail when he is taking up his estimates.

I do want to refer to the operating companies mentioned by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and suggested in the Kennedy Report, and I would point out the setting up of the operating company was a recommendation of a method to deal with a particular problem; the problem was to assure the full use of all wood in an area that is being cut, now that new scientific developments have made it possible to use every type of wood in the industrial production. As to whether these operating companies are the solution or not, I agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that such a decision must depend upon a practical examination of the best methods by which this practice can be put into effect. Let me say that the position of the Government is positive, without any shading in any way, that we are going to insist on all types of wood being properly cut in those areas where cutting is taking place. As to the method by which it can be best assured, the government has not yet decided, for the very reason indicated by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), namely, that we do propose to examine this from a practical point of view to see how this can best be done. As indicated already in the Legislature, there will be a conference in June of representatives of all those engaged in these operations and in this activity, so that we may have the advantage of their advice in reaching a decision as to the method which will best carry that into effect.

I want to speak only for a moment about a point raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) as to reforestation. There are, of course, two types of reforestation; one, natural process which takes place so long as the seed trees remain and the conditions have been left in such a way that it can be done naturally, and also by leaving seed trees, as I have indicated, in

areas which are being cut; and the other is planting trees.

I think it may be a matter of interest to know that in the last year of the government of which he was a member, 11,000,000 trees were distributed from the nurseries of the province; whereas, this year there will be 15,000,000 distributed. I do not want to leave any misunderstanding as to what took place in that case. The raising of seed trees is not something that can be done over night and I am not suggesting for one moment that these nurseries emerged since we took office or while the present government has been in office. It has been a long-scale development over the years and we are expanding as rapidly as possible the number of production nurseries for this very reason, but as everyone knows a tree, even in its smallest stage, takes a long time to produce. This is something, no matter what our desires may be for speed and efficiency, which must be limited by the ordinary routine of nature. I can assure the hon. members that the government is expanding this activity as rapidly as possible and will continue to do so.

In regard to the scientific method of dealing with forest infestation other than by actual cutting, I might say the research branches have been expanded and we have, of course, the advantage that through the Research Council there will be greater co-ordination in the many fields of research of that kind.

To return to reforestation and what has been done, I would point out only by way of comparison to indicate the extent to which we are going forward with the recommendations of the Kennedy Report, the last budget presented by the Government of which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was a member, for reforestation was \$226,000, whereas the budget for that same purpose this year is \$728,000.

MR. OLIVER: You do not seem to be getting any trees to justify that increase.

MR. DREW: The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will realize trees do take some time and 15,000,000

trees is quite a few trees; and there are two new nurseries which will provide the basis for many millions more in the years ahead.

I want to deal with the point made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition about the service. He quoted my words of 1943 when I said, "There is a strange illusion about the financial affairs of this Government." I never said truer words. There was constantly a strange illusion of the affairs of that government in every aspect of their activities, and it is only since we took office that it has been possible to place the business affairs of this province upon a basis where we can say with any certainty the figures actually represent the business position of the province at the time.

However, I want to say in the conduct of the affairs of that government they had the advantage of many loyal civil servants, most of whom are still serving in the same offices and the same capacities, and they had the advantage of the handling of those funds, at any rate, on a basis which was above reproach and which did unquestionably produce the surpluses mentioned.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) however, has overlooked the fact that the surplus which this Government reported of \$25,000,000 was used for the purpose of reducing the debt of the province and by doing so the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was carrying out effectively the very idea suggested by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) when he said the government should put itself in a position where it can meet any uncertain conditions in the days ahead.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, there is no way in which the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) can more effectively put this provincial government in a position to meet any uncertainties in the future, than by reducing the debt when conditions are good so the credit position of the province is in the most satisfactory position possible in the unhappy event that, at any time in the

future, we should again go through the uncertain periods we did in the past.

I am not for one moment suggesting—and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has not suggested—that it is within the power of this Government—excellent though it is—to stem the tide of a world-wide economic storm. I do say the efficiency of the Government in its various departments has a great deal to do with the position of the province and the ability it will have to meet such a storm, if such an event should occur. I do not think anything could possibly give the people of this province more justification for confidence in the ability of this government to meet a test, great or small, in the years ahead, than to see the administration of such business-like methods which are making this provincial government strong in its capacity to deal with events of that kind if they should unhappily occur. I can only express a hope that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will have a copy of *Hansard* forwarded to Ottawa so that his remarks in regard to the undesirability of surplus may be read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by those who will presently be passing on their surplus there.

I want to speak briefly on the gasoline tax. This government did apply the gasoline tax, which had been previously imposed by the dominion government. It is not a small tax, it is true, but it is strange, however, the number of people, who do not find it limiting their desire to purchase gasoline. Perhaps it should be examined in a sense of reality which discloses to us that the motorists pay eleven cents to use our excellent highways for a distance of twenty miles; a pretty low toll for the magnificent facilities we have in most parts of the province and for the facilities which will be available when the great programme, which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) regards as visionary, is fulfilled.

There was a point in the hon. Leader of the Opposition's (Mr. Oliver) speech which I felt expressed why he

need not be worried, because he said the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) was projecting his plans into the distant future, and left the thought that probably the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) could not safely do so. I think the hon. members of this Legislature know the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) can project his plans far into the future with complete confidence that he will be there to do the job.

I want to mention also the remark made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) about the fact that the dominion government had in effect said, "we are taking this off, so the province of Ontario will have its taxes lowered." In spite of the very high degree of co-operation which we can demonstrate, I still repeat it is the responsibility of this government on behalf of the people of Ontario, and not for the dominion government to tell us what we will do and what we will not do. I notice a new note of enthusiasm on the face of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver)—and as I indicated before, I always do get a certain amount of satisfaction when results begin to show themselves. I am happy to find he is becoming more enthused with what we have in this province, and I enjoy the evidence of the good educational work we have done in that respect. I want to mention the difference between the position of this province and the state of New York, which indicates a reason why this province is not in quite the same position to have a surplus as is the state of New York. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) knows that during the war the preceding government, with my concurrence as leader of the opposition, agreed to give up the main taxing powers of the province in return for an annual payment, because of the argument which was put forward then, that with the centralization of control necessary for war production, it was desirable to have a balancing centralization of financial control at the same time. There was complete agree-

ment amongst all the hon. members of this legislature as to that course.

But, the state of New York and other states of the United States did not make any such arrangement and the result was that every state in the Union had its tax incidence applied to the enormously expanding production based upon war expenditure. Remember, if we had stayed in those tax fields and those taxes had been applied to war production, we would have had enormous surpluses in this province, but voluntarily, as the gesture of co-operation in waging the war, this province gave up those taxing powers for the war period. I want the hon. members to remember that, it was only for the war period. The reason that was done was not because of the desirability of the practice, but because it was demonstrable that through the necessity of going into new jobs of war production, control of the raw materials and things of that kind must necessarily be exercised by the dominion government in a way which would not be practical or desirable in peace, and it would be desirable to have the highest degree of centralization of production and finance under these emergency conditions. When that was done, the hon. Minister of Finance, on behalf of the dominion government gave a most solemn and unqualified undertaking that the moment the war was over, plans would be made to return the provinces to the position they had been in before that agreement. This was not only a verbal undertaking, but a statutory undertaking was given that at the end of the first fiscal year following the cessation of hostilities, the provinces would have returned to them their taxing powers undiminished; and yet today we find ourselves in the position where we have not yet been able to persuade the dominion government as to the desirability of recognizing that solemn obligation, and they are charging us with obstructing co-operation when all we have done at any time is to say, "There is your undertaking; observe it, and then let us sit down and reach a new agreement which

will be in the best interests of all the people of Canada."

I dislike repeating these things over and over again, but I can only remind the hon. members once more that in spite of all the propaganda disseminated by every propaganda device available at the present time, to the effect that Ontario and Quebec have prevented co-operation, that it was this government which made the first proposal for a conference and it was upon the basis of our proposal, a conference was called, but it was upon the motion of the dominion government the conference was adjourned on May 3, 1946, with the statement that it was only for the purpose of examining the proposals then before them, and since that time we have been urging the dominion government to reconvene the conference, which it is their obligation to do, in the general interest of all the people of Canada.

I would like to refer to a remark made by the hon. member for North Cochrane (Mr. Habel) in this debate. I refer to the rather surprising statement which he made when he said that Mr. Duplessis and I were walking arm in arm together.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Of course you are. There is your picture. Certainly you are.

MR. DREW: Yes, certainly; I have no doubt it is a very good picture. He sought to leave the implication there is something improper in that. May I say to the hon. members of this Legislature and leave no doubt, that I will be happy to walk arm in arm with Mr. Duplessis in the interests of this province, at any time. As Premier of this province, I have had many contacts with him during the past three years. I have dealt with no man in public life who has extended a greater measure of co-operation to this government and to the people of this province than has hon. Mr. Duplessis. Through that co-operation, we now have under way on the Ottawa River the greatest power projects ever developed between the two provinces. In all negotiations he has

always recognized, very properly, his first duty to the people of Quebec, but he has met the legitimate requests of this province in a spirit which might well be taken as an example throughout the whole of Canada of good inter-governmental relationships. The co-operation between the governments of Quebec and Ontario has covered a very wide field. We have been able to make satisfactory agreements, not only for the construction of new power plants on the Ottawa River, but also for additional supplies of electric power over and above existing contracts. We have established a wide measure of uniformity in different fields of taxation, and there has been the closest co-operation between such related departments of government as mining, lands and forests, highways and so on.

The Governments of Quebec and Ontario have at all times, since the meeting of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, in August, 1945, held similar views in regard to the importance of respecting the constitution which made this country a nation in 1867. On no single occasion, either at the first meeting of that conference or at the meetings which followed, did either the government of Quebec or the Government of Ontario express any opinion or put forward any proposal which did not recognize the desirability of general agreement to provide those services which will elevate the living standards of all the people of Canada, wherever they may live.

It is only necessary to examine the statements made in different provincial Legislatures this year to realize how disillusioned are some of those governments which submitted to the terms put forward by the dominion government without consulting the provinces. The governments which a year ago hailed the purchase price of their taxing rights as the dawn of new financial security for the provinces, are, in a number of cases, now forced to resort to new forms of taxation to meet their current financial requirements.

I believe the time is not far distant when those provinces which did give up

their most important taxing rights for a fixed payment, without any compensating advantages, will come to the decision that the refusal of the governments of Quebec and Ontario to submit to such terms, actually saved our federal system, without which there can be no sound basis for national unity in Canada.

For such measure of success as we have had in preserving our constitution, I am very proud to have my name associated with that of the head of the government of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis). I think all the hon. members of this Legislature should welcome the high degree of co-operation which has been established and should express the hope that the measure of co-operation between these governments will be expanded and strengthened in the years ahead.

I regret any attempt should be made to criticize that co-operation. Before Confederation these two provinces were one. Our history follows a parallel course through many long years. One of the most important questions before all of us today in Canada is whether we will fan the embers of past misunderstandings, or seek in every way we can to find a broader basis for co-operation and friendship, with the common purpose of building a stronger and more united Canada, within which every province, and everyone in them will share the many advantages and opportunities which Providence has placed at the disposal of this great nation.

I do not in any way object to the suggestion that we "walk arm in arm." I in no way object to any emphasis upon the fact that these two governments today find it possible to carry forward their co-operation on so wide a field. Having said that, let me make it equally clear that at no time has this province indicated any unwillingness to establish as high a measure of co-operation with any other provincial government in Canada. On the contrary, at the very time we put proposals forward jointly between these two provinces in regard to our own internal taxing arrangements, we extended proposals for the

same measure of co-operation to every other province in Canada. I believe what has been accomplished between these two provinces forms the ideal pattern for future co-operation in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Speaker, I want to deal for a time with some of the remarks made about the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and the situation in this province.

The budget speech itself has dealt very effectively with the huge developments which are under way, and has indicated just what this government plans. I am not going into any detail as to the criticisms made in the main Budget Address on behalf of the Opposition, by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), but I do want to express very great interest in one part of the speech which the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) made.

He read into the record a letter which he had written to Dr. Hogg, who was then Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, dated February 24, 1942, when the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) was Acting Premier of Ontario. In that letter he explained to Dr. Hogg his great concern lest we face a shortage of power in this province. I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) can very properly say he showed a commendable appreciation of the danger, which was obviously not shared by the hon. Premier for whom he was acting at that time.

The interesting thing about that letter is he wrote it to Dr. Hogg, as Acting Premier; not as a private member, or member of the government, but as Acting Premier, emphasizing the need for doing something right away. Then he went on, and read the letter which is quoted in *Hansard*, and which I need not repeat, and after reading the letter he said:

"I may say, Mr. Speaker, although Dr. Hogg had spoken at the Electric Club just a few days before, his health was in such a condition at that time that by the time my letter got to his office, he was in Nassau."

I interjected the comment, "We had the same difficulty," and the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) went on to say:

"Yes, I appreciate that. I have not been one who unduly criticizes the hon. Premier for what he has done, although I did suggest he might have done it in a different way."

And then he went on to say, "It was a difficulty which was embarrassing at the time."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe there is quite an important disclosure in that letter. The Acting Premier was concerned about the impending shortage of power, and he wrote to Dr. Hogg, but before the letter got to Dr. Hogg's office, he was in Nassau, and I assume, as in my own case, without the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) knowing anything about it.

He nods support of my remarks.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): That is right, Mr. Speaker. I agree that *Hansard* does not get the nod on the paper.

HON. MR. DREW: That is right. He wrote a letter to Dr. Hogg without knowing that he had departed for Nassau, and did not receive the letter at that time.

I had the same experience. The difference was I did not regard that as establishing a business relationship which could continue. Dr. Hogg was ill at that time, and continued not to be in good health. When this situation arose early last year, and we found ourselves confronted with the situation where Dr. Hogg was in Nassau, and I found he had left without leaving any instructions to his engineers about the available supply of 100,000 horsepower which could be drawn from Buffalo simply by turning a switch, I felt, following earlier difficulties—and the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has referred to the difficulties they had—the time had come when his lack of good health made it advisable there should be another chairman.

There is one point, however, I do want to clear up. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has suggested the way it was done was not the way it should be. I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will recall, when I remind him, I wrote to Dr. Hogg, stating in the most courteous terms, the fact that the course of events had made it impossible to do anything else but suggest he resign. Mr. Speaker, he could have resigned on the grounds of ill health. He himself had stated that to be a reality—and it was a reality—without any acrimonious comment of any kind, had he not seen fit himself to disclose to the public the letter had been written, and to himself precipitate the unfortunate discussion which took place. If he had accepted the letter in the spirit in which it was written, and tendered his resignation on the perfectly proper ground of ill health—which was very real—there need have been no suggestion of unpleasantness of any nature.

Mr. Speaker, I only say this now because even in my desire to avoid conveying any unpleasantness to Dr. Hogg, I do not propose any longer to leave this matter in a position where hon. members of the Opposition continue attacking me for the manner in which I conducted this matter.

I repeat, unfortunate though the discussion may have been, any acrimonious publicity which attended that event was entirely the responsibility of Dr. Hogg himself.

Mr. Speaker, I now want to clear up one other point. When it is suggested Dr. Hogg's resignation might have been dealt with in another way, I think perhaps it may not be sufficiently understood by those by whom the statement is repeated—as it is repeated quite frequently by various hon. members of the Opposition—that Dr. Hogg was dealt with upon a most generous basis, which was in no way similar to the very improper manner in which the preceding government dealt with Dr. Gaby, an able engineer, who was dismissed without any opportunity to explain his position, and by the fact of the dismissal,

denied any pension in spite of the very large contributions he had made to the pension fund of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

It was neither our desire, nor at any time our intention, nor has the result followed, that Dr. Hogg was deprived of one cent of pension. By virtue of placing this upon the basis of a voluntary resignation, he was able to avail himself of the pension scale established by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and Dr. Hogg is in receipt of a pension for life, not from this government, but from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission under their established pension system, of \$7,457.60 per year. Do not let anybody say again that Dr. Hogg has been unfairly dealt with.

Dr. Hogg, on his own statement, was unwell, and unable to fulfil his duties, but there would have been no word of what I am saying now, had he not precipitated the discussion in the first place, and had not hon. members of the Opposition continued to project this matter into the open arena.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): May I ask the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) in what way what Dr. Hogg precipitated the discussion? I have never seen anything attributable to him which justified the action which was taken.

HON. MR. DREW: Do you believe the *Toronto Daily Star* found in the crystal glass that Dr. Hogg had been asked for his resignation.

MR. NIXON: He might have got it from your office. Things have come out of the Premier's office before. I remember one time when one of your predecessors sent a very handsome cheque by way of back salary to a former Premier, but before he got the cheque, the announcement came out in the papers.

HON. MR. DREW: It was not my office.

MR. NIXON: It was the Prime Minister's office.

HON. MR. DREW: I assure the hon. members it certainly did not get

out from my office. The letter was passed directly from me to Dr. Hogg, and no one outside of my office, except Dr. Hogg, had any knowledge of the letter, until the story of the impending resignation appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star*.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Is it not possible that somebody might have betrayed a confidence, and Dr. Hogg not be responsible for it?

HON. MR. DREW: No, I would say I have not had confidences betrayed, because I have no Communists in my office.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: I have placed this matter on the record so that the hon. members of the Legislature may know exactly what the situation is.

I regret—and I say this most sincerely—more than I can say, that it has become necessary to say this, but the necessity for doing so has been caused by the repeated attacks on the way we dealt with Dr. Hogg, and the imputation he had been dealt with unfairly.

I said something about Communism a moment ago, which was not any idle remark thrown across the floor of the Legislature, but represents my own opinion of everything connected with Communism. I want to deal with that subject for a moment, in view of the strange spectacle we have had in this free Legislature of the amazing defences of the practises of that vile system in these past few months in other lands—oh, not from you, Mr. hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

MR. OLIVER: That is just a mannerism of mine.

HON. MR. DREW: I thought for a moment you feared I was referring to you.

MR. OLIVER: No, go ahead, if you want to.

HON. MR. DREW: I want to indicate just how real this threat is, and the kind of thing which is happening,

so the hon. members may understand something of the nature of these activities and why every hon. member of this Legislature, except the Communists, should be on his guard against the kind of things they are doing. I only wish it were possible to think we might find others "seeing the light." There have been Communists who have seen the light in other countries, and in this country, and have abandoned their Communism.

Looking across at the two hon. members who, in so many ways, can be so pleasant and who unquestionably have great ability in the particular field in which they have recently been devoting their activities, it seems difficult to associate with them all the evils of as dangerous and vile a despotism as this world has ever known. They have seen fit to proclaim their faith in that despotism—of course described by the euphonious name of "democracy" in their case—they have proclaimed their faith in that system and we heard a further defence of it only last night.

I want to emphasize this afternoon one particular type of activity which is going on today against which I think every one of the 86—other hon. members of this Legislature should be guarding very carefully. We have been welcoming into this country since the war thousands of displaced persons of different nationalities. A very large percentage of these people, when they come here, are unable to speak English and for that very reason are peculiarly subject to the propaganda attacks of the Communists of their own racial background. When the trains leave the coast carrying D.P's, if it is possible for them to get on board, Communists of the same nationality get on there and seek to poison their minds before they get to the place where they are going to work. I should imagine every hon. member of this Legislature recalls one group of D.P's with very commendable common sense, kicked two of these Communists off the train when it got to North Bay a short time ago, and I hope they were firm and accurate in their action.

We are encountering this in many ways. We find for instance applications being made for so-called "cultural and educational organizations" by these Communist groups. They want to get behind the veil of a corporate body which will not disclose their names—names like Magnusson and Hill and others. Then, under this innocent veil they move in and start distributing their carefully planned Communist propaganda. I have seen many communications indicating the vigorous objection of these people who, through their own contacts and their family contacts, hate with a hatred we cannot understand, everything connected with that vile word "Communism." They, with the memories of their families murdered and of the cruelties of that despotism, have naturally objected on their arrival in this free country to the receipt of propaganda literature of that nature. But it does not stop there. Since the war, Communists of different racial backgrounds have not hesitated to threaten new arrivals in this country with what will happen to their people back home unless they support the Communists here and unless they stop their anti-Communist activities.

Let us remember, we have in this country many thousands of Poles, and only an infinitely small percentage of the Polish population in this country has anything to do with Communism. The overwhelming majority of the Poles in this country are fine, decent citizens who really believe in democracy, but they have received threats about what will happen to their people back home unless they stop their attacks on this vile doctrine.

We have in this country, many, many thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, of Ukrainians, the overwhelming majority of whom hate Communism with an intensity which can only be shared by those whose family conditions make it possible to understand in personal terms the full reality. Some of them, as well, are being threatened by Communist Ukrainians with what will happen to their families back there if they do not discontinue their activities.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Where is the evidence for the sort of thing you are talking about?

HON. MR. DREW: I will give you one example. This happens to be one of a number.

This appeared some time ago in a publication known as *Novosti* which is the Communist publication of the Serbs here in town. In *Novosti* a letter was published from the National Front in Grab, directed to a particular Serb here who is decently and honourably and vigorously attacking everything connected with Communism and what is happening to the people in his own country.

This letter indicates the kind of things they do. This, remember, was no personal letter written to the editor of *Novosti*, this was a letter from the official local organization of the Communists in the home community of this man, named Ivan Hercey. I have no doubt you will find in your records he is one of those of whom you do not approve.

MR. MacLEOD: Never heard of him.

HON. MR. DREW: Check up, you will find him there.

I would like to give an example of the sort of things these citizens of our country who come out and try to tell their own people and our people who need to be told, just what the reality of Communism is and to what these people are subjected. These are the closing paragraphs of that letter in *Novosti*, published from the official organ in the local Communist publication:

"You can freely go to Fascist meetings, but it won't do you any good. We will never allow Paveliou, Macek and other Fascists to rule our country. Such agitators as you have destroyed many of our Communists, urging them to go to war—to death.

"Fascists with your relatives have done much harm to our people, and if they ever try it again, we won't leave any trace of them, not even a rooster to crow."

That, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of this Legislature is the threat conveyed to a citizen of Ontario through a Communist publication here in this town, in his native language.

"It is easy for you to bark in Canada and the United States, but come over, Hercey, then we will show you. Ours is a just national government, but it is also unforgiving to national traitors, Fascists and killers, et cetera."

Then, it closes with this loving term:

"Many regards to our comrades, male and female, from Macedonia in Canada.

National Front in Grab."

Mr. Speaker, that is only one of the examples of the reality coming from this area which the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) visited a few months ago and returned to all that freedom on which we pride ourselves, to defend here in this Legislature last night this vile force with which he is associated.

Repudiate that evil form of despotism, and men who care for decency would not refuse to shake hands with either one of you, but any man who understands what this force is and who knows you know what it is, is forgetting what you are associating with if he extends to you the friendship to which men who love democracy are entitled.

Now this is the reality. As you go back to your ridings, those of you who do not believe in, but hate this kind of thing, be sure you tell those fine citizens of Polish, Ukrainian, Roumanian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Yugoslavian, Czechs and other European nationalities now under the Communist yoke, this is a free country, and if they get threats from any Communist in this country, to go to the local police and have a charge laid right away.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: Tell them above all this is a free land and if they submit to threats of that kind to contribute to or assist these Communists, either under the open name or under false

fronts, they are not in any way protecting their people back home, they are only contributing to the extension of that godless doctrine which is being spread over such a large part of the world today.

Each one of us has a job in this respect. In the riding of almost every hon. member here there are citizens of these nationalities. Encourage them in every way you can to think of themselves, not as new Canadians alone, but to think of themselves as people who have chosen Canada of their own free will; make clear to them what all the rights and the privileges and the protection really means which this free democracy of ours actually furnishes. There is a real job to be done to combat here in our own land these threats being extended shamelessly into Canada by the agents of Moscow.

Mr. Speaker, I have come to the end of my remarks, except to say I certainly concur in all the enthusiasm expressed by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in the position which this province is at the present time, and in the financial affairs of the provincial government.

You will now be called upon to vote on the budget, following this extended series of addresses going back to the day when he presented the budget here in the Legislature.

A vote on the budget is always a vote of confidence in the government. I repeat, as I said before, this is, however, not merely a vote of confidence in the government, it is a vote of confidence in the future of Ontario, which will benefit so greatly from the provisions which have been made so wisely in that document.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

The House divided on the amendment.

AYES: 17

NAYS: 54

The amendment negatived on division.

The House divided on the motion.

AYES: 54

NAYS: 17

The motion approved on division.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Department of Lands and Forests.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I wonder if my honourable friend (Mr. Scott) is not going to make a general statement on his department, outside of the estimates.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): This being not a department of word speaking, and there has been a lot of words this afternoon.

MR. OLIVER: I do not think we will take that. Each hon. Minister is responsible for his department. We have not considered any estimates. Surely we can have from the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) of Lands and Forests something in the nature of a résumé of the operation of his department.

HON. MR. SCOTT: The legislation that we have introduced shows that we are following the recommendations of the Kennedy Report, and I am sure the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) has travelled across the province, and the favourable things he has been hearing about the activities of our department would assure him that everything is going well.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Is that all you have to say?

HON. L. E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Read the report.

Votes 103 to 107, inclusive, approved.
On Vote 108.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to refer to a situation in connection with Kelvin Island on Lake Nipigon. I am not certain whether I got correct information from the department when I was in there. I would like to see a

survey made as to the preservation of the cariboo, and the cutting—

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, the chief of our Wildlife thinks if the cutting is done carefully, proper supervision made of the cutters to make sure there are no illegal activities, and if it is done during the summer months, which in his opinion is best, there should be no harm caused to this herd of cariboo. I can assure the member that my wild-life specialists are going in there to make sure before the operation starts.

Vote 108 approved.

On Vote 109.

MR. NIXON: I was wondering if the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) could not give us some information about this Air Service Branch, how it has been developed and what your plans are for the immediate future. It has always been of great interest to this House. I think we should have some information on that.

HON. MR. SCOTT: Well, Mr. Chairman, in answer to the hon. member's question, we started the season last spring with 30 aeroplanes. We lost 2 through accidents, leaving us 28 aeroplanes at the end of the season last fall. However, in conjunction with one of the larger aircraft factories and the officials of our air service they have worked out the plans of a new 'plane which is now under production. We will have 4, we expect, by the 1st of May, and before the summer we will have a total of 12 unless something unforeseen develops at the plant that is manufacturing them. These 'planes have a capacity of about 6 men. They are built to our specifications, and can carry materials for fire-fighting. Their wing-spread is wider, enabling us to land in more lakes than our conventional 'planes will land in.

In connection with the recommendation of Major Kennedy that we should look into the possibilities of helicopter use, the hon. members will remember that we had 2 come here last winter to put on a demonstration. The department

hired 1 of those this summer. We put it out on actual tests in connection with fire-fighting, etc. We found it worked out very, very satisfactory. The only thing we are not yet satisfied is that it is bug-proof, and before we put the province to an investment of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000, as will be necessary, we will have to look into it further. The range is shorter and we would have to have more posts across the province. It requires different pilots and we would have to train them and would have to train an entirely new staff of mechanics, and for the time being we are going to keep our eyes open and as developments come along we will continue this system of renting, making sure it is suitable for our service and when we make sure the bugs are all ironed out and we are safe in investing the funds of the province, then we will do so.

Votes 109 and 110 approved.

On Vote 111.

MR. NIXON: Is this approximately what was paid out in these bounties last year?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Yes, approximately the same.

Votes 111 and 112 approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Department of Reform Institutions.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Just before we leave that—I know I am perhaps a little out of order here—I was wondering if the Minister in view of the fact that he did not make any remarks at the opening about this department, would he care to give us any indication as to what his department might have in mind to meet problems of duplication. Major Kennedy's report felt you could not surmount this problem without the cancellation of the present system of licensing. Well, you have mentioned 2 things. Do you mean in woods operations or particularly interested in drives on the river?

MR. ROBINSON: Let us stick to the duplication for now.

HON. MR. SCOTT: That comes under his recommendation for the formation of Crown operating companies. Of course, that river driving goes back to the old Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, which worked out very satisfactorily when they were using logs 12 to 15 inches in diameter. Now, whether some system of river improvements company on the Nipigon, which is particularly the one you refer to, would work out, I would prefer to give it a little more study and examination on my own part before making any commitment.

MR. ROBINSON: Could you give me something further on the duplication of services in the woods, various companies in cutting, single purpose in operation?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Single purpose operation, that is one thing that the department will stop. All kinds of timber will be taken out.

MR. ROBINSON: You believe it is possible under the present licensing system to achieve that end?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Where there is a will and determination to do things of that nature, nothing is impossible.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Page 100, Department of Reform Institutions.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say something about the Ontario plan. The plan I think is very well received throughout not only the Dominion of Canada but in other countries as well. The objective, of course, is rehabilitation of the offender. That is the main object. The method is, first, scientific study and diagnosis; and the second is classification, and that is only limited by the number of institutions which we have. The third is education, which is academic, vocational, industrial, physical training and recreation. Number 4, after care. We are looking after that as we go along, and in our different institutions you will see what we are doing. Fifth,

selection and training of staff. Sixth, employment of specialists, and seventh, ultimate abolition of gaols by the establishment of industrial farms to provide useful work and training.

Now, first, I will say something about our Brampton institution. Army huts at Brampton, open February 3rd, 1947, 300 acres of land at the Brampton Institution.

The superintendent is a former school principal, and is doing good work at Brampton.

The inmates, or the "students" as we call them, number about 160, their ages range from 16 to 21 years, inclusive. We have been considering the advisability perhaps of raising the age limit to 22. We started at first at 20, and by raising the limit perhaps we might bring in a few more for this special training.

There is academic training, which is compulsory. Every boy there must take that academic training. We have three teachers along that line. We have one full-time physical training and recreational instructor.

During the year we admitted 274 boys, students, to that school, and we discharged 155. There have been only 7 of the 155 re-committed. That is 4½ per cent. failure so far in the Brampton institution, which I think speaks well for the work which is being accomplished by the superintendent and his staff at that institution.

Many of the boys request they not be given parole, but be allowed to remain at Brampton in order to complete their studies there.

If the hon. members will bear with me, I would like to read a few excerpts from letters received from the students.

The first one is from a chap who was in the radio department, and it says:

"Jones is paying me \$35 a week, 5 8-hour days, and I think a raise is coming through pretty soon. He seems to be quite pleased with my work, and thinks I am doing pretty good. Some time when you are down here for a week-end, drop in; I would like to see you."

Here is an extract from a letter from a student in the machine shop, written to Mr. Raaflaub. He says:

"Well, Mr. Raaflaub, I sure miss working with you. I know now what a real friend is. I never had any real friends before, and I want you to know just how much I appreciate all you have done for me and the others. You say that everyone should have a goal to shoot at, and if I can become half the man you are, I think that I will have accomplished a great deal."

MR. MACLEOD: Is that about you?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, it did not say anything about me. You were very anxious to go up to Brampton to see the school, but you were not so anxious to say the work was carried on in a successful way.

MR. MACLEOD: I did not have the opportunity.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You would have found some fault. You would say some of the hammers did not have the proper kind of handle—

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I never said anything of the sort.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Don't try to get me off the track. I do not mind fellows like you. I have been up against them for a long time, practically all my life.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) was reading, and it was a perfectly proper question which I put to him, asking if the letter was addressed to him.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I explained it was to the machine shop instructor. The first was to Mr. Graham, the superintendent. None of these is to me. I am not looking for any praise at all—

MR. MACLEOD: I did not suggest there would be anything wrong with such a letter.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, you made your remark in all innocence. Of course there is nothing wrong in it.

MR. MACLEOD: You are far too belligerent.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: One would almost think you are a minister's son.

MR. MACLEOD: How do you know I am not?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I believe you were at one time. I do not know how you drifted away.

Mr. Chairman, here is a letter written by one who was concerned about another chap. He was afraid he was on the wrong track. This says:

"I do not know if you know about Simms or not, but the last time I heard of him he was not working and was heading for New York, which to me sounds like trouble. Some people do not appreciate anything that is done for them, and I know he owes you a lot of thanks for what you have done for him."

Here is another letter addressed to Mr. Graham, the superintendent:

"Everything is going fine with me. I have a good job and like it very much. I am on the assembly line of refrigeration. The work is clean, and at present I am making 70 cents an hour, and in about 2 months, after we double production and plant, I will be head man in my department, which will give me much more pay. The manager informed me of this. The plant just opened last May, and started in production in August.

"My stay at Brampton has helped me a lot in my work, Mr. Graham, and also in life. It has given me the courage to go ahead and fight until I cannot."

Those are the nice things we are getting from the ex-students in this new institution which we established at Brampton.

I would like now to give you a few words on the different institutions, so that you will have an idea, before we come to the estimates, of what we are doing.

MR. NIXON (Brant): Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) permit an

interruption? How are these boys admitted into Brampton? Through what procedure?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I was coming to that, but I will give you the information now, inasmuch as you are interested, and have had past experience.

There is a committee in Guelph composed of the psychiatrist, the assistant superintendent, the superintendent of the boys' school at Bowmanville, the superintendent of the boys' school at Galt, and a physician. They compose a committee, and when the boys come into Guelph they appear before this committee, and they are questioned regarding what trade they would like to follow, or what industry in Guelph, if they are to remain there. Then the committee looks at their case histories, which they get from what were the juvenile courts, or from the magistrates or judges.

The committee forms its opinions as to whether a particular boy would be suitable, if he comes within the age range, for the Brampton institution.

That is how they are chosen, and they never get a second opportunity. We have had very few escapes. If we do, and they are recaptured, they do not go back to Brampton again; they go to another institution.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) mind answering another question on that point? When they are admitted to the Brampton institution, are they admitted there without regard to previous records, that is to say, do you permit the intermingling of boys, those who have previous prison records, and the first offenders?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: When you speak about "boys with previous records," a boy might have been in juvenile court, and is out on probation. Some people might say that would be called a "case history." We do not like to use that against him. We want to give him a chance. Of course, if he had been a boy before the courts for stealing cars or things of that nature, or escaped from some other institution, we would not want to put him in there to destroy the

morale of the boys in the Brampton institution. We have to be careful in that way. It is left entirely to the committee, as I mentioned before.

Now, in regard to Guelph. I say it is one of the most modern institutions in Canada. I think perhaps I would go a little farther, and say it is the most modern institution in the world.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I have never seen anything to beat it. I have visited all the institutions they would permit me to in different countries, the British Isles, Europe and the United States, and I do not know of anything more modern than Guelph. We have 945 acres, and a staff of 240 looking after a population of 800. We have only 399 cells to look after 800 people; the remainder are in dormitories.

It is a mistaken idea to say they are first offenders at Guelph, because they are not. If they are under 21 years of age we do not think it is fair to send them to Burwash. At one time some of the boys under 21 years of age were sent to Burwash, but we do not do it today, we keep them in Guelph; if they are under 21 years of age, even if they have some previous time.

We have trade training, we have six academic teachers; the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will realize this is quite a change when they did not have any teachers unless some person happened to be there who had, perhaps, been a school teacher and had a fairly good education.

I remember when I first visited Guelph there was one man who was a doctor and had gotten into trouble. He was looking after some of them, teaching academic work. Now we have 6 teachers.

Last year, just to give you an idea, we had 16 boys in the entrance class, and when I say "boys", the average age was 19 years and 6 months. That meant some of them were up around 30, to bring the percentage down. We had 16 of them, one of whom was paroled prior to the time the entrance examina-

tions were tried. He went up into part of Bruce County and tried his examination, and he passed. Of the other 15, 8 got first class honours and the other 7 passed; we did not have a failure in the 16 in Guelph Reformatory.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: If that is not worth while, I would like to know what is. Even if there is some little disturbance in some other institution, if we are getting along with the young people at Guelph, the first offenders and the boys under 21 even if they are second or third offenders, I think we are accomplishing a great deal and are not wasting our time there.

Last year our revenue from the different factories—you know we have industries, farming, dairying, hog raising, greenhouse, gardening, abattoir, cannery, woollen mills, furniture factory, marker plant, tailor shop, laundry, carpentry, bricklayer—last year we took in \$864,000 in revenue from the Guelph institution, and we estimate the revenue this year at \$1,101,500. We are above the estimates we made last year, and I think we will be above again this year, too.

Coming to Mimico, this is an institution for older men and short-term men, mostly from Toronto jails. We do bring some of them from Hamilton, but not very many. They are nearly all from Toronto jails because we had an agreement with the City of Toronto when we took over the Langstaff property for a mental hospital, we would look after the short-term prisoners at Mimico, and that is what we are doing. We have 458 short-term prisoners at Mimico. They are all in dormitories, I think there are just 3 cells, or something like that, otherwise all dormitories. They are more alcoholics. Alcoholics Anonymous have been doing splendid work. They have been coming into our institutions, getting in touch with the men there and I must say they have been getting results. We are going a little farther ahead, to make a study; we are going to have our superinten-

dents make a study and see if we cannot help more of those people to a greater extent than we have been doing in the past.

The main industry in this institution is brick and tile manufacturing, structural of course, floor, agricultural tile, farming—hog and poultry raising, dairying and milk which is supplied to the hospital at New Toronto.

The revenue last year was \$96,500. We have improved our plant, and we have some new machinery and expect to have a revenue of \$131,500 for the coming year at Mimico.

Of course it is not necessary for me to tell you, you have been reading and are no doubt familiar with the statements last year we had a champion cow so far as milk was concerned, in the world. I just got a report today, handed to me, where this same cow, although last year it had the misfortune of breaking into fresh clover and as our farmer members will know, this set her back a little, nevertheless, we are pleased to be able to report Reta Roberts, number 464395, finished her third 365-day record on March 31, 1948, with 33,412 pounds of milk, 1,148 pounds of fat, with an average test of 3.44.

On June 17, 1947, she milked 160 pounds in one day. We were offered, in fact I have a standing offer now for this cow at Mimico, of \$7,000. We have no milking machines there, and these "old crocks" as some people call them are looking after this herd at Mimico. They come back to know how they are getting along, not looking for more time, they call just because they are fond of the cattle there, fond of farming, and, after all, there is a lot of them who just got off on the wrong foot and are not bad fellows.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): She must be a wonderful cow.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, she is a nice beast. You should meet her.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

AN HON. MEMBER: He would be left holding the bag.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: When I come to this next institution, no holds are barred. The only thing we want is one at a time and no hitting below the belt, and when you break, break clean—those are the rules.

Here we are at Burwash. This is for repeaters, over the age of 21. We have 150, that is an average of about 150 there, who have served penitentiary terms. We have them from Sing-Sing, from Stony Mountain, from Kingston Penitentiary, from all the outstanding institutions in the world. I think we have a few of them there, and I must say in fairness to the chaps who have been in those institutions, they are not the most difficult to handle, they have learned by experience the better way to do is carry on the best they can until their time has expired, and in the meantime, perhaps pick up a little trade and build up their health and their mind. They are well fed, of course, regardless of what you may say.

We have a staff there of 220. We have an increase of 35 over what has ever been there before. The present population is 713; we have just 168 cells, the balance being in dormitories.

We have 2 full-time medical officers and a surgeon from Sudbury on call at any time to perform operations. We have 2 assistant superintendents beside the superintendent, and 2 registered nurses, a well-equipped hospital, 6 full-time physical recreational officers, a part-time dentist, a new 3-room school, a trained staff, a new trade training building now being equipped, 3 full-time counsellors for inmates. The main industries are lumbering, cattle and sheep raising, dairying and farming. We have staff houses under construction, there has been difficulty getting materials. The hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) has been doing the best he could. We have homes for 70 families at the present time and are wanting to add homes for 60 additional families.

The public school is to be enlarged. We have quite a village there, having 220 employees, and we have to enlarge the public school. It can only accom-

moderate 75 pupils and we will have to go up to 160 pupils.

Revenue last year was \$185,000, and we think we are going to raise that to \$195,000 this year, provided we have good weather and plenty of moisture.

Mercer Reformatory, you ask me about that reformatory—yes, it is an old building, well-equipped, well looked after. Miss Milne is a wonderful superintendent and her assistant, Miss McGraw, also. We have a population of 157 there, of course, some of them have been there quite often. They are repeaters, but we have very little difficulty handling them and getting along.

Personal laundry for other institutions is the main industry there, that is, I mean for Government institutions. A factory for garment manufacturing is operated. Last year we placed there the first academic education, with 3 teachers, a teacher of physical training recreation and modern hair-dressing is taught there. Here is a very important thing, with an average population of 157 last year we took in a revenue of \$191,000. We think this year we will take in \$242,000.

Of course, you will remember last year I announced we would be establishing a new building out in the country, a convenient distance from the City of Toronto, because that is where the greater number of the inmates come from. We had looked over a property which we thought was satisfactory, but some person did not like to have us locate it there so we had to look for another, and we have another location which I think is going to be satisfactory. We will be able to sell the Mercer, the old building on King Street, a large institution, to some manufacturing industry or to the City of Toronto, and perhaps get sufficient money to build a new institution outside.

We have been going into scientific study, the chief psychologist is setting up techniques at Guelph and he has been working also at Burwash. He has tested almost 2,000 inmates up to the present time.

We find when a psychologist is working with those who have to be dis-

ciplined, those who have broken the rules, and consellers are working with them also, we have very little difficulty. This is cutting down our punishments and our disciplinary rules, as it were, considerably.

We have staff training at Guelph. We have 8 courses. We trained 159 officers at Burwash. We had 9 courses, that was basic training, largely, at Burwash. We trained 112 officers. At Guelph we had 5 courses for cooks. We trained 19 cooks for the different institutions. For physical instructors we picked out 18. We had 1 course and had 18 men in that course to spread over our different institutions.

Of course, our plan is to have more institutions, more effective classifications; abolition of the county 37 jails and 8 jails in the district. There is no doubt reduction of the larger institutions will come in time as we have more institutions.

I am sorry hon. members from the north country are not here just now when I am on this subject. There is a new institution at Monteith in northern Ontario. The hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) will know about it; I did not notice the other hon. member had left.

At Monteith which was opened in May, 1947, we have 744 acres there. Of course we have not had very much opportunity to do much farming so far, but we will during the coming years. We have 100 prisoners from northern Ontario jails there at the present time.

That is the institution which you have read about in the *Montreal Standard*, the *Winnipeg Free Press*, and also in the Timmins paper, particularly in the Timmins paper what a prisoner said after he had been released.

We have no bars on the windows, and no cells. The guards have no guns, and there is no ammunition around the place at all so far. Unless we run into trouble that is the way it will continue. There are 100 men there in a wide-open institution, carrying on all the different work that is required there.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Have you any industries established at Mon-teith, except agriculture?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, we have not. We hope to, but we have not, so far.

In regard to Neys: That was opened in October. We have 102 there. That was to relieve the jails in the lakehead district, and the western part of the province, Port Arthur, Fort William, Kenora, and points like that.

We took over the prisoner-of-war camp. We have no farm land. We are just dismantling the buildings, and we intend later to establish a farm further up in the north-west, somewhere in the Rainy River district. The hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Newman) is not in his place, but he asked a question a few days ago in the House, and I might say we have picked out a location near Fort Frances, on the Rainy River, and that is where we will establish, after we dismantle the huts, and move them from Neys.

The next is on the Rideau, at Burritt's Rapids. We are dismantling the huts at Cornwall, and moving them to Burritt's Rapids. That will look after the county jails in eastern Ontario, Pembroke, Perth, Ottawa, L'Orignal, Cornwall, and up to Brockville. That one institution will look after all the prisoners from all the county jails in that district. We hope, however, to have another one in that district, in the very near future. We are dealing with the Federal Government in a proper way, and I think we will have another one there very shortly. It will be somewhere in central Ontario.

MR. NIXON: Has my friend made any statement regarding the one in Brant County at Burtch.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I did say it would be within 100 miles of Hamilton. Some person put it in the paper, where it was going to be. There is nothing to hide about it. That is where it was. That is the property for which we are dealing now. Of course, there were many protests from people in Brant

County. I had a letter from the county council of Brant, telling us they had read about an industrial farm to be established, and they asked me if I would place the first one in Brant County, and then when we did, they objected. It makes it very difficult for us to satisfy them.

The next is the branch at Burtch. That will be opened very shortly.

Then the next is the Galt branch, for boys 14 years and under. There we have 60 acres of land, and we have 122 boys, all under 14. We have a staff of 50, and a programme mainly academic, with 6 teachers. Of course, we have the boys out for vacations during the summer for 2 or 3 weeks. We have physical education, sports, games, bugle band, sea and air cadets, instructions in piano and music appreciation, and weekly musicales.

In regard to religion, the boys attend at the town church and the daily chapel in the school.

We have gardening, shoe repairing, manual arts, woodwork, and sheet metal. That is for the little boys.

Now we come to Bowmanville, where we have 300 acres of land, good herds and sheep and hogs. We have 175 boys, 14 years and over, with a staff of 72. We have academic up to grade 10, and vocational, including agricultural, animal husbandry, poultry, machine, sheet metal, shoe repair, barbering, automotive, and woodwork.

We have physical training, with a modern gymnasium and a pool.

We provide after care by 6 placement officers, supervising over 500 boys on parole.

Now we come to Cobourg, the school for girls, one of the finest to be found in the country. There are 2 large residences, McCook and Strathmore, located on beautifully landscaped ground on Highway No. 2, east of Cobourg. Any of the hon. members passing there will see a sign along the road "Ontario Training School for Girls." Go in, and ask for the superintendent, tell him who you are, and that you would like to see the institution. Talk to the little

girls in there, and see how happy they are. We have 100.

We have as the superintendent one whom I think is outstanding in any institution, Miss Isabel J. Macneill, O.B.E. She was formerly a commander of the WREN training ship at Galt. Miss Macneill was one of two ladies during the war who reached the high rank of commander. The other was at head office, and Miss Macneill was the only one on a ship, who received the high honour, and also the O.B.E.

We have there all the different teachings. You hear some criticism of the girls being afraid to meet the people outside. It is said they do not know what is going to happen to them when they come out. Some lady said the girls were scared and wondering what it was like to be outside. She did not tell you we won the softball championship for that district, and the girls from the training school were playing on the team. She did not tell you they go to a show every Saturday; they put on a play in Cobourg for a professional women's organization, and there was \$150 taken last New Year's night at a play put on by the girls. They come up here to try their examination in the Conservatory of Music. We had 33 try the entrance from the Cobourg School, and 32 of them passed. I see some people from the Department of Education here. I wonder if they can find any school in the Province of Ontario with a better record than that, 32 out of 33 passing the examination.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): You should become Minister of Education.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Oh no. This is no joking matter. We want to do everything we possibly can. While I myself have not been in touch with this work over a period of years, I have spoken with those who have, and they tell me the success with which we meet in connection with these little girls is wonderful, girls who were wayward at one time, but who saw the error of their ways, many of them married and

happy, some of them mothers, and all good citizens of our country. If we can accomplish that I really think we are doing something.

MR. MACLEOD: Is that the institution which was criticized in an article in *Liberty*?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, this is the institution. Maybe you would like me to tell you something about that.

A lady called into my office one day and said she wanted to write a book on "Women without freedom." I said, "I do not know how you would get much down there at the girls' school at Cobourg." She said, "It is nothing personal, and there will be no names mentioned, but I want to go down there because I want to write this book; I am not going down there to criticize the school, because I do not know anything about the school, and never had anything to do with one."

However, when she found it might perhaps help her to sell the book, if she ever got it out, she apparently thought it would be a nice thing to go to a meeting of—I think it was the Women's Institute, or something like that—and speak.

After she had spoken, we immediately got in touch with Mrs. Ross, who had been on the school board in Toronto for a number of years, and several officers of that organization went down, and I suppose the hon. members have read what Mrs. Ross said, that it was "The most fantastic statement I ever heard of."

The little girls wrote us letters wanting us to write to the newspapers and tell them this lady did not know what she was talking about.

MR. MACLEOD: How old are these girls?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: They run up to 16 or 17. There may be a couple who are younger. She said, "We keep them there until they are 21." Nothing is farther from the truth, because the average stay is less than 1 year.

This lady went down in order to have something to talk about, and she saw these 100 little girls, who were not there because they had attended Sunday school twice on Sundays. She threw her pocket book on the floor, as if she was looking for them to do something, and she said the superintendent made the little girls sit on the floor until they told who took the \$10 out of her pocket book, which she herself threw down, tempting them to do what they did. She did not tell them that at the Women's Institute.

MR. MACLEOD: Do you think she did that deliberately?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You are asking me?

MR. MACLEOD: Well, I thought so.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Judge for yourself. There are some funny people in this world.

MR. NIXON: Did she check the contents of the purse as soon as she picked it up?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We have a training school board, with Dr. Lewis as chairman, a separate school inspector for the city of Toronto, and a professor in the University of Toronto, and Mrs. Sanderson, the wife of Dr. Sanderson, who, prior to her marriage was a public health nurse and a social service worker. How can these people make trips down to the institution, inspect them, and come back and give us a good report, if some person who does not know anything about the schools, and admits she does not, goes down and criticizes these people who are doing such a good job?

MR. MACLEOD: May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) this question? When these people come to you and ask for permissions to go into institutions like that, do you not try to get information about them? Do you let irresponsible persons go in and get material for articles?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I am glad to hear you say that, because I learned a

lesson. A gentleman made a request to go into the Don Jail and the Hamilton Jail, and he was politely told by my deputy that these were institutions which were going to be torn down and disappear, and he should go to some of our newer institutions, and let us know what he thinks of those. I cannot believe he was there for any good purpose, when he wanted to inspect the Don Jail and the jail on Barton Street in Hamilton.

MR. MACLEOD: Who was the man?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Well, it is just as well not to mention his name. They are floating around all the time, and they like themselves pretty well.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I wonder, since it is approaching 6 o'clock—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I will be glad to go ahead, because I have only just got started.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: May I just finish this part?

I want to say a word now about the parole board, because there have been misunderstandings by a lot of people about the duties of that board, and some people have written articles in the press, which has led prisoners to believe the Parole Board could deal with prisoners under definite sentences. All they can do is to recommend ticket of leave to the Federal Government. That is all they can do, in connection with definite sentences. It is the indefinite sentences with which the Board of Paroles deals, and they have been dealing with them very successfully. For the past 4 years they have been assisting the Federal Government in dealing with tickets of leave. I think the Board of Parole must have used very good judgment, because 84.8 per cent. of those paroled were satisfactory. That is a pretty good record, 84 per cent. successful, due to the attention to duty of the Board of Paroles.

At 6 o'clock the Committee recessed.

At 8.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

After recess:

On Vote 172.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) was evidently anticipating some unkind remarks from this quarter of the House, and I am frank to say I was rather surprised by his very belligerent remarks as he introduced his estimates.

I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) for accepting a suggestion which was put forward at the last session that hon. members of the House be afforded an opportunity of visiting some of the institutions over which he has jurisdiction. I was one of those who availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the school at Brampton, and I want to assure the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) when the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Creighton) spoke of that visit a few days ago, the rest of us who accompanied him felt he was speaking for the entire delegation and that he was expressing the appreciation of all of us.

So far as that school is concerned, I must say I was very much impressed with the work being done there, and the serious effort being made to reclaim those boys and return them to society as useful citizens. That is the only institution under the Minister's department I have had an opportunity to visit, and I happen to be one of those hon. members in the House who has had no inside experience so far as penal institutions are concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not yet.

MR. MACLEOD: "Not yet," says the hon. member. I hasten to add, however, about 31 years ago I did spend a week-end in Bow Street jail in London, England, as the result of being absent without leave. The recollections I have of that institution make me hope the prisons in Ontario are an advance over the conditions as I recall them in Bow Street jail at the tender age of 15. I did not enjoy it a bit; as a matter of fact,

I was told I occupied the same room as Dr. Crippen, the man who became famous as a murderer way back in those years which you can remember.

On Item 172, Mr. Chairman, I just want to query the item for travelling expenses. I see you have there \$19,000 estimated for 1948-49 as compared with \$3,500 in 1946-47, but during that period you spent \$9,800. I was wondering why there was an increase of \$10,000 for travelling expenses.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Is that No. 2?

MR. MACLEOD: That is No. 2.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: "Travelling expenses, \$19,000" this year.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, this year, but—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We overspent that this year. It cost us \$14,000. With the new institutions, our figures this year went up. We had to draw more money, \$14,000. We are asking for \$5,000 more.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, I am just calling the hon. Minister's (Mr. Dunbar) attention to the fact last year the estimate was \$3,500 for travelling expenses.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, \$7,000.

MR. MACLEOD: I beg your pardon?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: \$7,000 last year.

MR. MACLEOD: Two years ago? \$9,000 spent last year?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: \$14,000. We are asking for \$19,000 this year.

MR. MACLEOD: Is that under Item 2?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, No. 2.

MR. MACLEOD: According to the figures I have before me, it was \$9,800 in 1946-47. I guess the figures you have are probably 1947-48.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Oh, yes, I thought you said 1947-48.

MR. MACLEOD: No, I said 1946-47.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, 1947-48.

MR. MACLEOD: You say there is an increase?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, we could not possibly go by 1946-47. We have many more institutions and staff, and we could not compare travelling expenses with 2 years ago. We spent \$14,000 in 1947-48.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes. Then, before I sit down, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), may I take this opportunity, 4 or 5 days late, to extend my very sincere congratulations to you on having attained your 70th birthday last Sunday?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Thank you kindly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Vote 172 approved.

On Vote 173.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): On 173, we have the amount for the Parole Board. I am sorry to say, in my opinion, the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) did not utilize the opportunity to explain to the House more fully the steps which are to be taken to improve the work of the Parole Board. In fact, I have the feeling the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) could have spent more minutes profitably on the report which was tabled in this House on the recent events in Burwash. It was an important report, and certainly this was the time to deal with it.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Did you wish to speak on the Parole Board, as you started, or on Burwash? We will come to the Burwash Reformatory. The estimates are there and you can talk on them, but is it the Parole Board you want to talk about?

MR. SALSBERG: In that report presented by the Commission, one of the chief criticisms in it by Professor Jaffrey was on the Parole Board. I will quote a few lines from sections of the

report as it was printed in the *Toronto Star*:

"Dealing with parole, Dr. Jaffrey reported: 'Complaints against the Parole Board were frequent and bitter. The operation of parole was clearly a matter of sharp frustration to many inmates. While all the criticism was directed at the Parole Board, some of it refers to the parole situation itself and the conflict between courts and parole boards, of which the inmate becomes the victim.

" 'A second part is directed at the board itself, and its method of conducting hearings.

" 'A third part refers to the lack of information about parole and the resulting confusion. The inmate cannot find out where he is at and what he can do about it. Through it all, runs the confusion on the part of inmate and board alike as to the operation of ticket of leave by the remission branch.

" 'The whole operation of parole is confused and conflicting. This confusion breeds a large amount of frustration and bitterness in the men at Burwash.' "

I submit, Mr. Chairman, these are strong words about a very important aspect of our penal institution and about the problems which lead to the unhappy circumstances which necessitated the appointment of an investigatory committee, or a commission, and I would like to hear from the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) at this time what steps, if any, are being taken to do away with the situation which Professor Jaffrey describes.

In his remarks, as I recall, the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) said late this afternoon, the committee and the Parole Board "worked successfully," it is "using good judgment," et cetera. That is in conflict with the part of the report which I read to you and it obviously is the opinion of the professor, who made the investigation, an important problem.

I think we should hear as to the steps taken, and the plans you have for the remedying of this situation.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, I read that. I was quite surprised, too, when I read it. There have not been very many changes in the Parole Board. They have had quite a lot of experience, and I think they are outstanding men.

When I enquired I found Professor Jaffrey had not been over to the parole office to talk it over with Captain Dix, chairman of the Parole Board, and the different officers. They had been up once during his time at Burwash, it is true, dealing with some parole cases, and the Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario has never yet seen Professor Jaffrey. I conclude what you are telling me is what the prisoners say.

Do you think for one moment all the prisoners would be satisfied because they were not given paroles, and do you think the board is responsible? Take for example a man—and here is what the Parole Board is up against—who has served a term, perhaps 2 terms, in penitentiary; he has committed an assault, and according to the Act he can only be sent to Burwash for 6 months and an indeterminate sentence after that. They investigate in the city or town or county where this assault has been committed, they know the facts and the record is before them. They may write down on the charge sheet, "no parole recommended." What is the Parole Board going to do?

The Parole Board, I think, is acting in good faith. It is composed of very fair citizens. Captain Dix, who is the chairman of the Parole Board—it is the first time there has been a permanent chairman—an ex-clergyman, and a very successful one, I understand. In the report, you will notice the professor said he was not inclined to think the secretary and the parole officer should be one and the same person. I want to tell him they are not. Mr. Trumbell is the secretary. He is a lawyer who has been in the department for a number of years. Captain Dix is the chairman, and the chief parole officer. The gentleman who made the investigation did not agree with that; he thought it might become a "vicious practice" to have the same

man chairman of the Parole Board and chief parole officer.

I have organized quite a few things in my life—my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) was complimenting me on reaching my 70th year. I did not agree with Professor Jaffrey, and I think I have a right to disagree. I think the chairman of the Parole Board is the very man to be head of the parole office.

They go into a case, and consider it from all angles. He has the sheet there, and the record of the prisoner, and why should he not work with his parole officers in looking after this prisoner, when he is chairman of the Parole Board? I cannot see anything vicious about that, to my way of looking at it.

So far as Judge Balharrie, of the juvenile court, Ottawa, I think he is a pretty fair fellow; he is an ex-controller, ex-mayor, and has been judge of the family court for a number of years. I think Col. Wallace Buntin, of the Salvation Army, from Toronto, is a fairly sound man.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear hear.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: He has had a lot of experience in dealing with men. Mr. W. R. McConnell is an experienced man, and Mr. G. S. Horgan, our latest acquisition to the board, is a young lawyer in Toronto. He enlisted with the Irish Regiment as a private, and came back as a company commander, so he must have had some experience in dealing with men.

Miss Melrose, who has been in the office for a great number of years—I think 20 some years, if I am right—is the lady representative on the Parole Board. I am not ashamed of the people there.

MR. MACLEOD: Do you have psychiatrists on that board?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, we have not. Did you hear what Charlie McCarthy said to Bergen 2 weeks ago, when he asked him about psychiatrists? He said, "What is he?" He said: "Bergen, did you not understand that?" "No," Bergen said, and Charlie replied:

"He is the fellow who can look at my foot and tell me there is wood in my head."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) surely is not serious when he offers that as a commentary on psychiatry.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No. You were so gentle. You are not trying to put me on the spot at all?

MR. MACLEOD: No, I am just asking a question.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You would not do anything like that.

MR. MACLEOD: I never do anything like that.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You are so nice and gentle, you have just been taught, you know, to try to get people into trouble.

MR. MACLEOD: No.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I am not comparing you with that. I just asked if you had heard the joke about it.

MR. MACLEOD: But, Mr. Chairman, I was quite serious when I asked the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) if there was a psychiatrist on the Parole Board.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, there is not, and there is not going to be. Is that fair enough?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: I think that is a reflection on your attitude toward penal reform.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: No, we have them in the institutions, not on the Parole Board. The Parole Board is not considering whether a man is mentally fit and so on; that is for the psychiatrists in the institution to decide, and to segregate them, and if necessary, send them from one institution to another, if he

has to be taken from one of our institutions to a mental institution. That is not the fault of the Parole Board.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I am sorry—

MR. CHAIRMAN: What number?

MR. SALSBERG: The same item we are discussing. The Parole Board. I am sorry the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) in replying told me of a whole lot of things that he disagrees with me. I did not express an opinion. All I did was to read what Professor Jaffrey had to say in his official report tabled in this House on the Parole Board. I was suggesting the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) should at this time say something about it.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Well, I have told you—

MR. SALSBERG: Instead of that, he told me he disagrees with me, and he named the members of the Parole Board to me. I do not know them and have absolutely nothing against them. I am not criticizing them even.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I have absolute faith in them, and they are not going to be changed, so do not worry about it.

MR. SALSBERG: I was asking the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), and that is permissible. I do not know why the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) gets excited—I asked him, in view of the official report presented to the Government, and through the Government to this House, what he had to say. Now then, the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) has said—

AN HON. MEMBER: He told you.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) said he disagrees with the recommendation—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I did not say any such thing and you know it. You cannot put words in my mouth.

MR. SALSBERG: I am trying to find out what you have to say about Professor Jaffrey's remarks. You spoke

in reply, and now I am trying to assume what was said, and you say that is wrong. What do you say? Let us hear it.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I said there is the board, I named them. That is the board, and that will remain, if you were to talk all night.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I am not suggesting the board be changed. I am merely asking the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) to be very specific and say whether he agrees with the criticism contained in the report, and if so, what he and his department intends to do to remove the conditions which the professor cites. That is all.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I told you the same board was going to continue.

MR. SALSBERG: Then, Mr. Chairman, I am correct in concluding the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) rejects the opinions—

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is your opinion.

MR. SALSBERG: —of Professor Jaffrey insofar as it concerns the Parole Board. He disagrees, then, there is anything wrong with the method and the procedure; he disagrees this is a cause of irritation, frustration and difficulty, and he tells this House he will proceed as he has until now. Now, if that is correct—and that is correct—then, I am sorry to say he only convinces me again of the—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I am beginning to think he is one of yours.

MR. SALSBERG: I am glad there is a record here.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): You are easily convinced.

MR. SALSBERG: I am very glad there is a record here, and your remarks, such as the last one, are being recorded.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Oh, say, not so.

MR. SALSBERG: I am now more than ever convinced the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar)—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: In the *Tribune*? Are they being recorded in the *Tribune*?

MR. SALSBERG: —is not suitable to head the Department of Reform Institutions.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is your opinion.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: "Atta boy."

MR. SALSBERG: I said that a year ago, and I say it now.

HON. MR. FROST: What is the use of arguing with you, then, your mind is made up?

MR. SALSBERG: I believe if the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) were to go over the record and see some of the statements made by the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) in this House, his face would turn red with shame, because in his administration he has that to contend with.

HON. MR. FROST: I can assure you he is not ashamed of it.

MR. SALSBERG: Then I disagree with the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked a question—

MR. SALSBERG: I am sure if he were to read pages 140—

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You are away beyond the question.

MR. SALSBERG: —And 141 of last year.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Carried.

MR. SALSBERG: It is not carried. I am speaking on an item. I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, I am on my feet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to stick to the question.

MR. SALSBERG: I am on the floor, and I am discussing the item which provides funds for the Parole Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) has answered you.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) has not answered me satisfactorily.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That is the only answer you will get.

HON. DANA H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): It may not be satisfactory to you.

MR. SALSBERG: I say the remarks of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) just made, prove he is not the type of person to head up—

HON. MR. PORTER: What has that to do with the item?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is your idea. Just take your seat.

MR. SALSBERG: It is my idea and I express it. I think in the face of a report presented to the House by one appointed by this Government to investigate the Burwash situation, in which a whole section is devoted to the problem of the Parole Board, if the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) can merely get up here and say he will make no changes and reject the finding of an expert whom he appointed, then all I can say is, either he disagrees completely with what the commissioner has found, or he is unwilling to change, and I say, Mr. Chairman—and I do pray for your indulgence in this matter—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am all right for a little while.

MR. SALSBERG: I know you are. I say in all earnestness to the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), through you, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) I think is a good Minister of Municipal Affairs—

MR. CHAIRMAN: We all do.

MR. SALSBERG: But I think the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) will serve this province well if he gives the portfolio of reform institutions—

AN HON. MEMBER: To you?

MR. SALSBERG: —to another member of his cabinet or some other supporter of the Government. And I will say why. The hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) can get up, and just because I mentioned the name of the commissioner, he objected and comes back and says he must be "one of yours." Last year I accidentally and unintentionally mentioned the name of another gentleman who was in the press at the time, a certain Mr. Edmundson, and the record shows on page 142 of the Proceedings last year, the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) coming back—and I quote from that page:

"Mr. Dunbar: You should know, you are quite close to him."

I replied that I never saw the gentleman, merely used his name because the *Globe and Mail* and other papers were writing about him at the time.

And I suggest the findings and the recommendations of a commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate the serious situation, should receive—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please.

MR. SALSBERG: —at least consideration; and the attitude of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) displayed—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. SALSBERG: I asked a question of the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) and got no reply.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Carried.
Vote 173 approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, before this is disposed of, the suggestion has been made that I would be performing a service to the province if I withdrew the portfolio from the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) who is now Minister of Reform Institutions.

I want to say most emphatically there certainly will be no change in the portfolio.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. DREW: For the very excellent reason that the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) has performed a service on behalf of this province which I believe has commanded the respect of every right-thinking person in this province.

Sometimes it is undesirable to deal in superlatives. The simple fact is our organization for reform in this province today is regarded as a model by the rest of the world, and the idea of the establishment of a separate department of reform institutions and the completely new concept of reform came on the initiative of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar), who is going to continue to occupy that office for some considerable time.

The report which has been mentioned, was a report dealing with the particular case in which there were some very trying incidents. The statements in that report, torn from their context, may be interpreted in a different way than they should be interpreted as part of the whole report.

The fact is, we have throughout this province, not only larger and older established reform institutions, but as those who have had the interest to learn by personal enquiry will have found, we have at Brampton an institution unique, so far as I am aware, anywhere in the world.

We have, moreover, an attitude of reform which is bringing to this province people engaged in this activity from the United States, from Europe and elsewhere who have all gone back and placed on record their admiration of what has been done.

One thing that neither the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) nor I, nor any hon. member of the Government has at any time suggested is to claim this system is perfect. There have been mistakes, there were mistakes at Burwash and steps were

taken, and taken very promptly, to deal with the fundamental requirement which was a change in administrative direction. Everyone who knows anything about organization, that is useful organization, from the point of view of administration, knows perfectly well the first step in reform in any place where you find difficulties is to place someone in charge who knows how to handle that particular job. That is what the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) has done.

The recommendations in the report were not wasted, they were not ignored. We are dealing with the whole broad problem of reform and far from any thought of expressing the criticism or withdrawing a portfolio, I can only say what has happened in the past in the Department of the Reform Institutions leads me to the belief we were extremely fortunate in having the hon. Minister who is giving that department his services.

Vote 174, 175 and 176 approved.

On Vote 177.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, on Vote 177, the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) dealt with the Mercer Institution in his preliminary remarks, and it seemed to be his view that just as soon as better accommodation can be obtained he would favour abandoning that particular institution and create in its place something which is more modern and up-to-date.

Just pursuing that a little further, do you have any plans in mind which would lead to the confirmation of that good end in the next year or two?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, we had a location picked out last summer but there was some objection to it. We have another one not far from Toronto which I think will be satisfactory. We feel, by getting rid of that building and six acres on King Street some day, we will have sufficient funds to build a really up to date institution.

Vote 177 approved.

On Vote 178.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I just want to say a few words on Vote 178. The Industrial Farm involved here, is in my riding, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) realizes. I was glad to see an investigation made, but I am wondering if it was a successful one and how complete it was, because since then I have received a number of letters. I am advised if I quote them I must read them into the record or at least give the names of the people I got the letters from. I would hesitate to put their names on record because a number of them are guards and some of them from ministers and even a priest.

I went through some of these letters recently, and I numbered some of the complaints; they seemed to be all-inclusive. I will not say they are all justifiable complaints. Again, I want to say, I would like to take a trip in there. Unfortunately, I have never been in, although we discussed that some time ago on a humorous basis. I say now, in all sincerity, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) if some time in his spare time he would not drop me a line when he is prepared to go in, if it is humanly possible, I would like to go in.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Why don't you go in any day?

MR. CARLIN: I would like rather to go in with you and meet some of these people with you.

These are some of the complaints. See if you recognize them. I have some of the letters concerning housing accommodation. I have a letter here stating there are several houses without any modern facilities at all and one guard wrote to me and says he is living in one of these houses, has been a guard there for some twenty years. You perhaps would know who that would be.

Lack of variety and poor quality of food: I asked one guard if that were so, and he said there is a lack of variety but it is being properly prepared, but there is a lack of variety.

Adequate medical attention; I think a doctor brought that to my attention,

even a member of the clergy said there was some complaint by guards and even by the prisoners. One thing many guards brought to my attention—perhaps that is because of my union office—was there was violation of hours of work. How accurate that is, I do not know. Another complaint is that the prisoners are treated better than the guards. That was brought to my attention by these guards who quit here last fall to go to Sudbury and I had an occasion to talk to them.

Recently I received a letter to say that Professor Geoffrey did not do the type of job they thought he should have done. One thing he could have had was a proper investigation and proper meeting with the guards themselves who had been there for ten or fifteen years. He never met them but paid more attention to the prisoners themselves and took more pains in listening to them than talking to the guards who had made it their life's work and had their hearts in their job.

I conclude by saying I really mean it, I would like to go in there with you some time, if you would drop me a line setting a date two weeks in advance, I would be happy to go in there and meet some of the people; I think that would be fairer to you.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I think your request is very reasonable. I would like to answer each one.

Regarding the houses; we have 70 families, some of these have not running water, but they are very comfortable. They are four and six-room homes for \$7.50 a month. That is pretty reasonable. You know when you go up to the others up to \$12.00 and \$15.00 and the higher ones, the seven-room house is \$27.50, that includes of course, lighting and things like that, but the other \$7.50 is a cheap house.

Last year we had an estimate for sixty new homes, that is 15 four-plex homes. The hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) is not here today. He has some completed but they are still working on them. He found difficulty getting supplies last year or he

would have had 130 homes there. That would have made them about right for the number of married guards there at that time. There are a few more now and we are going ahead. We have some others dismantled at Monteith and made into apartments. We have made several apartments during the winter bringing the army huts down from Monteith. You know, we have a housing problem all over the county and I think we are getting along fairly well up there.

Now, the food; we would have nothing to do with that, only for the single guards. We have nothing to do with married guards; they look after their own food. The single guards, of course, board at the institution.

Here is what they would get for breakfast. You can go down and pick them out; there is a book there you can look at it and see exactly what they get. I would like you to listen to this. Here it is for April 15th, Monday: rolled oats, milk, one fried egg, two rashers of bacon, bread, jam and tea. That is breakfast.

Dinner: Green pea soup, hot roast beef, pan gravy, cream potatoes, green peas, vanilla pudding, marble cake, bread, tea and water.

Supper: Salisbury steak, creamed potatoes, buttered turnips, cottage pudding, bread, tea and water.

That is one day. You can go and see them and find out. You will remember the guards who left when the trouble occurred up there and you will remember the Salvation Army officer who had been there a number of years, who said there was no trouble with the food. The guards who come down said the food was fine. Some of these guards who came down here were not the best class of people. We sent one up to Guelph on a course and we found by his own words when he made a report, that when a boy he ran away from home and joined the Foreign Legion. He deserted the Foreign Legion and joined the Merchant Navy and when the war came he deserted the navy and, because we needed men, he got on as a guard in Burwash. That is the man who was

reported as being drunk. That is the man who caused the trouble, and whom the professor reported had been drinking on duty. That is the man who left what he thought was a sinking ship, but it was not so badly down as he thought. That is the recommendation he had. That was much different than the guard who was spending his holidays in the United States, and when he heard of the trouble at Burwash wired to my deputy and wanted to know if his services were required, and reported back in a couple of days.

We had eleven men at Guelph taking courses and they reported to Burwash for duty, to help, and see what they could do. What a difference from those men who left the ship when they thought it was sinking after they had done their best to sink it.

The hours of work; there is not any man working over eight hours a day except the men looking after the livestock, and they are not working more than 48 hours a week. As I explained, we cannot find any horses or cattle that do not require to be fed on Sundays, so we have to have some men working. Then they will have two holidays if they work for two days following one another. I think they are pretty well pleased with that way.

You say the prisoners are better fed. The single men get the same as the prisoners. You said the guards were of poor quality and low mentality, some of them. There might be some, but at the same time we have men there 25 years getting their buttons for civil service, being 25 years at Burwash in the service, and not a black mark. I am not going to say they have low mentality and are not fit and proper men to be guards. I do not think that is fair.

Another thing, the former superintendent, Mr. McJannett—the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) knows him quite well—was alone during the war looking after that large institution and made a splendid job of it. He is a Civil Servant and cannot come out and defend himself, but I will defend him. If there is blame to be taken, I will shoulder it.

Mr. McJannett asked to be relieved; he was not well. We gave him some holidays, before he asked to be relieved, and we put in an Assistant Superintendent who had never been there, to give assistance to Mr. McJannett who had the misfortune to fall and break his arm. One of the newspapers said that is no excuse, but it does weaken a man. I want to say Mr. McJannett was one of the most faithful, conscientious superintendents we could have in any institution. The only thing is I am sorry his health is not now as it was then. He is still working in the Department. He made a wonderful job at Burwash during those war years and got along well. I want to say he is a credit to the Civil Service.

I would be glad to go in some time with you during the summer. We will go in there and look it over, but you know how it is; you are in a labour union. With 220 men there, there is bound to be dissatisfaction. There will be men not doing the right thing and the other fellow finding fault with him. The main thing is to adjust the difficulties as we meet them. If you have a police force or a fire department, you are bound to have one fellow jealous of the other chap getting a promotion. And now we have two superintendents doing the work Mr. McJannett was doing before, and things are going along very, very nicely. Do not think, before that trouble, we were not aware we had to do something and were endeavouring to do it.

In the month of July, I went to Guelph and talked with Mr. Brown who is the superintendent, and asked him if he would go to Burwash; if he felt he had experience to handle it and he said he did. My deputy and myself thought it would be too bad to break up that combination at Guelph. We thought we had better wait until Mr. Ayres got more experience in the north and could come down to Burwash. He was on the way down when the trouble arose. Had he been there probably the trouble would not have arisen. I want to assure you we were aware we had to do something and were trying to do it, trying

to get the right man, and it is not always an easy thing to do.

Since I came into this department all the superintendents have been promoted, all the senior sergeants, every one, has been promoted from within the ranks. We have not gone outside for anything. We have given the men who have worked 15 and 20 and 25 years there the opportunity of coming up. That is the programme we are going to follow.

Vote 178, 179 and 180 approved.

On Vote 181.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): On 181; will that be a permanent institution?

THE HON. MR. DUNBAR: Yes, it will.

MR. NIXON: Have you a big agricultural lay-out?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: There are three farms, 450 acres. There is a lot of rough land back of there. We can do a lot of work and will look after all the jails from Cornwall, including Cornwall East.

Vote 181 approved.

On Vote 182.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I would like to ask the hon. minister (Mr. Dunbar) how the salaries of the inspectors and the teachers are arrived at. I believe the majority of them have been drawn from the ordinary public and high schools of Ontario. I was wondering if their salaries are comparable with the salaries which are received for teaching in the schools. The reason I am asking is, as you know, the ordinary public schools and high schools close down for a certain period during the Summer holidays, whereas in your institutions they will keep teaching throughout the whole year. I was wondering how the salaries are compared with the salaries received by those men while in training for this profession.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: We try and keep them in line with the other salaries.

Last year we paid their way to go out, and take special courses, gave them \$100 allowance. We are going to have fifteen of them this year given special courses. We will spend \$100 apiece for them.

I will give you an idea; Mr. Eastaugh is a superintendent who started with Galt, he is over Galt and Bowmanville, he gets \$4,000; Mr. Rickard, assistant superintendent, \$3,000; Mr. Little, assistant superintendent, \$3,000; Mr. Brown, placement supervisor, \$3,000; Miss M. Lane, Mercer, \$2,140; Mr. J. D. Frazer, Senior Third, \$1,940; others, training guards, start by getting \$1,440; north of Parry Sound they get \$1,540. Anything in the county represented by the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) get \$100 more. That just went through last year, the \$100 more than the south, on account of the higher cost of living in that country.

MR. GRUMMETT: What is the annual increase allowed to teachers and instructors in this class?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: I think it would be about \$200, some of the higher ones \$250. To guards and others, unless they change and go to sergeants, it is \$100, if they are changed to Senior positions, \$100 a year.

Vote 183 and 184 approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Department of Education, page 131.

Before we proceed with the detailed votes, I would like to say a few words about one or two aspects of the estimates for the Department of Education which I think might perhaps best be made at this time.

First of all, I would point out the cost for education has very greatly increased and the largest part of the cost for education, as will be seen on page 31, is the large figure for legislative grants to the school boards, which has risen this year to a sum substantially in excess of \$34,000,000.

One of the things which has greatly added to the cost of education is the

backlog of construction of new schools resulting from the fact that during the war it was necessary to suspend most building activities of that kind, desirable and important though they were.

In view of the fact that the legislative grants not only constitute a percentage of the cost of education, as education, but also a percentage of the costs of construction, the amount of legislative grants has necessarily risen along with those increasing costs. One can readily understand why these costs are becoming so heavy, when I tell you that with the termination of the war plans for new schools were presented to the department for approval having a total value of more than \$60,000,000, and during the current year, 1948, there will be built in the Province of Ontario schools costing over \$22,000,000—in this year alone. That indicates the scale of the physical structure which is being created for education.

A remark was made today that, with the very radical changes which have taken place in our educational programme, there might be some danger of finding ourselves in a position where we had made it difficult to adjust ourselves to the recommendations of the report which will be forthcoming from the Royal Commission on Education. I can assure the hon. members of the Legislature that in everything we are doing, we are adhering very strictly to the basic principles upon which our educational structure was set up. I feel sure, even with the very great advances we have made, nothing has been done or will be done which will tie the hands of the department or present any serious difficulties in acting upon the recommendations of that commission when they are received.

I would like to mention one aspect of this construction which I think is worth bearing in mind. To an extent that may not generally yet be realized, there has been a complete and fundamental change in the general plans of school construction throughout this province which are going to leave their impact upon our whole school structure in the years ahead.

I can recall many examples of school design in this province which today are copied in text books on school architecture throughout the world. The hon. members will recall that early in 1944 we appointed a committee of outstanding architects, who were instructed to obtain all the information they could in regard to modern methods of construction, and make recommendations which would be a guide to school boards, which were called upon to build new schools.

I think the most striking example of the new type of construction which has emerged from those recommendations is to be found in the Greer Memorial School in Muskoka. I hope any of the hon. members driving up the main highway through Muskoka will stop and go inside that school, where they will find every modern application of design employed in the simplification of structure, and in the improvement of lighting, ventilation, heating, and general facilities, with such unique but rather simple innovations as folding walls, and cupboards which are built to take care of the children's cloaks and books, and things of that kind, in recesses which occupy no unnecessary space.

Amongst the new continuation schools, I think one of the most remarkable is in the riding of the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McEwing), and I am sure he will recall very well the circumstances accompanying the construction of the school. The school in Drayton had been burned, and in consultation with representatives of the local board, we suggested this should be an experimental design, and as a result of that experiment, they have a continuation school, the surface of which is substantially more than one half glass, and in this structure they have one of the model continuation schools in the province. I can think of many others, as most of the hon. members can.

This is a fundamental and decisive change in school design, which will not only have a great effect on the facilities for teaching, but which is going to make possible the realization of the full advantages which accrue from the

larger school units, where a number of smaller school areas are combined to give, within one school, the added advantage of a number of teachers who can specialize in particular subjects, and in that way give better opportunities for education.

I think, above the advantages of the structural changes, is the tremendous improvement in morale, not only to the pupils, but to the teachers themselves who, in that way, are brought together in groups and are able to work out their problems in consultation, and also, through the very fact they do bring a larger number of pupils together with several class rooms, find they are able to avail themselves of a number of the new aids to education in the form of technical devices of various kinds, moving pictures, and things of that nature, which help very greatly.

After all, in the end, we can build the finest schools, equip them with the finest technical equipment, but fail to give good education unless we have highly-qualified teachers who are interested in their work and who really love that vitally important profession.

Part of the increase in the cost of education is made up of a very substantial increase in the salaries of the teachers of this province. I would not suggest the teachers have yet reached that point we all hope to reach, but there have been, as every hon. member will know, very substantial increases, which are very desirable, and I think it would provide some measure of satisfaction to the hon. members of this Legislature to know that, although in the United States today there is a serious and a very dangerous shortage of teachers, in this province there is not a single class room closed because of our failure to supply teachers.

The number of teachers teaching with temporary certificates, which it became necessary to introduce during the war, is steadily diminishing, and in a very short time undoubtedly the regular standards will be fully in operation.

I can assure the hon. members that a very small number of teachers in the

province are not now fully qualified, and I would like to say of those who are teaching with less than the full certificate, that far from feeling any sense of criticism, I think we all should be greatly indebted to those people who have come forward at a time like this, to give their services, when those services were greatly needed.

Education is something which never reaches perfection—never will. I hope we will, however, have an opportunity to make very important advances, when we have the advantage of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Education. It was stated today that it had been a long time since this commission began to meet, and that everything should be done to have the report as soon as possible.

May I point out this commission is composed of men and women who have given their time voluntarily to one of the most public services ever undertaken in this province. They came from all over Ontario, and represent different denominational points of view, and many occupations.

The Commission is under the chairmanship of one of the ablest jurists in this country, a man who for years has devoted his talents and his energy to the subject of education. Mr. Justice Hope, as chairman of the Commission, is in charge of its deliberations and of the procedure, and will determine, together with the other members of the Commission, the time at which it will be possible to make their report. Hearings continued until a few months ago. They have received an enormous mass of evidence from many different groups in many different parts of the province. The task before them is gigantic. I have been informed they are working on breaking down the evidence and on the report itself, from the point of view of building up the material and getting ready to proceed with it.

Everyone who has been engaged in any activity of that kind will realize the almost staggering task which confronts them in dealing with millions of words of evidence, in digesting it, in allocating the findings on different sub-

jects, and reaching particular conclusions, which make it possible for them to proceed with the heavy task of reducing this to carefully-written form, in a document which will become a milestone in our educational history.

I am in no better position than any one in this Legislature to say when the Commission will make its report, beyond the fact that I am greatly interested, as everyone is, in the earliest possible presentation of the report, consistent with the desire of everyone of us for the most comprehensive and careful examination of our problems, which we possibly can have. I hope it is not beyond the realm of possibility that, through the careful study and good judgment of those who are on that Commission, we may be able to receive a unanimous recommendation which would be something which would be of enormous advantage to all of us in this province.

There have been indications publicly that since they closed the hearing of evidence, they have been working steadily, and for that reason we should be able to expect within a reasonable time the presentation of the report itself.

Referring back to the comments I made last year when I expressed some hope that it would come earlier, I would remind the hon. members that, in their judgment, the commissioners reopened the hearings because of the requests they had received for the opportunity to present further evidence. I cannot help but feel they must have been convinced, on very good evidence, that it would not have been desirable to indicate any unwillingness to hear these further points of view, which were placed before them.

However, they have definitely closed the hearing of evidence, and are working on the breakdown of the evidence, and such parts of the report as they have been able to reach. Therefore, I think we are in a very different position than we were last year.

I would like to recall the fact that the last Royal Commission on Education was held in this province consider-

ably more than 100 years ago, and it was upon the findings of that Commission, that our basic educational structure was laid, which was adopted as the educational system for this province under the British North America Act, in 1867, having been, of course, in operation for many years before that.

It is noticed in regard to every one of these commissions, whether the Royal Commission under Sir Cyril Norwood in England, or the Harvard Commission in the United States, or any of these educational commissions, of necessity took considerable time to perform their tasks. Far from feeling they have delayed any part of their work, I can only express my amazement that busy men and women have been able to spare as much time as they have, throughout the years they have been engaged on this work, and I think all of us must be deeply grateful to every one of them for the unselfish services they have been giving to this important work, something for which I feel all of us will ultimately benefit very much.

Mr. Chairman, I want to come to one other subject which will not emerge distinctly in any part of the estimates, but which is one which is the subject of very frequent public comments, and which I think calls for some explanation.

It is likely I have been remiss in failing to explain this particular aspect of our educational system in more detail. Possibly, when any of us are engaged day-by-day in fairly intimate contact with some work, we forget that others are not aware of the things which seem to us quite obvious. That is true in every occupation, whatever it may be.

In this connection I want to refer to what may be described as "temperance education."

In complete good faith, and with no other purpose than to make constructive suggestions, it has been stated on different occasions that this Government has failed to recognize the necessity for temperance education. That is not

correct. I certainly am not in the slightest degree critical of anyone who has made that statement, because I am perfectly frank in admitting that on no occasion which I can recall, in the Legislature, did I find the occasion to discuss this subject in any measure of detail.

The fact is that in the schools of this province there is very extensive and very sensible temperance education. There is education of that nature in the elementary schools, but naturally on a more limited scale than in the secondary schools. In the secondary schools this subject is dealt with from a very practical and realistic point of view, as part of the broad education on health, which is given under careful instruction and with the assistance of well-designed text books.

The text book in the secondary schools of this province, which includes numerous references to the use and the problems of alcohol, is "Good Health," and it may be a matter of special interest to the hon. members of the Legislature to know that one of the co-authors of that very excellent book is Dr. J. T. Fair, Deputy Minister of Health of this province. I can think of no one better qualified to deal with a subject of this nature than a man who not only possesses the highest level of professional qualifications, but also the very widest practical administrative experience in the problems of health.

Throughout the book are many positive statements dealing with the effects of alcohol in a way that can leave no doubt about the positive approach to the teaching of temperance—real temperance—and the avoidance of excesses, and the recognition of the very real dangers in the consumption of alcohol.

I will mention a number of headings under which this subject is discussed, such as "The effects of alcohol on the body and body temperature in relation to health," "The effects of alcohol on the brain and nervous system," "The effects of alcohol on the vital processes," "The effects of alcohol on the special senses," and "The effects of alcohol on personal behaviour."

There are also instructional details in regard to the relationship between "alcohol and accidents," "alcohol and athletics," "alcohol and poverty," and "alcohol and crime."

I think the hon. members will agree the subjects I have mentioned embrace the broad field of the effect of alcohol with relation to the individual and to the broader contacts of people within society.

One of the reasons it may not be more generally realized this instruction is being given, is the fact we do not segregate instruction on this subject, as though it were something entirely separate from our ordinary life.

Upon the basis of careful judgment and well-reasoned arguments, it has been decided it is very much better to teach the lessons of temperance as part of the broad field of health, instead of separating it and putting it as something completely aside, which perhaps from a psychological point of view would defeat the very purpose of the instruction which is being given, because, after all, the reality is that in this life we lead, so long as the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages is legal, it is one of the composite factors of our daily life, and the experts who teach on this subject and use this means of instruction felt it was a more rational process to incorporate this teaching as part of the broad teaching of health, than to segregate it as though it were something in a separate compound, into which people went for that particular purpose. I cannot fail but agree with the decision they made, and the common sense of that approach.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER
(Leader of the Opposition): Would my friend tell me how long that book has been available?

HON. MR. DREW: I will get that in a moment.

After all, we have not started within the past few months or the past few years to deal with this subject. This is one of the oldest problems affecting human beings. Even long before the Christian era in history, the records

indicate this has, at all times, been a social problem of very considerable importance.

I do not suppose there is any such thing as a perfect answer to those who designed the pattern of this course, designed it with careful study of the lessons of the past, and with a very extensive appreciation of efforts which had been made along the same lines in other jurisdictions.

In this book are simple but emphatic statements. To indicate they are positive, may I give you one of many statements appearing throughout this book:

"There can be no doubt as to the effects the liquor habit has upon the nervous system of drivers . . ."

that is referring to the relationship of "alcohol and accidents."

". . . these effects are quite unpredictable since liquor acts as a narcotic."

It goes on from there and makes statements, very definitely, of caution in connection with alcoholic beverages, with which I agree entirely.

Other statements throughout the book are equally positive. The thing I would like to emphasize is, as in every other case, this is simply the text book from which the teacher is expected to expand and, the instructions to teachers are not only permitted, but they are advised to expand those instructions, and in the summer courses which we have given for the past two years for the purpose of refreshing teachers' training, and also bringing together some of the teachers who have not their complete certificates, emphasis has been placed upon the wider study of this subject, which will qualify these teachers to expand this teaching.

In addition to that they have, of course, a bibliography from which they can draw splendid lessons, to illustrate each of these points.

Mr. Chairman, may I say in answer to the question by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) this book was authorized in September, 1945. It

is one of the new text books we have brought into the schools. I was not sure of the exact date, when the hon. Leader (Mr. Oliver) asked the question. I admit I do not know at what particular point a great many of these books come in, without checking the details.

I can thoroughly understand the deep concern of people throughout our province about the abuses in the use of alcohol, and I think it is right and proper that our youth should be told particularly, and emphasis should be placed upon the desirability of restraint and of real temperance.

I do want to say, however, that at no time since I assumed office has any suggestion been placed before me by the Ontario Temperance Federation or any similar body, that it was a practical possibility to consider prohibition as an answer to this problem.

In fact, prior to the introduction of the new legislation in this province two years ago, the representatives of the Temperance Federation stated quite frankly, when they met me, they agreed prohibition could not be considered as a practical approach to this problem, and the object of legislation and administration should be to design laws which could be enforced, which would permit the sale of alcoholic beverages as legal beverages with adequate penalties for enforcement of the legislation.

That is the course we have followed and while I do not wish to depart from temperance education, I wish to indicate some of the statements which are made in regard to this subject both in regard to our failure to give any education on this subject and in regard to the actual situation within this province, are not based upon the actual facts. I do not question the sincerity of those who make the statements, but for that very reason, it would perhaps be well for me to indicate in what way some of them are wrong. I have sought to give you a brief outline of the practical and realistic temperance education which is being given in the elementary schools, but naturally, more extensively in the secondary schools, because naturally, it

is a very vague problem in that earlier stage.

I have also sought to indicate to you the way in which the teachers are not only permitted but encouraged to expand the instruction beyond the bald statements in the text books.

Some very alarming statements are made. The statement has been made, there is something strangely inconsistent about a Minister of Education concurring in the changes in the liquor laws of this province which were introduced last year and which became effective on April 1st, as all of you will remember. You will recall this Government decided the consumption of spirits as distinct from beer and wine had reached a point and was creating such abuses in hotel bedrooms and elsewhere that the time had come to recognize that people were buying and consuming it and to seek to remedy, or cure the problem to some extent, by providing for sale by the glass which would bring the people out of bedrooms and into the open.

Hon. members will recall, insofar as the basic changes were concerned, the changes which went into effect under the new system on April 1st, related particularly to spirits, because beer and wine had been sold by the glass before that time. You have seen some very challenging statements in the press, quoting people as recently as only yesterday to the effect that the consumption of spirits is mounting at a tremendous rate in this province.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it relates to this whole question of temperance when I tell you the contrary is the truth. Remember, this new method of handling the sale of spirits by the glass began on April 1st, last year, and I have just received the exact figure for the first 11 months. I think hon. members of this Legislature will be interested to know, instead of an increase in the consumption of spirits since April 1st, last year, for those 11 months, there has been a decrease in the consumption of spirits of 55,784 gallons. That, I think you will agree, is a very substantial figure indeed and is, I believe, the first

positive evidence we have been able to show of the real and practical attempt to guide our people toward a temperate approach to this problem, and which can be greatly advanced by sensible advice and sensible guidance in these places from which that may be naturally expected to come.

If every child were brought up with a complete sense of self-discipline and self-respect and high personal ethical standards, we would not need to be worried about any one of them if they were surrounded by a sea of alcohol.

The test is not the presence of these things, the test is the measure of self-discipline, self-control and ethical restraint possessed by the people themselves. From the very beginning of recorded history, it has been demonstrated you cannot make people temperate, nor good merely by putting words on the statute books, but rather, the way to improve the standards of living in any community is to elevate the personal standards of the people themselves and to provide them with the greatest safeguard any human being can have from any temptation whatever it may be.

Above all, let us not pretend the only temptation and the only dangerous temptation is alcohol, because there is intemperance of many kinds—intemperance of eating, intemperance of living in many ways, and, above all, intemperance of language. I think it would be highly desirable if those who sincerely seek to impress upon our youth the desirability of real temperance, would themselves give an example of temperance in all things by the use of temperate language as well as by an example of temperate conduct.

I think also the time is overdue for each one of us to emphasize the fact, that neither here in Ontario nor in the wider area of Canada, nor in any country, can parents leave their children to the state and expect the state to bring them up in the way they should go.

The centre of our civilization is the home. Unfortunately, tragedies strike, and there are cases where children are

denied the advantages of parental guidance but those, after all, represent a relatively small number of cases. If the parents in every home in this province were teaching proper personal standards and giving a sense of self-discipline and self-restraint, fewer laws would be needed, fewer occasions for punishment would arise, and there would be fewer demands for legislative restrictions of any kind.

While agreeing with the aims of those who seek to reduce many of the tragic consequences of the abuse of alcohol, I do, nevertheless, believe there are many cases in which their time might be more advantageously employed in seeking to impress upon the parents the importance of instruction at home in these things rather than seeking to impose upon the state the double burden of passing ordinary administrative laws and making up for the failure to give that basic instruction upon which society must really depend.

Unquestionably there is much to be done, but at least the figures I have given are encouraging to the extent for the first time in many years there is a substantial and positive decrease in the consumption of spirits. Through these instructions in the schools, through a rational and realistic approach to this subject, much can be done to develop a better sense of discipline, high personal standards and real restraint by the acceptance of greater responsibility within the home itself. It is all part and parcel of one great problem, and I believe every one in this Legislature is seeking, in some way, to advance temperance, although perhaps at times, the definition of that word may differ.

I prefer to take the accepted dictionary meaning of the word temperance. It does not mean prohibition, it means moderation, it means self-control, it means self-discipline, it means a standard of personal conduct that is imposed by a recognition that each human being must be their own guide in the end. Whether we differ in detail at any point, I think we can all agree that education which will elevate the ethical standards of our people, give to them a sensible

appreciation of the dangers of intemperance in any field, is the desirable feature of our education, and it is for that reason I have taken so long to deal with this subject, which will not appear under any separate head, but which does draw a very large sum from these expenditures on time which is devoted to that of teaching.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I was wondering with respect to that \$34,000,000, if my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) would give us the breakdown as to the part that applied by way of grants to new construction, and the part to the school boards for education itself.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, if the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will let us pass on to other items for a moment, I will come back to that and will ask the officials to let me have this information.

Votes 35 to 40 inclusive approved.

HON. MR. DREW: I might explain to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) the figure is approximately \$4,000,000 for construction.

MR. OLIVER: Out of the \$34,000,000?

HON. MR. DREW: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: And could my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) enlighten me as to the percentage paid by the department on new construction? For instance, on a new school costing \$100,000, what would the provincial government pay as a grant, what would you pay; or how do you figure that out?

HON. MR. DREW: I am afraid I would have to take the whole schedule, because it is exactly the same percentage as on the approved cost of education. It starts at 35 per cent. in the cities of 100,000 and over, and goes on up from there to 90 per cent., and in some cases, through special conditions, it runs as high as 95 per cent. The percentage is

precisely the same for the cost of physical construction as it is for the grant.

I might explain to the House this is a very extensive scale of grants worked out in detail for each type of community and each type of education. They are to be found in the printed regulations under the Department of Education. I will be very glad to send a copy to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): May I ask the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) the date of the issuing of that regulation?

HON. MR. DREW: 1948.

Votes 41 and 42 approved.

On vote 43:

MR. OLIVER: Would my hon. friend (Mr. Drew) say a word on community programmes? What does that entail?

HON. MR. DREW: That is really one of the most interesting developments which has taken place in this province in the past three years. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will recall, we started first of all a recreational branch of the Department of Education, then we set up an adult education board. After that had been going for two years, we found the two really interlocked so much we brought them together under the Community Programme Branch, because of the fact the community programmes embraced both adult education in various forms and recreation.

Just last Friday I attended the annual conference of the representatives of the community programmes branch and the recreation centres, and this indicated something of the scope of the work. They came from every part of the province.

The Department of Education pays for the cost of the organizing of it, and they make an annual grant to each of these recreation groups, then the local community organizations support that and conduct activities in a very wide field.

For instance, the conference took place in Oshawa and the Oshawa recreation group were putting on a demonstration of what they were doing. In addition to the ordinary physical recreation, they were teaching art, leatherwork, handicrafts of every kind, woodworking and all those things which are designed to give to the person who has passed school age a better appreciation of a full life and to make their spare time, not only really enjoyable, but actually productive.

There have been tremendous advances in this in the past two years, and the conference which took place last week demonstrated the fact this is a very firmly settled programme in an increasing number of communities in the province.

MR. NIXON: In connection with that very vote, vote 40, item 24, this is really getting into rather sizable sums of money.

HON. MR. DREW: Yes, it is.

MR. NIXON: There is \$100,000 for training in citizenship for adults. Just how would that be used?

HON. MR. DREW: That relates back to something I was saying earlier today. There are, at the present time, more than 150 classes in citizenship being actively conducted in this province. One of the reasons that grant has been increased so much is the fact in this case, with the co-operation of dominion authorities—or rather shall I say with our offering of co-operation to the dominion authorities—we have assumed the responsibility of setting up classes for instruction in English to those who come to Ontario from other countries than the United Kingdom or English-speaking countries.

This is today very, very important work. We have classes for displaced persons of Polish, Ukrainian and other origins which are being conducted for this purpose and, as you will realize, the setting up of special staffs of that kind does cost a good deal of money.

MR. OLIVER: And the whole cost will be borne by the province?

HON. MR. DREW: In these cases, yes. All that special instruction is borne by the province. Other classes are conducted by school boards or industries, in conjunction with the province.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) who is in charge of those classes, say, in Toronto?

HON. MR. DREW: Which classes?

MR. SALSBERG: The citizenship classes. Are they under the department directly or through the Toronto Board of Education?

HON. MR. DREW: No, it is under the department, but Mr. E. C. Cross is the director of the branch which deals particularly with this subject. He is highly trained and specially qualified.

Votes 43 to 45 inclusive approved.

On vote 46.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): On 46, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) would outline briefly some of the courses which are taught at these schools for the blind at Brantford?

HON. MR. DREW: You mean the general field of construction?

MR. CARLIN: That is right.

HON. MR. DREW: First of all, the problem is to teach lip-reading and two or three preparatory years are required to establish the preliminary stage of lip-reading, speech production and the use of language as a means of actual expression. From that point on, there are regular public school courses to grade 9. There is an entrance class each year, and this year the average age of the entrance class was just over 16. They have vocational training—carpentry, printing, agriculture, shoe-making, commercial baking for the boys; dressmaking, cooking, they have a beauty parlour, a commercial course for girls; they have religious instruction and, of course, the general recreational training which is open to those with that limitation.

MR. M. T. ARMSTRONG (Parry Sound): Mr. Chairman, might I refer back to 37? May I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) what is the summer camps vote for \$50,000?

HON. MR. DREW: 37?

MR. ARMSTRONG: Vote 40, item 37.

HON. MR. DREW: These summer camps are for the purpose of teaching camp counsellors. As hon. members of the Legislature know, there are ever-increasing numbers of boys' and girls' camps throughout this province. Service clubs, various community organizations and local bodies of various kinds are making arrangements to permit children to go to camp. One of the great requirements of those camps is trained counsellors. It calls for a high measure of skill, which is not often recognized, and the purpose of these camps is to give to picked young men and women from different communities the opportunity to go through and become counsellors for the local camps, or rather, for the camps which are operated by these local bodies.

MR. MACLEOD: That means, then, actually, there is nothing in the estimates to provide camping facilities for children?

HON. MR. DREW: There are, of course, camp facilities, but those camp facilities are really for the purpose of teaching those who can in turn be useful in the still larger number of camps. There is no question about it, there are not a whole series of camps operated by the Department of Education for the children of the province, but the purpose of these camps which are operated by the department is to provide trained personnel who will make those other camps safe for the children who go there, and that in itself is an extremely important task.

Also, these summer camps have been available to elementary and secondary school teachers for the purpose of giving the same type of instruction, having regard to the fact so many of them are carrying on this work. However, there

is, of course, very practical assistance given by the province to other camps. Besides these camps, assistance is given and special grants are being paid by the department to 141 camps at the present time. I believe that is the practical approach to this, because one of the greatest things is to get a local sense of responsibility in relation to the children in the community and enthusiasm behind it. We make special grants to the camps, but these camps which we actually own and operate—and when I say “we” I mean the Department of Education—are camps for instruction of instructors.

MR. MACLEOD: You would not have any figures available at your fingertips which would indicate the number of children in Ontario who are taking advantage of the facilities in these 140 camps? It is rather a difficult question, I know.

HON. MR. DREW: If they are available, I will have them for you in a minute. I am not sure whether they are.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in what the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) has told us about the training facilities for counsellors. Does that mean a privately-operated camp, or an organization which operates a camp, could choose people, youngsters, from their ranks and send them to the facilities the department supplies so they get training to become competent counsellors?

HON. MR. DREW: Well, actually that question does not arise in a great many cases, for the simple reason the model pattern for camps has definitely been established by some of these camps which have been in operation in Ontario for some time, but the fact is all non-profit camps—and these 141 are non-profit camps—may send young men and women to the camps owned by the department. They are not open except under any special arrangements which have not yet arisen for those in what you might classify as the profit camps, that is, those operated actually on the basis of substantial payments which

cover operating costs, and, presumably, provide some profits.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick) : On that point, I take it, Mr. Chairman, these estimates for the coming year indicate a further considerable expansion in the work under this heading, do they not, Mr. Minister (Mr. Drew) ?

HON. MR. DREW : Yes.

Vote 46 approved.

ON Vote 47.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant) : In respect to 47, I was going to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) to what extent this problem has continued to be assisted by the municipalities? At the time of the war when the authorities requested the School for the Deaf at Belleville for air force purposes, many municipalities undertook to assist to a very great extent the teaching of the deaf in their local communities through auxiliary classes. I was wondering if, after the institution was again opened, the special classes were continued in the local municipalities.

It did seem to me at the time like a very interesting experiment. After all, the children would need to face the day when they must come out and mingle with their fellow citizens in the ordinary activities of normal life and possibly the training of the deaf may be carried on outside the institutions even to better advantage than within the walls of the institutions.

HON. MR. DREW : Special classes have been continued in almost all the large cities when they were set up during the war and are an integral part of the whole system.

MR. NIXON : It has relieved Belleville to a great extent.

HON. MR. DREW : Yes, though it is fully occupied.

On Vote 48.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition) : What is the break-down of the financial arrangements between the province and the Dominion? How much

does the Dominion pay and how much does the province pay?

HON. MR. DREW : As a matter of fact, the Dominion pays this until September 1st and then withdraws from it. If you will wait a minute, I will get you the details. We can come back to it a little later.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods) : I would just like to ask a question on the same item. The \$150,000 for provincial scholarships. I wonder if you have them at hand? What number of scholarships are provided in the O.A.C.? I was asking the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) the other day whether he had anything in his estimates for scholarships in the Ontario Agricultural College and he said that would appear in the Department of Education estimates. We just have the figure \$150,000 which covers all scholarships. I wonder if you could give us some idea how many scholarships are provided for students who want to enter O.A.C.?

HON. MR. DREW : Approximately 600 scholarships altogether.

MR. MACLEOD : You do not know how many of these would be in O.A.C.?

HON. MR. DREW : Actually for the purpose of academic clarification, O.A.C. is regarded as part of the University of Toronto, although it is really administered from the department. I think I can give you those figures in just a moment—unfortunately I have not the division before me. There were 427 granted to the University of Toronto in which \$90,250 was paid, and some of those would be for the Agricultural College. I could get that and have that available. I must admit it is not broken down in the figures I have before me.

Vote 48 approved.

On Vote 49.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North) : I would like to say a word or two under this heading of legislative grants in connection with this particular school in my riding and of which the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) spoke earlier in his remarks.

It is some time ago since this school was built, and I guess possibly it has passed the experimental stage now, but being one of the first schools of that type which was built, our community happened to be the one who now finds it necessary to suffer under the penalty of mistakes made in the experimental work. I am pleading now. I think they should have further assistance in the way of grants, in stretching the grants or something, because they are going to be saddled with some expense which they should not have had, if it had not been an experimental project.

There are a number of things which are not satisfactory. I have refrained from making any public statements until the thing is proven entirely and I am only doing so to see if this thing can be remedied and no further schools or communities represented by any of the hon. members here might suffer the same thing that they did there. They have a very fine school, there is no question about that, and it was the intention of being so, and they have everything modern. Unfortunately, some things have happened in the construction of it that makes it very difficult for those connected with it. The result headed up to bout 2 years after it was constructed the whole school board resigned and they found it necessary to hunt a new school board.

Here are 1, 2 or 3 of the difficulties they have run into. You mentioned there was a certain percentage of draught in all the rooms. There are no storm windows of any kind and it is found that the heating system is inadequate to heat it in the cold winter. The people cannot sit near the windows, there is too much draught and the heating system is not strong enough at all. I am not blaming the educational department, do not think that. I think the architect was wrong in some of the things. They cannot heat it near the windows, it is away out of proportion to what the architect recommended.

It is a one-storey building with a very heavy roof, supposed to be non-conductive of cold and waterproof and all the rest, frost-proof, and required very heavy roof. As a result, they built very

heavy beams in the rooms to carry the roof and in the classrooms which are unfortunate enough to be situated so that the beams are cross-wise, the sound effect is so bad the teachers have difficulty in making the pupils in the back rows understand what they are saying. You may think that is strange, but it is a fact. The acoustics are very bad.

There is a very fine auditorium, one for which we hoped for great things. It has these very heavy beams much larger than in the classrooms, and the same thing happens there. They more or less hoped to hold all their community gatherings in this particular room. It is a gymnasium and auditorium. The result was here only about 2 months ago they had a musical festival practice and got up at the school and before they completed it they had to take it to the old town hall to put it on for the sound effects.

Now, those are some of the things we are labouring under. I know in the age of progress some of these things cannot be helped, but I think the architect should have known enough about it to avoid these things.

There were some mistakes made in the building of it. There was a mistake made by the contractor. It required quite a bit of drainage system. There is no basement and you must drain for the school and the furnace pit, but the foundation was put down about 30 inches below the drain, but they found out the tip for the furnace was not drained out and it required 20 inches more. Evidently the foundation was that much lower than the territory permitted, according to the architect's plan. So they have had a problem which has cost—

HON. MR. DREW: Those drains have been fixed.

MR. McEWING: Yes, but the school is lower. I do not think the cost of the drains cost the school any more, but it has the effect of settling the school down and they have had that necessary expense in getting the ground down to compare with it. The contractor levelled within so many feet of the

school and it left a pit around the school and they had to get a bulldozer in to move the clay back and now most of the ground lies that shape around the school and they have a water trough.

They have done the best they can, but these things have cost and will cost the school board in the future considerable money. The only reason I am saying these things, I think they should have further assistance and I would not like the same thing to happen to any other community experiments in a new school. It is a very fine building, but these things have happened and I think they should have greater assistance. Something will have to be done with the heating. I would like if the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) would consider giving some further assistance.

HON. MR. DREW: I will give consideration to it, but I cannot help expressing some surprise at a representative sitting here for 6 weeks and then asking this be considered. I think this gives you an indication of some of the difficulties encountered from time to time from a Minister's point of view. We have over 7,000 schools in this province and only 365 days in a year and if every other hon. member felt it was necessary to wait until the debate to discuss something in the ordinary way, we would not get very much business done.

I will take up and everything which has been recorded in Hansard and they will be examined carefully because this department is always seeking to do that, but I can only again express surprise at a picture which presents such apparently trying circumstances should be brought to my attention in this way.

MR. McEWING: Is this not the right place to discuss it?

HON. MR. DREW: I would have thought, with all the difficulties which are apparently being encountered, it might not have been a bad idea to let me know about this before.

MR. McEWING: I thought possibly some of the board had.

HON. MR. DREW: You have been here frequently and you have never mentioned it.

MR. McEWING: They never mentioned it?

HON. MR. DREW: It has never been placed before me.

MR. McEWING: The whole school board resigned.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I did not know we had passed 49, the very large grant for public and separate schools, \$33,200,000. I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) is quite satisfied with the way those grants are working out in some of the municipalities. There does seem to be an alarming increase in the local municipal tax rate notwithstanding the very large sum of money in respect to the grants. In Mimico they seem to have worse difficulties than I have known for some years, if ever. They seem to claim out there under the system of grants the poor are getting poorer and the rich are getting richer and it would be more satisfactory in this particular instance if the grants were made more on the basis of the system per class room as they are in the rural districts rather than the basis of the population of the municipality. Frequently the wealth of a municipality may be in quite a different proportion to the population. I think it must be giving the department a good deal of concern in view of the very large sums being now spent as to the manner in which it is working out in some municipalities.

HON. MR. DREW: Naturally this is a matter of very great concern, or shall I say, a subject that calls for very constant and most exact attention by the department, but, quite frankly, a statement is made—I do not mean you are making the statement—which sometimes is not correct. There are a few cases throughout the whole province where very real problems do arise.

The hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Martin) has one very real problem in

his riding which is the result of a rather peculiar situation, where a small community gets inseparated, and by becoming inseparated places itself in that level of grants different from the position it would have been in had it remained a rural area. There are some cases of that kind where it is not a case of them getting left but it is a case of them not getting as much as they might have got under another system.

That does in itself seem unsatisfactory. On the whole, and with a surprisingly small number of exceptions, I am satisfied the system is working extremely well, and particularly in the ordinary rural areas.

There are, however, very real problems which arise and it will be recalled I said when we started these grants, this was, quite frankly, the preliminary stage and they would have to make a thorough statistical examination and also an examination of the general methods the Royal Commission on Education could recommend to us and which would be suitable. I might remind the hon. members we adopted this plan as a plan which could work within the existing legislation instead of attempting to change the legislation. We sought to avoid the very thing the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) quite properly pointed out. We sought to avoid making a change in the fundamental statutory structure, we may create real difficulties in adjusting ourselves to such recommendations regarded as acceptable; but I will say I believe the system of supervision and checking makes as sure as can be within the realm of human accuracy a proper use of the money which is expended. I can only repeat the mere handful—I mean that literally—of unusual cases as the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Martin) will admit, there may appear to be some more advantageous results in one area than another, but that it is working out satisfactorily.

I think it would be unwise to change the structure when we have some reasonable hope to assume we will be

able to tackle it on the new basis of the recommendation before us.

Vote 49 approved.

On Vote 50.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Item 23. Regarding the position put forward tonight by the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) on the subject of temperance, namely, the starting point of temperance education should be in the home, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) not agree that \$1,000 grant to the Temperance Education Association, a public body carrying on extensive temperance education in the province, a bit small?

HON. MR. DREW: That is not an allocation for temperance education. That is an allocation for the preparation of certain special material. Actually, the expenditure on temperance education, if it could be broken down, would be a very large figure indeed. This is for the special supplementary material, and simply put in there under that heading.

As I explained before, the very substantial amount of time which is spent on temperance education in every secondary school throughout the province, and to a more limited degree in the primary schools, is part and parcel of the whole education and cannot be segregated, in view of the fact it is incorporated in the general training. I hope no one will take from this, the expenditure in this province is \$1,000.

MR. MACLEOD: I was not doing that. I began by saying I was in complete agreement with the argument which you put forward in introducing your estimates. I took the \$1,000 grant to be a grant to the Ontario Temperance Organization. You do not give the Ontario Temperance Federation any money at all, do you?

HON. MR. DREW: No, there is no special grant.

MR. MACLEOD: Will you explain "Temperance Education Association?" I am not familiar with it.

HON. MR. DREW: It is an association which has for some time been preparing material for the schools as a basis for essays on temperance, and this has been going on for some years, and they have other activities, but this grant is for the limited purpose of providing for written material on the subject of temperance which can be used in the schools as a basis for essays by the pupils.

MR. MACLEOD: Can you tell us who is the director of that organization? Who is the chairman of it, or the personnel?

HON. MR. DREW: The president is the Rev. J. V. Mills, and the secretary, Mr. E. P. Steart.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): We got away from Vote 49 quickly. I thought my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) was raising another point on this vote.

I was particularly interested in item 6 of Vote 49, the community programme physical fitness and recreation was \$123,000. Is that the vote under which you assist municipalities, municipal council sets up the local recreation board or commission which is responsible for the local expenditures for recreation and then they apply to the department for a percentage.

I think it is 33 per cent. you pay in the case of a salary to the recreational director, and a similar percentage on the expenditures of equipment and so on. Does that come out of vote \$123,000?

HON. MR. DREW: That is the vote which takes care of setting up these local recreation groups.

MR. NIXON: How many municipalities or localities have come in line?

HON. MR. DREW: 85.

Vote 50 approved.

On Vote 51.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): The grant towards the physical culture, physical training, is only given

when it is under the direction of the school board, is it not?

HON. MR. DREW: No. Representatives of the local groups get together and set up one of these community groups, and then when that is in a position to take care of this type of work, they then apply to the department for the approval and it is approved, first of all by the municipal council and then by the department, and then operate under this. This is past the school level, this is a combination of recreation and adult training.

MR. OLIVER: In item 26, of Vote 50, that apparently is a new vote. I wonder if you could tell me what that is for?

HON. MR. DREW: This is really a grant which has been given before, but it was given under a different name. It was under the title of community life leadership. It has now been changed to the present title. The grant is the same.

MR. SALSBERG: As this is practically the last item, item 50 deals with the grant to cultural and other institutions. I would like, with your permission, to say just a word or two. I am glad to see the increases in these grants being made. However, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) to consider an extension of grants and an increase of grants particularly to the cultural institutions which have a contribution to make to the cultural life of the province as a whole. I am aware of the beginnings made in the purchase of a painting by an Ontario artist, at least once a year. I am always glad to think I had a little bit to do with that.

For instance, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra is an important institution, and we have not yet got into the habit of considering such an institution as a public responsibility, as is the case in the Old World where the operas, theatres and philharmonic orchestras are considered the responsibility of the state or the municipality or the province. Here, we are still in the position

where heart-rending appeals have to be made for a few thousand dollars to save the life of an orchestra, and for art work to be carried on and so on.

I merely wanted to make this observation to the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) since most of these items do come under his department, to undertake a greater extension of financial grants to institutions of that sort. I think the public will go along. I doubt whether there will be any serious criticism and in the long run we will strengthen the basis of the cultural life and accomplishments in the province.

HON. MR. DREW: I do not disagree on this occasion with the comments of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg). I believe there is much to be done in the advancement of cultural training and I am most anxious that it be advanced in a practical way. Actually, very substantial strides have been made to an extent which can only be appreciated if one visits some of these community centres about which we were speaking a short time ago. A very real development is taking place along the cultural line within these groups and that is as important a part of their purpose as the physical recreation end for the enjoyment aspects of it.

We are stepping up musical and art education in the schools. One of the things which has been a very successful development of the past few years, has been the arrangement of concert groups which go around to different communities. During this last year, under the Department of Education, concerts were given in 26 different centres, which were attended by more than 60,000 persons, of whom one half were pupils. They paid an entrance, which was not a large one, but nevertheless, it was a paid entrance.

Fifty-five young artists who were actually amongst the students themselves, took part in these programmes, and from the fact of their going out and putting on these musical programmes, is developed a measure of self-confidence and interest which is the next step toward some of

the things which are taking place in connection with musical education at the conservatory, in conjunction with the university. Perhaps it is only a beginning, but for the first time in this country there is an opera school in conjunction with the Conservatory, and this affords wider opportunities for training in instrumental music, singing, and so on.

How quickly we can advance, or how successful we may be, we cannot say. At least, the idea is to build a complete pattern under which the schools will develop their musical and cultural training and be able to advance to a higher level. These have made very definite advances in the programmes in both musical and art centres.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) that in next year's estimates, in line with what he has just said, he might include a grant to the Gaelic Society. I raised this point last year. Those people are really doing a magnificent piece of work, in an effort to maintain, develop and expand the Highland culture in the Province of Ontario. There is a very estimable gentleman in the civil service, in the Department of Highways, who is playing a leading role in the development of that very work, and I think the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Drew) would be true to his own Scotch background which I heard him claim not so very long ago, if he gave encouragement to this group of people which at one time constituted perhaps the basic culture in the Province of Ontario.

I understand it is possible for an organization like the Gaelic Society, or the Highland Society to approach the Department of Education under some of the sections we have dealt with, and perhaps get a grant, and I appeal to the hon. Minister (Mr. Drew) if such a request is made, he forget for the moment I happen to be a Scotchman and give them a little help.

HON. MR. DREW: When we are talking about music or art, I am quite prepared to accept in the spirit in which

it is put forward any suggestion of this kind, and I certainly will not exclude consideration of anything that is put forward.

MR. NIXON: Before we leave item 51; I rather hesitate to ask this question in view of the somewhat surprising repercussions which followed my sincere representation last year that McMaster University might share in a sum of some \$4,000,000, which was not really the taxpayers' money, but came from an outside source.

I noticed an announcement concerning the creation of a new institution to be known as the University of Hamilton—

HON. MR. DREW: Hamilton College.

MR. NIXON: —which might qualify for provincial assistance. Would that have to be created by an Act of this Legislature, and when may they be expected to qualify for provincial assistance.

HON. MR. DREW: It is Hamilton College. It is already incorporated.

MR. NIXON: Just by letters patent?

HON. MR. DREW: That is right. They have their letters patent. The subject has been under consideration. In fact, I met the board of governors of McMaster, and of the new Hamilton College and the matter was very fully discussed with them. They concurred in the views I expressed, that the whole question of the development of a new faculty, which admittedly would, from the beginning, be requiring state assistance, should be examined with the idea of developing a rational plan throughout the province, which would avoid either unnecessary duplication or the development of a faculty in one place, where they might already be adequately supplied some place else, and the understanding is we are to have a meeting of the administrative and academic heads of the university for the purpose of discussing this whole subject, so we can estimate the probable

attendance level of that university, and examine the whole financial situation. It would appear at the moment that certain faculties are likely to have a higher proportion of students than others in relation to the ultimate expected fields of employment, and my understanding is we all agree it is desirable we establish a pattern of this kind with the understanding we shall meet shortly and discuss this whole subject, and the boards were not in disagreement with the fact that Hamilton College be considered at that conference.

Items 51 and 52 approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Department of Tourists and Publicity, page 107.

HON. G. ARTHUR WELSH (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Chairman, in rising to present to the Ontario Legislature the Estimates for the Department of Travel and Publicity for the fiscal year, 1948-49, I am mindful of my position as spokesman for Ontario's fourth largest industry from the standpoint of monetary return and one of even greater importance in the providing of employment to our people, and a tremendous market for farm produce, right at their door.

There is no need at the present time for me to recapitulate all of the reasons why the Government has seen fit to create a separate department to administer and give direction to this extremely important industry. A few months ago I had the opportunity of listening to an excellent address delivered by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), who showed a strong awareness of the importance of tourism in our national and provincial scheme and of the role which my department has to play. I take this opportunity to extend belated congratulations to the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) and although not agreeing with many of his conclusions to compliment him upon his presentation of the case for tourism.

At the same time, I would be remiss, I think, if I were not to express to this

Legislature my own personal appreciation and that of officials of the department for the interest and co-operation shown by the hon. members, irrespective of Party, during the short time that we have been in existence. You have been a very tolerant and forbearing group and during the birth pangs of a department, for which no precedent exists elsewhere in Canada, I have observed a marked inclination on the part of all of you to give us an opportunity to show what we could do. Your attitude has placed upon me, as Minister, a responsibility of which I am much aware and I can assure you of the determination of myself and departmental officials to conduct our affairs in such fashion that we shall never see the day when the welfare of this vitally important industry is dictated by considerations other than of its own best interest.

Last year, as most of the hon. members perhaps know, we enjoyed the greatest volume of tourist visitors to Ontario in the history of this province. This was our second consecutive record-breaking year, eclipsing by a substantial amount the number of guests whom we entertained in 1946. To give you some idea of the numerical importance of this industry, during 1947 there were more than 18,000,000 border crossings by Americans into this province—equal to more than 4 times the population of Ontario. It is true that some of these remained only a few hours, but notwithstanding the shortness or the length of their stay, all left something with us which added to the wealth of our country and province. Ontario continues to enjoy a predominant place in Canada's national tourist picture. In 1947 more than 60 per cent. of all U.S. tourists entering this country came through Ontario ports and although some of them, it is true, continued on into our neighbouring provinces, the overwhelmingly greater number remained to enjoy the unparalleled facilities which a bountiful nature has granted us.

I might mention at this point that although we are of necessity primarily

interested in "selling" Ontario to our visitors, we do everything possible to stimulate their interest in other provinces as well. All of our Information Centres maintain stocks of literature and maps of our sister provinces, and our information clerks endeavour to keep the larger picture in mind when discharging their duties. Obviously, it is good business for us in contacting an American visitor at, say, Windsor to prevail upon him to continue on through Ontario, perhaps to Montreal and the Gaspé, rather than to take the short-cut through Buffalo.

In this connection, I may say that we have worked in close co-operation with the official Government travel agencies of the 8 other provinces as well as with the Federal Travel Bureau at Ottawa, and the great transportation companies. During the past 2 years we have been able to meet with representatives of all these agencies for a full and frank discussion of tourist problems, and as a consequence I am confident that today all of us are receiving a greater return for the money which we spend in tourist promotion and development than ever before.

As an indication of the co-operation which we have solicited and received, I might tell you that at last October's National Tourist Conference, our department suggested that the Canadian Government Travel Bureau restrict its advertising to certain general fields, leaving other fields entirely open to the provincial bureaus. This suggestion was received favourably by all in attendance. Its implementation means that our Canadian Government Travel Bureau will advertise Canada, generally, in all the expensive mass-circulation publications in the United States, leaving the way open to us to concentrate our advertising in those regions relatively close to Ontario from which we might normally expect to draw the greater amount of our patronage.

In this connection, each province, together with the Canadian Government Travel Bureau and the two major railways, carried out an exchange of advertising plans well in advance of the open-

ing of their respective campaigns, so that each would know what the other was doing. As a result I feel that this year Canada's tourist industry will receive the maximum benefit from the money being spent to encourage individual visitors.

It is not my intention to weary you with a detailed summary of all of the operations of my department, but there are a few points in connection with each branch which I feel might well be drawn to your attention.

Reference has already been made to the question of publicity. This year we are asking for an increased vote for publicity purposes. One reason, of course, is that all of the things which we use in advertising the province have increased substantially in price during the past 12 months. Our printing costs more, as does the newspaper and magazine space which we buy. These, however, are only 2 aspects of our publicity operations. We are building up, somewhat slowly to be sure, a library of motion pictures for distribution throughout the United States and Canada, depicting the various tourist regions and their attractions. Within the next few months we will be releasing 2 exceptionally fine movies dealing with the Lake-of-the-Woods region and the Nipigon and Lake-head regions. In passing, I may remind the hon. members from northwestern Ontario that our department is fully alive to the importance of the sections which they represent in the development of our tourist industry, and we are currently endeavouring to work out with some of the large air-lines a co-operative programme to induce prospective visitors from the eastern United States to make use of the fine new facilities which now exist to transport them in a minimum of time from their homes to some of our most delightful recreational areas.

Our publicity activities take many forms. For instance, we will continue the extremely effective United States Editors' Tour this year, and have issued invitations to 2 editors from each of 12 states to be our guests for a 10-day

period during June, at which time they will have an opportunity to see for themselves what Ontario has to offer in a vacation sense. Last year we supplemented this tour with a trip by a group of outstanding travel and outdoors editors representing some of the great metropolitan newspapers of the United States. The group of 8 assembled in Toronto and then literally fished their way across the province to the Manitoba border and back. The publicity returns which we secured from this activity were enormously in excess of the relatively small outlay required. During the past winter, our department was represented by a travelling emissary who visited all of the trailer camps in the State of Florida screening our motion pictures, distributing our literature and answering enquiries. It is quite obvious that people who vacation in Florida in the winter are splendid prospects for travel to Ontario in the summer, and by means of this activity we have been able to contact many thousands of our most promising potential customers. I may tell you that this entire activity cost the taxpayers of Ontario \$600 for a 4-month period.

Our information branch, which is responsible for the handling of all travel enquiries as well as for the operation of the tremendously successful tourist reception centres at border points, is presently in the throes of coping with the greatest volume of enquiries in our history. Last year, as I indicated, was a "record" season. This year we are receiving enquiries at the rate of twice the flow of 1947, and this despite the reluctance and apprehension felt on the part of many of our prospective visitors as a consequence of the Federal Government's "austerity" announcement of last November. A cornerstone of our policy is to forward an individual reply to every person who writes to us. This involves considerably more work than the mere matter of filling an envelope with some pamphlets and a mimeographed letter, but experience has shown that the personal contact is extremely important, and when we follow this up with a friendly welcome at one of our

reception centres, the impression is inevitably favourable.

On the subject of our reception centres, I may tell you that this year we will have them operating at Sarnia, Windsor, Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, Homer, Lansdowne, Prescott, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort Frances, Kenora-Keewatin and Pigeon River, the last-named being the final link in this chain. During 1947 we had approximately 250,000 parties of American visitors who stopped at these centres for assistance and information, and I am convinced that the favourable impression which our representatives make upon the visitor when he arrives in our midst, is one of the principal factors in the great "repeat" business which we enjoy from year to year.

I should like to digress at this point to clarify, if I can, a matter which has been very much in the public eye lately; namely, the relationship of the tourist industry to the alleged depletion of our fish and game resources. Many careless words have been spoken on this subject, some of them quite recently. We have determined through interviews with non-residents at our reception centres that a very small percentage of our visitors are actually interested in fishing and hunting. I do not mean to suggest that this is not an important group economically, because statistics indicate that the angler and hunter proportionately leave as great or greater a sum of money with us as any other group. But, I would like to point out that the numbers of persons attracted here solely for angling and hunting is a very small portion of the total of tourist visitors.

Our department has been extremely careful not to overstate the case in the advertising appeals which we make outside the province. We have never suggested to sportsmen that we have illimitable resources of fish and wildlife. In planning our publicity we seek the guidance of the responsible officials of the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Lands and Forests, and we are thus able to emphasize those things which we have in abundance and play down those which we have not.

Our development branch, which is

concerned principally with improving the standards of tourist accommodation and facilities, carried out a programme of inspection of all Ontario resorts during the 1947 season. Contact was made with operators and they were advised in detail as to what they must do in order to comply with the regulations which become effective April 1st, of this year. Our department was quick to realize that you cannot legislate good camps and fair standards into existence. With this in mind we will shortly distribute to the tourist industry of Ontario a tourist operators' handbook which will cover in a general way the basic principles of good resort or camp operation and give the needed guidance to the many hundreds of new operators who have entered the industry during the past few years. It is our intention during the next 12 months to produce additional brochures, each written by an authority on the subject who is personally familiar with actual operation problems.

During the winter, which is drawing to a close, we inaugurated a new activity in our winter promotion branch, which has been the cause of considerable favourable comment. With the co-operation of the two large railway systems, we set up machinery to receive snow reports from all of the principal skiing centres in the province and to channel these out to newspapers, radio stations, and other interested parties. This was a most effective way of drawing the public's attention to Ontario's suitability for winter recreation, and the benefit received from this activity was far beyond the relatively small amount expended for this. In addition, we operated 2 highly successful schools for professional skiing instructors at Limberlost Lodge and at the Lakehead. Purpose of these schools was to train our own people to give proper instruction to visitors seeking it, since the fact has been established that the ability to secure tuition is one of the major factors in dictating the choice of a winter resort. Last year we had more than 40 ski tows in operation in Ontario, as compared with 20 during the 1946-47 season. This represents to my mind substantial progress, and I know of several

splendid resorts in the province which for the first time in history will be open for winter business next year.

During the past year, a new branch has been added to the department—the Division of Public Information. This division has the responsibility for co-ordinating and supplementing all Government publicity advertising and information services, and I think that the hon. members will agree that this is a move which has been long overdue. One of the functions of this branch is to produce material of public interest of a character not normally covered by the daily or weekly press. I yield to no one in my admiration of the job being done by our Ontario newspapers, but the type of information which we are able to distribute through the Government Service Bulletin is such that would offer but limited appeal to a newspaper whose readers are highly concentrated in a certain district or area. The Bulletin is intended to inform the people of the services which its Government has to offer, and the remarkable growth in circulation since its initial publication last August attests to its value. The information which it provides is scrupulously edited to ensure that it contains no content of a political or controversial character, and I would welcome suggestions from any hon. members as to how this service might be improved.

In conclusion, I would earnestly solicit your favourable consideration of the estimates which are to be presented to you. It is true that in the aggregate (as was pointed out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) 1 year ago, and again in his recent radio broadcast) they do not represent a large sum of money in comparison with the requirements of most of the other departments of Government. Let me give you my assurance that the funds which you make available under these votes will be as carefully expended as possible and will provide to the people of Ontario and to Canada as a whole a return far in excess of the few thousands of dollars that are represented here.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Votes 185 to 190 inclusive approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) Department of Planning and Development.

HON. DANA H. PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to deal specifically with the various branches of the activities of this department. I have explained on other occasions the nature of the work which is being carried on. That work is progressing in all these lines of activity. However, I just wish to say something for a moment about the new branch of activity which was added to this department during the last few months.

In doing so, I would like to emphasize one aspect in particular of the immigration programme which is, perhaps, the most important feature of it.

As hon. members are well aware, and as they have heard on many occasions before this in the House, this Government carried out an air-immigration plan which commenced on August 2nd, 1947, under which more than 7,000 immigrants from the British Isles were brought to this country. However, in spite of the fact the air travel aspect of this immigration plan was a very distinctive feature of it, and a very novel feature nevertheless in many respects the more important and the more fundamental aspect of it was it was an experiment in selective immigration. It was perhaps the first movement on a large scale of people by air for the purpose of immigration, and also the first real large-scale experiment in selective immigration on a sound basis.

Partly because we were faced with certain special problems in arranging for transportation by air, it was necessary to organize both in Great Britain and in this country, not only for the quick, ready and convenient clearance of immigrants for the purpose of making air travel available to them, but also for their speedy accommodation and placement and for their satisfactory settlement in this country. In the first place, of course, we have been guided by the consideration, in selecting immigrants

the dominating factor should be the opportunity which they show for quick and ready employment when they arrive at this time. That, in itself, required considerable organization. But that is not the more important feature of this. The more important feature is that in selecting immigrants, an attempt was made to select people who would become permanent settlers in this country; that settlement was the main objective, and immediate employment merely one step toward that goal.

I may say, in carrying out this policy of selecting the only standards applied were standards which had those two objectives in view—employability and the likelihood of permanent and satisfactory settlement and citizenship in this country. In discussing the prospects of employment here, every immigrant had available to him the fullest possible information as to what sorts of employment were open here, and when he arrived in this country he had also available to him immediately the fullest information of where he might go to get the sort of position, or the sort of job, he sought.

In every case, every immigrant was perfectly free to choose between the various openings which lay before him. Moreover, he was perfectly free to choose where he wished to go to settle, whether in the Province of Ontario or, in some cases, in some other province in Canada. It is true, some of these immigrants have found in one way or another there were openings for them in other provinces as well as Ontario. There were no strings whatsoever attached to their movements, and there were no strings attached to their employment. They were free citizens as soon as they arrived, just as if they had been born and brought up in this country.

That is the very basis, we think, of a sound immigration programme, and I think it is the secret of the success of our endeavours to carry out a selective immigration programme.

In spite of the fact that our special arrangements, which were made for air transportation of people from the British

Isles, have come to an end, nevertheless we have succeeded in establishing, as a result of our experience with this air transportation, and as a result of some of the necessities which arose from that, something which is much more far-reaching. We have established a new system for dealing with immigrants at both ends—both in the Old Country and here. We have also established a system for dealing with many of the later problems which arise when people come into this country, and as strangers in this country, have many questions which they desire to have answered, and many problems in which they require some assistance in solving. In being in a position to render service of this kind, we have made it possible to settle many people much more quickly and much more satisfactorily than if all these matters had been allowed simply to take their own course.

In addition to the services which have been accorded to the persons who came out by air, we have also done very much to assist in a similar way in the reception and placement and the establishment of many more people who have come here by sea. We have made special arrangements with the railways; and with the various ocean lines which have brought people destined for Ontario, and we look forward during the coming year, not to any contraction in immigration but with increased shipping space which appears to be forthcoming. We look forward to a substantial increase in the number of people who will be dealt with in this way.

In addition to those from the British Isles, who will be coming to Ontario by ship, will be between 8,000 and 10,000 Dutch agricultural workers. Our organization is also at their disposal, and, indeed, at the disposal of any immigrants who come here under our auspices, or whom we know in advance are coming here destined for this province.

With that brief outline of some of the numbers involved in the programme which we have carried out and intend to continue, and, if necessary, to expand, I submit these estimates for your approval.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Votes 124 to 127 inclusive approved.

On Vote 128.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I just want to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) a question. In connection with the subject of special efforts to attract immigrants, does the department undertake any large-scale settlement schemes in the north? When this matter was before the House, a couple of years ago, I think it was the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) who spoke about the great possibilities of large-scale settlements in the north—agricultural settlements, that is—on a community basis, where a few scores of families, or a few hundred, will live in communities and enjoy community life as a result.

From the British Isles, as I was able to observe, it was not easy to get manual labourers or mechanics to come in the numbers this department wanted to attract. I know the department tried to attract that type of worker; I know of efforts made in Scotland and elsewhere to attract that type of worker without the success expected, though some did come, but I imagine there would be a possibility of attracting people from there and elsewhere by a large-scale and Government-assisted colonization scheme of the sort the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) spoke of a couple of years ago. I imagine it would come under your department, Mr. Minister (Mr. Porter), and I am wondering whether you had as yet reached the stage of planning that direction, rather than having agriculturists come and take up whatever farms are available, or in some cases, taking up new land.

HON. MR. PORTER: Will you please put your question; what is the question?

MR. SALSBERG: I am sorry the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter), at this late hour, does not get it. My question was whether your department is undertaking any developments for the establishment of agricultural colonies in the northern

part of the province in a manner such as was suggested to this House by the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy).

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): He is getting completely confused again.

MR. SALSBERG: About 2 years ago that suggestion contained the idea of large-scale clearance of land, settlement of communities, et cetera; I imagine that would come under your department.

HON. MR. PORTER: Well, since I do not recall the remarks of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) 2 years ago in that connection, I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

Vote 128 approved.

MR. SALSBERG: That is one way of getting out of it.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I am wondering if my friend (Mr. Porter) could tell me, going back to Vote 127, item 5, what costs and expenses are there in the transportation of immigrants. What would that be?

HON. MR. PORTER: If I may elaborate somewhat on that item, perhaps I had better explain that our immigrants who came out under the air plan paid £67 each for their passage. £65 represented each man's share for the plane—£65 times 40, that is the number each plane carried, was the amount which had to be paid to the aviation company.

In addition to that, there are expenses in connection with going to and from the airport, busses had to be arranged, and at this end, a system had to be arranged to bring people from the airport into the reception centre. There were also incidental expenses in connection with ticketing, and so on.

This item is to cover the estimated costs of transportation of that kind in Canada, from Malton to the centre. That is really off-set by the money which is collected in fares at the other end, which

goes directly into the treasury, and is not shown as an off-setting item here. It really is not an expenditure of money which is not off-set by revenue.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, do we have a quorum?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. MACLEOD: I thought I might be out of order.

HON. MR. PORTER: Never.

MR. MACLEOD: Forgetting what the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) said 2 years ago, and taking the point of departure from the prophecy made by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) a few days ago, that this province is going to double its population in the next 10 years, which is a very desirable thing which I am sure everybody in this House would welcome, although I do not see how that can possibly come about unless the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) makes a contribution there, too—I do not mean as an individual, but by actually working out a well-planned immigration policy. It seems to me a well-planned immigration policy for the Province of Ontario, extending over a period of 5 years, would certainly envisage placing of a substantial number of people on the land in northern Ontario.

There are vast areas to be developed. Most of the experts in this field, like Dr. Steffanson, tell us that today the move is north. With that thought in mind, does not the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) think it would be a good idea in line with the immigration section of his department, to try to secure some tens of thousands of farmers, maybe some of them in Scotland and other parts of Europe, who could be brought here and be assisted by the Government of Ontario to take up land and develop more extensive agriculture in the northern part of Ontario?

What plans do you have in mind?

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Might I draw the

hon. member's (Mr. MacLeod) attention to Vote 16, page 17, under the Department of Agriculture, item 3, "Services and expenses in connection with agricultural work; clearing, breaking and draining of land; farm settlement; district veterinary services; grants and such other expenses necessary for the development of agriculture in northern Ontario as may be directed by the Minister of Agriculture: \$750,000."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. PORTER: I just want to say, if the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) will ask a simple question, I will be very glad to answer it, but I have had three questions woven into a long speech, and I find it difficult to make a simple answer.

MR. MACLEOD: That is very easy.

HON. MR. PORTER: As far as the other hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is concerned, I cannot make head or tail of what his question was.

MR. MACLEOD: I am afraid it must be your Presbyterian mind that is not working, because my question was very simple. In line with the proposed projects of the Government—

HON. MR. PORTER: That is not a question.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the question?

MR. MACLEOD: One dense person at a time is enough, I do not want to take on 2 or 3. My point is, in the budget of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost)—

HON. MR. FROST: There is an item of \$750,000 right there.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, but that is money; what I am talking about is people, the people who can be brought here to Ontario to settle on the land in the northern part of this province. Does the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter), in line with his general plan on immigration, have in mind the bringing of a sub-

stantial number of farmers to take up land in either the northern part of Ontario or any other part?

HON. MR. PORTER: Well, I stated there were between 8,000 and 10,000 Dutch farmers coming out during the next few months.

MR. MACLEOD: They will be put on the land?

HON. MR. PORTER: They will go on the land. Some of them may go to the north, and some of them to the south. That is an answer, I think, to your question.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I do not think we would be spending \$750,000 unless it would be about some people.

MR. MACLEOD: The point is, there are a lot of people in the Province of Ontario today, and some of them coming from the Province of Quebec, who are colonizing in northern Ontario, and are getting assistance from the Government.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Well, they are nice people.

MR. MACLEOD: But if what the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was talking about in his speech the other day is sound, then I think we have to go far beyond that, and actually seek out acceptable immigrants who will come to Ontario from the British Isles.

HON. MR. FROST: That is what we have been doing with the air scheme. We have been bringing people here.

MR. MACLEOD: That is only 7,000.

HON. MR. FROST: We are only just starting.

HON. MR. PORTER: We are just starting. There will be 8,000 to 10,000 Dutch farmers coming in here to settle on the land.

MR. MACLEOD: That is as far as your plans go at the moment?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Oh, no.

HON. MR. PORTER: That is all the shipping space we can get. There are 40,000 who want to come out from Holland.

MR. MACLEOD: 40,000 want to come to Ontario?

HON. MR. PORTER: I would think so.

MR. MACLEOD: And if you can arrange with the Federal Government to get shipping space for those people, you are prepared to have 40,000 Dutch farmers come to Ontario; is that right?

HON. MR. PORTER: If we can arrange with the Federal Government to get shipping space, will we have 40,000 coming to Ontario? Is that your question?

MR. MACLEOD: Yes.

HON. MR. PORTER: I do not know that anything depends upon any Federal Government arrangement for shipping space. I simply point out, when you ask your question, that between 8,000 and 10,000 Dutch farmers will arrive here during the summer months. That is as much shipping space as the Dutch farmers can get during those summer months.

MR. MACLEOD: But if your co-operation with the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe reaches the stage where he will assist you in getting additional shipping space, then you are prepared to accommodate another 30,000?

HON. MR. PORTER: That is a hypothetical question.

MR. MACLEOD: It is not hypothetical. You say there are 40,000 Dutch farmers who are prepared to come to Ontario.

HON. MR. PORTER: I did not say they are prepared to come to Ontario. I said I had no doubt they would come to Ontario if they had the opportunity. I do not know what they have in mind. All I said was there were 40,000 Dutch farmers in Holland who are ready to leave Holland and settle in other parts

of the world, and most of those people would be willing to come to Canada if they could get shipping space to come here.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, so that being the case, if you could reach a satisfactory working agreement with the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Howe) and the Minister of so many other things, to provide shipping space, you could actually put those people on the land in the Province of Ontario; is that correct?

HON. MR. PORTER: I am not answering a question that is quite aside from reality. The reality of the position is that about 8,000 to 10,000 can physically come here. Our plans and preparations are made in view of what the reality of the situation is, and not upon some hypothetical possibility which may or may not come about.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Department of the Provincial Secretary.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): In presenting the estimates for the Department of the Provincial Secretary, may I refer the House to the variety of subjects which are covered in that department?

The department is divided into 2 branches, one dealing with companies, and the other with commissions. Under commissions comes the civil service, Ontario House, Office of the Speaker, the Legislative Assembly, the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the King's Printers, Ontario Research Commission, Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee, and miscellaneous requirements.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) has dealt with the principal concern of Ontario House in the past year, that of immigration, and, to some extent, that of trade and industry, and other activities of Ontario House, leaving the public relation aspect of the work, and service to Canadian businessmen and travellers. I shall not spend time on that

subject other than to deal with such questions as may arise.

I should like to direct my remarks to the civil service, which seems to me to be a subject which deserves some time of the Legislature.

Mr. Chairman, as the civil service is assigned to the Department of the Provincial Secretary for administrative purposes, the estimates of this department which we now have to consider include provision for the Civil Service Commission—Item 133, and the Ontario Public Service Superannuation Fund—Item 143. It is appropriate, therefore, to give the Legislature some view of the civil service generally.

As the Civil Service Commissioner says in his report, which has just been presented to the Legislature, the year ending March 31, 1947, marks the completion of a 30-year period of personnel administration in the provincial service.

Prior to 1918, when the first Civil Service Commission was appointed, there had been no system for dealing, in a uniform manner, with the problems of appointment, transfer, promotion and salary revision in the various departments. Many civil servants were designated by titles which bore no relation to their duties, while the salaries paid for the same type of work differed greatly in each department.

The first report made just after the first Great War refers in these words to conditions and times which were not dissimilar to the present:

"Conditions have been removed further from the normal during this fiscal year. . . . This has been directly due to the effects of the war. . . . Throughout the year the cost of living kept moving upwards. . . . The unsettled state of affairs generally has had a disturbing effect on the Public Service. . . . Considerable credit is due the employees of the Government who, in the face of difficult conditions, have carried on successfully the duties assigned to them."

Mr. Chairman, in many ways the conditions which exist now are parallel to

those just mentioned. In particular, it is appropriate that recognition should be given to the loyal and effective service given by the great majority of the employees of the Province of Ontario during times which have been unsettled and unsettling.

Many people have the unfortunate habit of mind of criticizing civil servants. These critics often seize on an instance of dilatoriness or inefficiency as an excuse for presenting the public servant as one who lives, without undue exertion, at the expense of the taxpayer. The truth is that there are as many, if not more, able and conscientious workers in the public service than there are in any large organization. Personally, I have nothing but praise for the vast majority of those who serve the people of Ontario in the many departments of the provincial Government. Among our senior officials are many very able men whose capacities would bring them greater financial rewards in private business. In my short time as Provincial Secretary I have heard of many cases in which larger salaries offered from outside have been rejected. These men and women, who put money in a secondary place to the public service which they can perform as employees of the province, deserve our thanks and merit all the efforts which we make to improve the terms of service and retirement.

During the 4½ years which this administration has been in office, it has followed the principle that efficient government depends upon securing, not only capable but the best qualified people for the many technical and responsible duties which the permanent service now performs. For this reason the Government's efforts have been directed towards making the public service attractive and secure. This has been demonstrated by many constructive actions, and I shall mention them only briefly.

First there is the restoration of regular promotions,

Secondly the incorporation into salaries of the wartime cost-of-living bonus; thirdly, the complete revision of the compensation schedules—a 2-year

labour—which was finished in 1946; the substantial improvement of the superannuation and service provisions; and, finally, the establishment of methods of joint consultation.

In these constructive moves the Civil Service Association of Ontario has played a very important part. The untiring efforts of its officers in all matters which would improve conditions and term of service have been effective in bringing many reforms to the attention of the Civil Service Commission and the Government. The co-operation of the association generally in the operation of departmental councils, the joint advisory council and the Board of Review, has provided a solid base on which these efforts at joint consultation and administration could be built.

It is understood that the association now comprises in its membership over half of all the civil service. The Government naturally looks to the association, on many occasions, to express the views of the service generally.

Although the employees of the Liquor Control Board are not civil servants, strictly speaking, they come under the superannuation plan of The Public Service Act. This association took an active part in promoting the interests of its members during the recent revision of The Public Service Act.

Mr. Chairman, I think mention should be made of those with long service. I am sure the members of this House will approve the action of the Government in tendering a complimentary dinner last December to those civil servants who had completed 25 years of service. Their common achievements in the public interest over a quarter century are a bond of interest which unites them in an organization called "The Quarter Century Club." Membership in this club is a very real badge of distinction. To signalize that distinction the Government provides each member, as he qualifies, with a gold badge bearing the coat of arms of the province.

There is one other association of civil servants which merits special notice, namely the Civil Service War Veterans Association. As its name indicates, it is

an association of the many veterans of the first and second World Wars, who are in the Ontario public service. They are an active group and broadly interested in the welfare of the service, as well as in the special cause of the veteran.

More than 1,200 Ontario civil servants enlisted in the second Great War. Their return to the service has been effected and is now completed to the satisfaction of themselves and of the Government.

The recruitment of new staff to fill vacancies created by the war years, and to meet expanding peacetime functions of the various departments, has gone forward steadily. In this recruitment the present Government has declared itself in favour of giving preference in employment to veterans, and has followed this policy.

This is demonstrated from the following figures showing the percentage of veterans among new male employees entering the public service in recent periods, as follows:

Period	Percentage of Veterans —Male employees
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1946..	Over 80 per cent.
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1947..	82 per cent.
Year ending Decem- ber 31, 1947	74 per cent.

These percentages would be even higher if they did not take into account certain junior positions in which young men and boys, younger than any veterans, are engaged.

The policy declared and practised, as above mentioned, has been given written expression in the Regulations made under the Public Service Act of 1947, which provide as follows:

“Where the qualifications of applicants for any position in the Civil Service are equal, preference shall be given to those who were honourably discharged or retired from active service in His Majesty’s Forces

in respect of the (a) War of 1914 to 1918; or (b) War of 1939 to 1945.”

I should like to finish my remarks on the Civil Service by referring to a letter written yesterday to the President of the Civil Service Association of Ontario, in which the Government’s view on the question of a cost-of-living bonus is set forth. This is addressed to:

“R. C. Johnston, Esq., President, The Civil Service Association of Ontario, 897 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario. Dear Mr. Johnston:”

I shall read only the relevant parts:

“In our view the revision of the schedules of compensation in October 1946 produced a classification of grades and salaries which is in the main sound and satisfactory. We do not believe that it is in the best interests of the Public Service to apply any temporary expedients, such as a cost-of-living bonus, when it is still impossible to determine whether or not the sudden rise in living costs does in fact represent a continuing trend.

“On the other hand, we recognize that a constant review of particular grades and schedules of payment is necessary to meet changing conditions. A number of such revisions have been made in the past 6 months and further revisions are in process. The Civil Service Commission has been instructed to consider and make its recommendations on any application for change which is properly brought to its attention. To enable the commission to perform this duty more satisfactorily the new Public Service Act, which came into force on March 1, 1948, provides for 3 commissioners instead of 1, and the Government proposes to fill the positions by appointing 1 commissioner experienced and trained in personnel work, who will be able to devote his full time to review of the schedules, and a third commissioner qualified for and with the duty of promoting the efficiency of the service generally by such means as removing duplica-

tion as between departments, assisting in the proper allocation and transfer of staff, and such like.

"You will appreciate, of course, that the system of regular annual increases in pay, combined in many cases with promotion, for all those whose services have been satisfactory and who have not reached the top of the grades which are open to them at the time, is going forward as planned. These general increases in pay throughout the civil service took place on April 1, 1947, and are again being made as of April 1, 1948, and in fact have been completed for a good part of the service and will be reflected in the April cheques."

Mr. Chairman, that is the explanation of the position of the Government.

MR. NIXON: What was the date of that letter?

HON. MR. MICHENER: That was written yesterday, to the president of the association.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) if there has been any intimation as to how the Civil Service Association reacted toward that letter?

HON. MR. MICHENER: Not as yet, Mr. Chairman. The letter was delivered today and was timed to conform with a general meeting of the association which I believe was called some time ago for this time.

MR. MACLEOD: I think the letter should have gone a couple of weeks ago, so that we would know how they feel about it.

Vote 131 approved.

On Vote 132.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, on 132, I see an item here "Provision for reproduction of coat-of-arms in plaque form, \$10,000." I thought that was prepared a few years ago. I have one of them at home, which I got from somebody. Are you going to go in for mass production of the coat-of-arms?

HON. MR. MICHENER: That is the purpose. It is not an expenditure which would be unrecoverable. The purpose is to produce the plaque in quantity, and make it available for public sale to travellers and tourists, and, of course, the item would be recouped by the sales, not by this Government but through ordinary commercial channels.

MR. MACLEOD: And even make a little profit on it.

HON. MR. MICHENER: I hope so.

Vote 132 approved.

On Vote 133.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on 133, I am obliged to say that the letter just read by the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) could hardly be considered satisfactory to those hon. members of the House who are concerned with the wage levels of the Civil Service. My colleague, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) asked why the letter was not sent a couple of weeks ago so we could have the reply by now from the Civil Service Association, and I whispered and said, "They do not want to have the reply, and that is why the letter was sent so late."

HON. MR. DREW: That was a typical comment.

MR. MACLEOD: Is it true or not?

MR. SALSBERG: I have in my hand a page from the official journal of the civil servants, the *Civil Service News*. It is a page from the issue of October, 1947, in which the civil servants speak very frankly about the seriousness of the salary situation. I will quote a couple of lines from that article in the *Civil Service News*—or rather, I would say, from an editorial in the *Civil Service News*.

The quotation is as follows:

"Aside from certain statutory increases in April, 1947, the last adjustment of salaries for the civil service of Ontario was made as at January, 1946."

The editorial goes on to speak about the serious problem which civil servants have to make ends meet, in the face of rising living costs.

I will quote from another section of the same editorial, from the official organ of the Civil Service Association, which says as follows:

"If reliable evidence is required that salaries in the service are too low, what better can be submitted to the Government than the statement of Major-General Kennedy, in his report as Royal Commissioner on Forestry. On page 97 of his report, he states—"

and they are now quoting Major-General Kennedy:

"It is only because of the sense of duty and a love of their work that many members of the staff stay in their positions. However notable gaps have occurred in the service even in recent months, despite improved salary schedules. If the service is to protect and maintain a high-calibre personnel, it must be placed in the position to meet the competition of industry.'"

That is the end of the quotation.

I believe this statement from the official journal of the association pretty well explains the serious problem which the civil servants are up against. Those who have quit their jobs or have no particular love of the service, leave, as in the case apparently of the Forestry Department, and I am basing myself solely on what I have quoted from the journal.

One does not have to go far to seek evidence. I want to say that my experiences are undoubtedly duplicated by all other hon. members. I have had people in the service come to me—I assure you I did not seek them out—

HON. MR. DREW: Your assurance does not mean anything.

MR. SALSBERG: I assure you they came to me voluntarily. I want the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew), who seems

to shake his head, to believe me when I tell him that. I do not know whether they go to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) or not, but I am sure they go to most hon. members.

HON. MR. MICHENER: You do not send any of them on to me.

MR. SALSBERG: They tell me they cannot make a living. I had 2 young men in the service, whose names I do not know, and I did not ask their names, only yesterday in this chamber. I was working here in the morning, and they came in and spoke to me about the problem, and I take them as an example. They said they are getting around \$1,500 a year, both are returned men, both have families, and they cannot make ends meet on that salary. And that is true.

HON. MR. FROST: What classification are they in? Let us not talk about nebulous things.

MR. SALSBERG: I resent that—

HON. MR. FROST: Listen to the question, what classification are they in?

MR. SALSBERG: I am on the floor, and I am speaking.

HON. MR. FROST: The fact of the matter is this—

MR. SALSBERG: I am on the floor, and I do not want to be interrupted, and I resent the implication I am speaking about "nebulous things." I spoke of 2 civil servants who came in to speak to me.

HON. MR. FROST: Tell us what their classifications were?

MR. SALSBERG: They were not making a living, and could not get enough to support their families.

HON. MR. FROST: What classification are they in?

MR. SALSBERG: I don't care what classification they are in—

HON. MR. FROST: No, you simply blather and talk nonsense.

MR. SALSBERG: I say the basic minimum is too low.

HON. MR. FROST: You are simply blathering and talking nonsense.

MR. SALSBERG: It is not "blather." You cannot ask a man to support a family on \$1,500 a year. The basic figure is too low. When the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost)—

HON. MR. FROST: That is just pure bologna.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: On what section are you speaking? Of what hon. Minister were you speaking?

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) spoke in this House, and he questioned the figure I gave of 57 cents an hour.

HON. MR. FROST: You were wrong about that, as usual.

MR. SALSBERG: He said they were getting 63 cents an hour, basic. I replied, and repeat again, that is less than \$29 a week.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has nothing to do with this item.

MR. SALSBERG: I beg your pardon, I am talking about the item which deals with the Civil Service Association, and that is absolutely a correct item on which to raise this point that, according to the figures of the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) himself, employees in this building are earning less than \$29 a week, and they are married men.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have had all that.

MR. SALSBERG: I know you have, but they are still not getting more money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

AN HON. MEMBER: Oh, sit down.

MR. SALSBERG: I will not sit down. I know what I am saying. The

hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) can sit there and behave in a rather awkward way, and it is very awkward, his behaviour is, and I am sure that all hon. members who observe his behaviour will agree with me that it is very awkward.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: On what section are you speaking?

HON. MR. FROST: What do you want to say?

MR. SALSBERG: Did you ever stand up in this House and ask for an increase in wages for the Civil Service, who are not receiving enough to live on and support their families?

HON. MR. MICHENER: What particular item in the schedule is the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) complaining about?

HON. MR. FROST: He does not know what he is talking about.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: He does not know who spoke to him.

HON. MR. FROST: No, he does not know who spoke to him, or what classification these men were in. He is simply talking nonsense.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. members sitting in the treasury benches are trying to avoid the issue, and trying to act smart.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, go ahead. You do not know what you are talking about, anyway.

MR. SALSBERG: In reply to the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener), I want to say that I am referring to the schedule which covers men employed in this building who are receiving 63 cents an hour, a salary inadequate for the support of a family.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is objecting to practically every item in the schedule. The service are well paid, and the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) knows it. His idea is simply to stand up and talk a lot of nonsense.

MR. SALSBERG: That is not right. I was reading from the official journal of the Civil Service Association.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have got that. Now go on.

MR. SALSBERG: They have not got the wage increases and I charge the Government with failing to provide funds to pay a fair and decent minimum wage for the civil servants.

HON. MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, I am and always have been very willing to make an investigation, if an individual case is brought to my attention. If any such is brought to me, I will be glad to consider it, but unless he has some specific case for consideration —

MR. SALSBERG: I gave the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) a moment ago this specific category of men working in this building, and paid according to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) 63 cents an hour. Is that satisfactory? Is that a living wage?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is not relevant at all. You said somebody spoke to you as you were snooping through the corridors.

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, don't be a smart aleck. After being away all day, you come in at 11 o'clock and act like a smart aleck.

HON. MR. MICHENER: I have here the printed classifications of all the positions in the public service, and the salaries which are paid. To what item does my friend (Mr. Salsberg) refer?

MR. SALSBERG: A man employed for cleaning this building.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Only one man employed to clean the whole building?

MR. MACLEOD: Oh, just keep quiet.

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, do not be ridiculous. You are not even juvenile, you are infantile. At this hour, you seem to go back.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Do not try to dominate me.

MR. SALSBERG: I would not even attempt to.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, since the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has the book in front of him—

HON. MR. FROST: These are just the estimates. It is the same book you have. We have no advantage over you.

MR. MACLEOD: I say it would be a good thing for you to remember that at one time you sat over on this side of the House, and your behaviour when you were in the front row, could not stack up against the behaviour of the people who sit on this side of the House today.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, our behaviour is very good; it is all right.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: He is a gentleman; the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) said so.

MR. MACLEOD: I have said so a good many times.

MR. SALSBERG: I have said so, too.

MR. MACLEOD: If the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) would sit 3 seats away, and not be corrupted by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell)—

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are on the Provincial Secretary's (Mr. Michener) estimates.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, that is right. The hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) has a schedule in front of him, and my colleague, the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has said, and the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) has not denied that there are a large number of people employed in this building, married men, with families, who are getting \$1,500 a year. I do not care what their classification is. The fact of the matter

is they are married men, some of them are veterans, and they are getting \$1,500 a year, and yet the hon. members of this Legislature, afraid of poverty, unable to meet their expenses, voted themselves a very substantial increase of \$1,000 a year at the last session.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: So did you.

MR. MACLEOD: How can you expect these people who are working for a miserable wage like that, to have any respect for the Legislature which "ups" its own salary by more than one-third, but keeps these people living on a starvation wage.

HON. MR. FROST: You are going to be as bad as your colleague in a minute, if you keep on.

HON. MR. MICHENER: Perhaps some of the hon. members are overpaid.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: You are doing better than he (Mr. Salsberg) did, anyway.

MR. MACLEOD: My colleague (Mr. Salsberg) has been "kidded" by experts. You should not try to "kid" him.

HON. MR. MICHENER: I am not sure that any question was asked, but may I say that the average rate of pay for the entire service is \$2,100 per year.

MR. MACLEOD: That includes Deputy Ministers, and everybody else.

HON. MR. MICHENER: Just hold your horses a minute. I am answering your question, if I can determine what the question is. When we make a comparison of salaries, which you receive as hon. members of the Legislature and the salaries paid to different grades in the service, I suppose you are suggesting everybody should get paid a uniform sum, a starvation wage, such as is paid in Russia.

MR. MACLEOD: Oh, now, try to remember something better is expected of a Rhodes Scholar. Try to put yourself on the proper level.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Don't be a Gladstone Murray.

HON. MR. MICHENER: I am not reminding you of that fact. I do not make any pretension on that score. I recall the definition of a Rhodes Scholar, "a young man who has had a bright future", and I will leave it at that. I do not think it has very much to do with the question.

MR. SALSBERG: We are referring to a minimum wage.

HON. MR. MICHENER: I am saying your argument, apparently, is that everybody should be paid the same wage, and I do not accept that.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, no one, so far as I know, has ever advocated in this House that everybody in the Province of Ontario should receive the same wage. I am not suggesting for a moment that the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) should receive the same salary as the man who runs the elevator. I am not suggesting that at all.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Well, that is something.

MR. MACLEOD: But, I do say a Government that professes to believe in elementary justice, and which keeps people on the pay-roll—married people with families—in a \$1,500-a-year category, regardless of what they do, should be thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

HON. LESLIE H. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, let me say this to my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod), or friends opposite—

MR. MACLEOD: We are both your friends.

HON. MR. FROST: When this Government came into power some 5 years ago, it found the Civil Service schedules in a positively deplorable condition, and I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will admit that.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Admit that?

HON. MR. FROST: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: Oh, come now.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us broaden it out.

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, let us broaden it out and get into a real fight in a minute.

MR. OLIVER: That is all right.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): We will act as referees.

HON. MR. FROST: I can tell you, that was the situation before the day my hon. friend the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) took office. We had a very complete revision of the whole thing. What happened was the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) and others took every salary schedule in Canada, provincial and dominion, went over them carefully, and revised the classifications and categories. Months of time were spent with the civil servants themselves. The whole situation was revised, the cost of living bonus was incorporated into the salaries, and, Mr. Chairman, I want to say tonight, the Province of Ontario has, by and large, the highest and best paid Civil Service in Canada, and particularly in the lower classifications.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: No, you have not.

HON. MR. FROST: It is true we have not some of the \$15,000 and \$20,000-a-year men here. Perhaps we should have, because we have just as good men in the higher classifications as any place in Canada, but the fact of the matter is, the whole thing was revised and I can say this to hon. members, by and large, the Province of Ontario has the best paid Civil Service in Canada.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is only since 1943.

MR. SALSBERG: No, it is exceeded in the City of Toronto.

HON. MR. FROST: Before 1943, it was about the worst.

MR. SALSBERG: It is only because in the City of Toronto they formed a union, that is what they did. And that is what the provincial civil servants should do. Unless they do that, they will never get a living wage—not out of you.

AN HON. MEMBER: For goodness' sake, be quiet.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, I would say to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) if we have the best paid Civil Service between the 2 oceans north of '49—

HON. MR. FROST: Go down to Ottawa and see what Mr. King pays to people down there.

MR. OLIVER: Let me finish, please.

HON. MR. FROST: I just suggest that to you.

MR. OLIVER: What I was going to say, if we have the best paid civil servants, it is a wonder the civil servants do not appreciate it.

HON. MR. FROST: They do.

MR. OLIVER: Does my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) know the civil servants met tonight in a meeting in this building and demonstrated their reaction to the hon. Provincial Secretary's (Mr. Michener) letter to them?

HON. MR. FROST: Did they go to you first?

MR. OLIVER: I was surprised the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) did not have the information but here it is, and I can read it if you want me to.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Sure.

HON. MR. FROST: What I want to say to my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) is this, among things we abolished was political hiring and firing which were

rampant during the time they were in office. That is one for the book.

MR. OLIVER: You should wipe the smile off your face when you say that. Let me read it. The heading is, "Civil Service Association of Ontario".

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: To whom is it addressed?

HON. MR. MICHENER: From what are you reading?

MR. OLIVER: Sit down and I will tell you. Can't you be patient for a moment? I said, across the top of the page is, "The Civil Service Association of Ontario", and it is a press release—

HON. MR. FROST: By whom is it signed?

MR. OLIVER: —marked "immediately".

HON. MR. FROST: By whom is it signed?

MR. OLIVER: It is not signed at all.

HON. MR. FROST: Then it must be like the Communist document.

MR. OLIVER: Oh, I do not think so.

MR. SALSBERG: See.

MR. OLIVER: I think you will find this is a genuine release.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Who took the responsibility for doing it?

MR. SALSBERG: Will you fire him?

HON. MR. FROST: We would like to know the real truth.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): You asked the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) to read it. Let him read it. What is the matter? Are you afraid of it?

MR. OLIVER: I think I will read it, and maybe collectively, we can take responsibility for it.

"The provincial civil servants meeting in the Parliament Buildings, April 15,"—

that was last night—

"were outspoken in regard to their dissatisfaction with the lack of Government action in regard to the salaries and the cost of living bonus. Motions adopted with applause were as follows. First:

'that the officers of this association approach the Government and ask immediate recognition of the Civil Service Association of Ontario as the bargaining agent of the employees of the Provincial Government of Ontario'

which was passed with only one dissenting vote—

MR. SALSBERG: Hurrah for the dissenter.

MR. OLIVER: That is getting pretty close.

"The second motion passed unanimously read thus:

'that if within one month after the date of meeting between the officers of the association and the representatives of the Government, the Government does not agree to recognize the Civil Service Association of Ontario as the bargaining agent of the Ontario civil service as a whole, a mass meeting of all Civil Service employees be called in the City of Toronto, with the branches of the association throughout the province given an opportunity to hold prior meetings, for the purpose of considering affiliation with an outside organization'."

MR. SALSBERG: Hurrah.

HON. MR. FROST: Who signed that?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: May I ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) whether he is advocating that, or not?

MR. SALSBERG: What has that got to do with it?

MR. OLIVER: That is beside the point entirely as my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) knows.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Oh, no.

MR. OLIVER: Yes, it is.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Would you like to see it happen?

MR. OLIVER: You are going to get yourself all worked up.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I am not getting in trouble. You are. Go ahead.

MR. OLIVER: I am all right. At the beginning of this discussion, I asked the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) if he were aware of what the reactions to this letter to the association was. Now, I am reading what the reaction apparently is, embodied, as it is, in the resolutions which I have read. I am under no compulsion, as my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) knows, to state what I think of this.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: You can always duck an issue if you want.

MR. OLIVER: I am not "ducking any issue," my hon. friend (Mr. Blackwell) is a past master at ducking issues, if it comes to that.

I can leave the matter there on that section, but my hon. friend, the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) talking about the highest and best paid civil service, and then they meet and pass such resolutions—

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. MICHENER: Since my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) has been so kind as to bring this unknown information to my notice, I would like to ask him just how it came into his possession, from whom, and at what time?

MR. NIXON: None of your business.

MR. SALSBERG: Ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). He has men to find out.

HON. MR. MICHENER: I would like to know by what authority my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) is delivering this to me and where he got it.

MR. SALSBERG: The important thing, Mr. Chairman,—

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Sit down.

MR. SALSBERG: I will not sit down, Mr. Minister of Labour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will sit down.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, on your instructions, but not on those of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley).

HON. MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, I have asked a question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), and would like to know if he is going to answer it.

MR. OLIVER: I want to know from my hon. friend (Mr. Michener) by what right he asked me a question of that character. I read the release, and I think you will find it is authentic and genuine, if you look in the papers in the morning.

HON. MR. MICHENER: Perhaps you can help me out tonight by telling me where you got it?

MR. OLIVER: Perhaps you know. I will leave it at that.

MR. SALSBERG: The important point is—

HON. MR. MICHENER: I was responsible for sending the communication to the Civil Service Association, and I expected to get the reply.

MR. OLIVER: I thought you would have had it.

HON. MR. MICHENER: What is the answer to my question?

HON. MR. FROST: Are you the spokesman for them?

MR. SALSBERG: The important point is this, having raised the subject of the salaries of the civil servants, your

spokesman tried to give the impression civil servants were happy and satisfied and that the issue I raised was not a real one. Now the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has really helped—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Has he made them any happier?

MR. SALSBERG: —by making it clear, abundantly clear, what the attitude of the civil servants is in this matter, and I say we must conclude the Government is falling down in its most essential task—

HON. MR. PORTER: Is that a question you are asking?

MR. SALSBERG: —of providing a living wage for the civil servants of this province.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman—

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Chairman, just one thing—

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Which is it to be?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will take either one.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you looking for a fight, Mr. Chairman? If you are, you picked the wrong one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was the first up.

MR. MACLEOD: Don't worry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will worry. First thing you know, I will be inclined to go home.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, no, we have business yet.

MR. MACLEOD: You will give me credit for having a lot of respect for you and I will not tax your patience.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, what is the question?

MR. MACLEOD: I am simply going to ask a very simple question.

HON. MR. FROST: Is that a question or a declaration?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Wait a minute; is it against the Government?

MR. MACLEOD: I suggest, Mr. Chairman, a Lindsay lawyer would not know the difference between a question and a declaration.

HON. MR. FROST: I might surprise you.

MR. MACLEOD: I want to say this to the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener), in my judgment he deliberately withheld the letter addressed to the civil service, so that its communication to them would coincide with the introduction of these estimates in the Legislature and so that hon. members of the Legislature would be in total ignorance as to what the reaction of the civil servants would be.

HON. MR. MICHENER: I suppose my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) also will credit me with having fixed the time at which the meeting of the Civil Service Association today was to take place, and also arranging for the estimates of my department to be called at the same time as that meeting was taking place. I am flattered with the credit of omniscience that is given me. However, as my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) says, it is only in his judgment. I will leave it at that.

MR. HABEL: Mr. Chairman, the very brief remark I wanted to make is this, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) said since 1943 they have abolished political hiring and firing.

HON. MR. FROST: That is right, you fired 150 war veterans the first month you were in office.

MR. HABEL: Just a moment. They have taken a very nice device to do it. Instead of firing a man today, what do they do—and I know what I am talking about? They give a man a transfer from his home district to a far-distant district so as to make sure he cannot accept the transfer, and of course, having no other recourse, has to resign. In fact, this is done on the request of pros-

pective candidates, and I can vouch for what I say there.

No, they are not doing any political hiring. What do they do? They have as a vendor of a liquor store, for instance, a farm implement agent. Besides that, they have a man who is a partner in a construction company digging ditches for this very Government. And they are not doing any political hiring or firing.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a matter of great public importance. I said my hon. friend's (Mr. Habel) party, when in office, fired 150 war veterans in the first months they were in office. You fired 500.

MR. NIXON: Make it 10,000.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, shame on you for doing it.

MR. NIXON: Absurd.

HON. MR. FROST: You fired 500 war veterans.

MR. NIXON: No.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): I say shame on both of them. They are both guilty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I just want to put this question—

HON. MR. PORTER: A question?

MR. MACLEOD: —to the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener).

HON. MR. FROST: A question or a declaration?

MR. MACLEOD: This is a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made a bargain.

MR. MACLEOD: In the light of everything that has transpired here tonight, do you not really have guilty consciences?

HON. MR. FROST: Certainly not. Votes 134 to 136 inclusive approved. On Vote 137.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I see in Vote 137, number 8.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should be 135.

AN HON. MEMBER: Don't go back, Walter (Mr. Reynolds).

MR. MACLEOD: I see in Vote 137, number 8, an item of \$2,000, "Legislative Committee for Art Purposes." I believe the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) explained last year that this money was appropriated in the hope you would one day capture the Laird of Bannockburn Farm and the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and do them down in oil. Well, the years are slipping by and we have in the corridor the benign countenance of Mr. Conant looking down on us and yet we are deprived of the handsome face of the former hon. member from Elgin County (Mr. Hepburn) and the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon). Is there not something we can do about that?

HON. MR. FROST: Ask the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) to explain; he is right here.

MR. MACLEOD: Have you addressed any communications to the former hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Hepburn) asking him to come and sit here, for execution in oil?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 137.

MR. MACLEOD: That is a question, Mr. Chairman, and the hon. Minister (Mr. Michener) is going to answer it?

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the question?

HON. MR. MICHENER: Mr. Chairman, what I would say to my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) is that he heard the report of the committee.

MR. OLIVER: I wonder if we may go back to 134 for a moment, the last 4 items? "Air delay expenses," "Acquisition and alterations of immigration building," "Booking services, air passengers"; what about all that expense?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is what it cost us to try to do business with the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. MR. FROST: That is the money we lost on it.

MR. OLIVER: I think I would rather have an intelligent answer from the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener).

MR. MACLEOD: You will never get it from that corner.

HON. MR. MICHENER: On the contrary, intelligent answers are forthcoming to intelligent questions, and as my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) is an intelligent man, I will be able to deal with it.

The air delay expense arises because of weather conditions which delayed the take-off of flights. That expenditure, Mr. Chairman, is due to the expense of looking after the passengers of 'planes when they are unable to take off for one reason or another at the appointed hour. You have heard explanations earlier in the session of some of the principal causes for that delay, and the provision is obviously necessary as long as the possibility of that delay continues.

That is the one item. Does my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) want to know the cause of the further 3 items?

MR. OLIVER: The further 2, yes.

HON. MR. MICHENER: The next item, \$17,000, relates to Rainbow Corner. As my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) knows, the system there is to provide all of the services which an immigrant requires to qualify him to go by air, including arrangements for his ticket, transportation of his luggage, medical examination—all of those facilities are made available to him in one place at one time—so that instead of the cumbersome arrangement that is otherwise available and which takes perhaps a month to qualify an immigrant to come here, the whole thing is done in one centre, Rainbow Corner, in the course of a day.

That space has been used by the province at very little expense up to the present time, and I may say has been made available for the immigration

officers of the Dominion Government at no expense to them. Obviously, if we are going to continue the service we have to pay for it in time. This provision is for alterations which are being paid for partly by the province and partly by the owners of the lease.

MR. OLIVER: What about the \$40,000 in the next item, "booking services, air passengers"; is that in relation to the answer you gave?

HON. MR. MICHENER: That is a bookkeeping entry, because as the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) explained, each immigrant in the air transport scheme paid £2 over and above his passage for booking costs. We pay those booking costs out and get them back from the immigrants, so it is really a bookkeeping entry—no expense involved.

Votes 138 to 140 inclusive approved.
On Vote 141.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, on 141, "social security and rehabilitation committee," what is this committee, what does it do, and why does it need \$25,000?

HON. MR. MICHENER: The answer, Mr. Chairman, is very simple. This committee was set up to assist in the rehabilitation of war veterans. It was the province's contribution to that rehabilitation. It was an auxiliary service to the very substantial provisions which were made under the Department of Veterans' Affairs. While the character of this work has changed, and is changing, there is still need for the exercise of that department.

MR. MACLEOD: Does this committee work in co-operation, or does it have any liaison with similar services maintained by the city of Toronto, its Veterans' Bureau at the City Hall?

HON. MR. MICHENER: This committee, in co-operation with the Dominion Government, has exercised a general supervision over the citizens' committee to which my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) probably refers. In each

centre, a citizens' committee was set up to assist them in doing their job. This committee arranged 6 regional conferences for the 2 or 3 past years at which the citizens met and consulted and learned the most effective ways of carrying on their rehabilitation work, so that in this sense, it has to do with the work of the Toronto committee, in fact a representative of the Toronto committee sits on the Rehabilitation Committee.

Vote 141 approved.

On Vote 142.

MR. MACLEOD: On 142, Mr. Chairman, what is the "Government hospitality fund"?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is for the election.

MR. MACLEOD: It is too little. But what is that Government hospitality fund used for?

HON. MR. MICHENER: I think it is self-explanatory, Mr. Chairman. This is to provide hospitality or entertainment to distinguished visitors, whether in groups or as individuals. One example coming to mind is when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Hugh Dalton was the recipient of the hospitality of the Province of Ontario at the expense of that fund.

Votes 142 and 143 approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Department of Welfare.

HON. WILLIAM. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, before considering the welfare estimates, I feel I should make a clear statement on the operation and expenditures on public welfare since in the debates before this House, hon. members have expressed considerable interest in welfare matters but have for the most part concentrated on old age pensions. Old age pensioners represent the greatest number of persons of any of the categories receiving assistance. It is also true that old age pensions represent the largest single item of expenditure. I should nevertheless wish to

remind this House that there are several other categories of assistance provided through the department.

On previous occasions, I have taken the opportunity on the public platform and in this House to refer to the fact that assistance provided through the Welfare Department, including such distinct categories as mothers' allowances and old age pensions, is, in fact, a public assistance programme. The special name or category merely distinguishes a particular type of assistance within the general programme.

The point of distinction then comes only where there is a differential in payment. At the present time, mothers' allowances are paid 100 per cent. by the province. This covers complete administration and grants. Old age pensions are administered by the province under Dominion legislation and regulations, paid 75 per cent. by the Dominion, and 25 per cent. and full cost of administration by the province. In order to clarify further this distinction, mothers' allowances, then, are completely within the jurisdiction of the province, without regard to other levels of government. Old age pensions, on the other hand, are provided through a Dominion Act, which is enabling legislation and, in effect, the Dominion says to a province, "Here is what we will do, provided you do certain things." But the province, in accepting the Dominion's offer, obligates itself to administer the assistance within the terms stipulated by the Dominion legislation and regulations.

The general-public assistance programme, or unemployment relief, in which the province participates, has for some years been provided only for unemployables. In effect, this creates another category of assistance. The method of financing differs from the others, in that it is shared on a 50 per cent. basis within certain regulations as between the municipality and the province and is administered by the municipality.

May I emphasize then that provincial participation in unemployment relief at this time is participation in providing

another category of assistance to a specialized group, in this case the unemployed.

These definite distinctions should be kept in mind. There may be arguments as to whether assistance should be granted by one level of government in preference to another, but so long as the basic principle of providing such assistance is that of supplementing the needs of people, although there may be categories, there can be no radical change in the method of applying a yardstick to measure the need.

While, as I have previously remarked, comments in this House have been generally concentrated on old age pensions, it is my obligation, as Minister of the department, to assure that those monies available for the operation of the department are distributed as equitably as possible to the various categories, having in mind the necessity of meeting, insofar as possible, the increased living costs being faced by the persons who require assistance.

With these factors in mind, then, I propose to analyse some of the programmes in operation within the department and indicate to this House those points at which some considerable improvement has been made.

As I have already indicated, unemployment relief should, in effect, be termed "general-public assistance." In any programme of categorical assistance, there will be a certain specified number of people who do not fit the requirements of the specific category. Accordingly, any programme of categorical assistance must be underpinned by a general programme. That general programme is shareable unemployment relief. In large measure, those persons receiving such assistance are physically or otherwise handicapped in such manner as to preclude their taking any sort of work which would enable them to earn a living. It follows, then, that they must have a sufficient amount on which to live, since they cannot take gainful employment under any circumstances.

The hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) mentioned unemploy-

ment relief assistance, but only 1 item of that assistance, namely food allowances. I would emphasize at this time that all shareable allowances for persons in receipt of unemployment relief have been increased. These cover food, fuel, clothing, shelter, special home care and household necessities. In the department there has been a definite attempt to encourage the raising of relief schedules for any particular recipient up to a point where the aggregate monthly allowance will approximate as nearly as possible the necessities for a moderate living standard.

To indicate something of the increase in such assistance, I would cite the fact that, as of March 31st, 1943, there were 18,977 persons receiving this type of assistance in the province, at a total provincial expenditure for the year of \$1,482,252. As of December 31st, 1947, there were 18,333 persons receiving such assistance. The total approximate provincial expenditure for the year 1947-48 will be \$1,783,823. Thus a 3.4 per cent. decrease in the number of persons has resulted in a 20.3 per cent. increase in expenditures for this purpose, or to limit the reference to food, I may illustrate by a family of 4 persons. In unorganized areas a family of 4 persons on unemployment relief today are eligible to receive allowances for food 137.8 per cent. higher than the same family would have received in 1943. The average for the same family of 4 across the whole province would be 78.6 per cent. higher than in 1943.

Mr. Speaker, I submit these figures not only indicate a creditable effort on the part of this Government to meet the needs of this particular category of people requiring assistance but also indicate that the Government is well aware of its obligations to implement and develop a proper system of public assistance basic in any total security programme.

Mothers' allowances, as the name implies, are a form of assistance provided for a mother with children to enable her to supplement any income she may have in order that she may maintain a

home for her children. From its inception, the principle of mothers' allowances has been to provide supplementary assistance. Every case is set up on a budget and dealt with according to needs.

When this Government came into office, it promised that it would increase mothers' allowances. A constant and very careful study has been made of the needs of persons in receipt of mothers' allowances, and adjustments in the rates of allowance have been made from time to time.

As of March 31st, 1943, there were 7,982 beneficiaries on mothers' allowances, with 16,535 children, or 24,517 persons. To provide assistance for these persons the total expenditure, including fuel, but excluding medical services, was \$3,504,568.02. As of the present, there are 6,277 beneficiaries with 12,941 children in receipt of allowances, or 19,218 persons. The total expenditure for the past year, including fuel and supplementary allowance, but excluding medical services, is estimated at \$3,487,517.57. While these figures show a 21.61 per cent. decrease in the number of persons dependent upon mothers' allowances, they also indicate a 26.95 per cent. increase in the amount of allowance being paid per person.

These figures represent a substantial increased payment for mothers' allowances in this province.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I might state that some hon. members have mentioned in this House specific cases in which they contend certain allowances do not meet the needs in those cases. Previously, in this House, I have suggested that I would be very pleased to receive any specific complaint with respect to a particular beneficiary on mothers' allowances. I repeat again that we would be pleased to have brought to our attention any particular case where the mother's income is not sufficient to maintain her family.

Several hon. members have referred to the necessity for a special type of pension for handicapped persons. In this connection, may I say that reference

was made in the Speech from the Throne to this problem in the following words:

"Preliminary steps have also been taken to inaugurate a system of rehabilitation for handicapped persons." I would emphasize that word "rehabilitation."

There is in operation, under the Old Age Pensions Act, at the present time, a system of pensions for a specific type of handicapped person. I refer to the blind. It will be noted that this assistance is provided under the Old Age Pensions Act and is known as the Blind Pension. Insofar as handicapped persons are concerned, that word "pension" seems to represent a barrier. I am advised that, at the present time, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind is very much concerned over the use of the word "pension." I am further advised that this organization is rather anxious to see a change in the legislation, which would provide in lieu thereof Blindness Allowance. It is apparently an accepted fact that there is a psychological effect on the person who is handicapped, which creates in his mind an attitude that he is one of society's cast-offs. The very word "pension" seems to imply that the person is "put on the shelf." In actual fact, it is well known that many blind persons and persons handicapped in other ways may provide useful services in the community. Many of them have to be trained and encouraged to take up occupations which they can perform. Apparently those who are close to the problem feel that many blind persons tend to rest on their oars immediately they receive what they interpret as a pension. It is now considered advisable that a blindness assistance allowance should be made, without relationship to other income, in order that such persons would be encouraged to rehabilitate themselves and, upon their arriving at a point where they are self-supporting, such blindness allowance would be diminished or removed.

I personally have not sufficient

knowledge of the problem to speak from experience or with authority. I can only take as an authoritative view the expressed opinion of those who are dealing daily with these problems. If, then, there is an argument against the granting of a pension, as such, to persons handicapped by blindness, I would submit that there is an equally strong argument against providing a pension, as such, for persons suffering from other handicaps.

There is no argument against providing assistance for handicapped persons. Such assistance, however, should be related to a whole programme of rehabilitation for those persons who can be trained to perform useful functions. Any assistance programme should supplement and provide the medium for such training, as well as provide an allowance for those for whom it was clearly indicated there could be no benefit from such a training programme.

For some time my department has been studying this problem, particularly as it affects incapacitated persons. An arrangement has been made with the Workmen's Compensation Board, whereby the facilities of that board are available for certain physical rehabilitation training. This preliminary work is providing a considerable body of information upon which a future well-integrated programme of assistance and rehabilitation for this group of people may be developed.

In addition to the rehabilitative aspects of the programme, there is already in operation a provision whereby assistance may be granted to persons who require special home care, up to an amount of \$40 per month. Further measures are in the process of being drafted to provide, in co-operation with municipalities, an allowance for incapacitated persons.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that such an approach to the whole problem of dealing with the handicapped is much more logical and basically sound than to provide any over-all pension scheme which would ignore the principles of rehabilitation.

As indicated in the early portion of

this address, most hon. members who have made comments on public welfare have concentrated on old age pension. Accordingly, I propose to dwell at some length on the matter of old age pensions, in order that this House may have a complete understanding of the present situation.

An hon. member of the C.C.F. group, in referring to old age pensions, stated he agreed that old age pensions was a federal matter. To emphasize this fact, may I again point out that old age pensions are paid under federal enabling legislation. No province established the basic principles of the Old Age Pensions Act or regulations. These are entirely federal and, I believe, generally recognized as such.

It is, however, unfortunate that the word "pension" was used to distinguish this type of assistance. The legislation, as it was drafted in the beginning and as it is presently operative, is a form of categorical public assistance and is not a "pension" in the real meaning of that word. In more recent years there has been injected into discussions of this subject an entirely new term known as "social security." Any social security programme envisages, as a part of such a scheme, old age pensions, which would definitely be a pension and not public assistance. So long as any argument contends there should be an old age pension, the argument is valid and this Government has for some time advocated the introduction of an over-all pension programme for the aged without a means test. Such a programme is long overdue and it is my contention that it should be founded on a contributory basis.

The province, however, is not justified in entering the basic pension field. Such a provision should be made available for all aged persons in the Dominion at a specified age through the Federal Government. At the present time, however, the existing legislation does not provide for such. I repeat the present programme is a form of public assistance. The basic amount of pension is

set by the Dominion Government. It is the same general scheme that was in operation in 1943. At that time, the basic pension set by the Federal Government was \$20 a month. There was, on the part of both the provincial and Federal Governments, an application of a very rigid means test.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) well knows the basis of granting pensions those days. I need not remind him of the system which required the children of a pensioner to fill out a form, indicating their yearly incomes. On the basis of this information, it was determined that the son or daughter should be contributing a specified amount to the maintenance of his or her parents. Arbitrarily this amount was computed as income, whether the pensioner received it or not. Accordingly, his pension was reduced or otherwise, as such hypothetical income would affect the amount of the basic pension.

I need not remind this House that, under the Dominion regulations, in those days, a pensioner might have a total outside income of only \$125 per year, or a total annual income (pension and other sources) of \$365 per year.

Even this limited amount of \$125 a year outside income was subject to a very rigid means test, as evidenced by the fact that approximately 12,000 out of a total of approximately 58,000 pensioners at the time received only part pension. In contrast, although there are now over 72,000 pensioners, only approximately 1,800 are receiving part pension.

In 1943, the Government, of which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was a member, and in fact I believe Minister of the department at that time, provided a provincial supplement. It is usually considered that this supplement was \$3 per month. Actually, the supplement was 15 per cent. of the amount of pension for which a pensioner was eligible. He received his \$3 per month only if he was eligible for the maximum basic pension of \$20. If he

was eligible for anything less than \$20, he received less than \$3 supplement. I wonder whether \$23 was deemed sufficient in 1943 when the present Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was Minister?

Realizing this amount was inadequate, the present Government later in 1943 entered into an agreement with Ottawa to add a war appropriation of \$5 per month, which amount was shareable by the Dominion and the province on the regular 75/25 per cent. The supplementary allowance, as provided by the previous Government, was continued on the same basis and computed on the \$20 per month basic pension, making a total with full bonus of \$23.

By amendments to the Old Age Pensions Act (Canada) in 1947, the Federal Government definitely included the basic pension the \$5 war appropriation, and added thereto a further \$5, bringing the total basic pension up to \$30 per month. We immediately entered into an agreement to assume the provincial 25 per cent. of this basic pension of \$30 and have repeatedly stated if the Federal Government had set the basic pension higher we would have assumed our 25 per cent. share.

It should be pointed out at this time that the new Federal Act and regulations made thereunder, considerably changed the means test as it had hitherto been applied. In the first place, the allowable outside income for a single pensioner was raised to \$240 a year, making it possible for a pensioner to have a total income of \$600 per year (pension and outside income). This one factor immediately made eligible thousands of persons hitherto excluded from pension. In addition to this specific change, the means test in general was considerably modified, modifications which, I may say, had been advocated by this Government.

For the benefit of the House I might give some idea of how much at present a person may have in cash and still qualify for a full pension:

<i>Old-Age—Both 70 years</i>	<i>Full Pension</i>	<i>Ineligible</i>
Single, widow or widower		
Male ..	\$2,263.59	\$5,284.00
Female	\$2,602.00	\$6,130.00
Married with unpen- sioned spouse	\$7,009.00	\$10,264.00
Married, both pensioners	\$3,754.00	\$10,264.00
<i>Blind: (Both aged 21 years)</i>		
Single, widow or widower		
Male ..	\$7,351.44	\$14,702.88
Female	\$7,781.38	\$15,312.76
Widow or widower with child:		
Male ..	\$11,685.57	\$19,037.00
Female	\$11,965.48	\$19,246.86
Married—sighted unpen- sioned spouse	\$17,862.54	\$25,303.63
Married—both blind pen- sioners	\$12,901.80	\$27,784.00

In an attempt to acquaint all hon. members with these changes, I sent to each member of the House a brief, outlining the salient points of the changes. In that brief, it was indicated it was now possible for a married person, who has an unpensioned spouse, to receive full pension when he owned his own home and he and his unpensioned spouse had total liquid assets, in addition, of approximately \$7,000. It is also possible for a married couple, both pensioners, to have over \$3,000 liquid assets, own their own home, and still both be eligible for full pension; or a single person to have over \$2,000 liquid assets and still be eligible for full pension.

I draw these matters to the attention of the House because they have a distinct bearing on the question of provincial supplementary allowances, which I shall mention later. In the meantime, I am sure it will be obvious to all hon. members that the increased income and the lessening of the means test would have one inevitable result, namely, an increased number of applications for pension. New applications increased from the time of the introduction of the new Act from approximately 900 per month to the present approximately 2,000 per month. This increase in itself taxed to the utmost the staff of the department.

There were an insufficient number of qualified investigators for the increased load and an insufficient number of inside staff and lack of floor space to accommodate additional staff.

When it is realized it requires approximately 6 months for an investigator to become competent and takes additional months to train inside staff, I believe hon. members will appreciate something of the administrative problem faced in the department in attempting to cope with this tremendously accelerated problem. I submit the staff has done a magnificent job and is to be highly complimented, working, as it has, under extreme handicaps.

I am free to admit the difficulties and have only to refer to the fact that if the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will recall the difficulties faced by the department in adding the 15 per cent. provincial bonus in 1943 he will be in a position to realize some of the problems under which we have been working during the last few months.

In order to attempt in some measure to meet and deal with this accelerated problem, we have installed modern mechanical punch card tabulating equipment, a system which is facilitating the dispatch of cheques. It has taken from June, 1947, to the present time, to get this system in operation and even yet it is handling only approximately 50 per cent. of the load; the remainder is gradually being transferred.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties, we are gradually overtaking the backlog of new applications and, at the present time, such applications as are in the department for the most part represent those received within the last month and a half.

The effect, then, of the changes made in the federal legislation, changes which this Government readily accepted, has been two-fold; first, to increase the basic pension to \$30 per month and, second, to make many more people eligible for a pension. There has been a further change, in that most persons formerly eligible for only part pension have become eligible for full pension.

In the light of these changes, it became necessary for the Government to determine the policy to be followed with respect to provincial bonus.

It was recognized that, as a political expedient, it would be much easier to pay a flat rate bonus across the board to each pensioner. However, the Government has a responsibility to the people as a whole. In the administration of welfare services that responsibility resolves itself to providing, in so far as possible, for the needs of the people and not expending money for welfare services where there is no need apparent. So long as I am Minister of the department, I propose to administer the department in such a manner as to provide insofar as possible for the needs of people, irrespective of the political implications. I quite agree it would have been much easier, both politically and from the standpoint of administration, to grant a bonus across the board.

However, in the light of what I have said about increased income allowable, I think, Mr. Speaker, it will be evident to all members of this House that many thousands of persons are now eligible for full old age pension who have appreciable outside income. As a matter of fact, out of the last 600 cases granted old-age pension, approximately 25 per cent. had cash assets of \$1,000 or over. Any equitable system of providing a bonus under a public assistance programme then would be based on the granting of assistance to those persons who had a definite need.

Again I must emphasize that the whole system of old age pensions at the present time is one of public assistance. Public assistance presupposes providing for the needs of the persons, not on a flat rate pension basis, but on a basis of supplementation.

In introducing the cost of living bonus up to \$10 per month, based on need, we recognized that \$30 was inadequate for certain pensioners. We therefore established a system on the same principle as Unemployment Assistance or Mothers' Allowances, which enable the province to pay a supplementary

amount on a basis of individual need. This basis of individual need cannot be ignored. If there were in existence an over-all social security system, there would still be a requirement to underpin that system by a programme of supplementary assistance based on need.

The allowances as set up were on an experimental basis. Certain changes have already been made. Notwithstanding this, it was necessary to have regulations to assure uniform and fair handling of all cases. Because no form of public assistance can be granted with complete equity according to a specific measuring rod, the Commission has been given certain discretionary power where exceptional need is shown. Ignoring for the moment the increase in applications, it was necessary to review over 60,000 old age pensions to determine eligibility for the bonus. Extreme cases, when brought to our attention, receive priority. Notwithstanding this, there was added to the staff, over and above the burden of dealing with new applications, the additional burden of reviewing existing cases.

All cases have not yet been reviewed. 58.19 per cent. of the cases have been considered for bonus. It is estimated that the balance will be reviewed in the next 3 months. All new applications are considered for bonus at the time the application is being dealt with. After the complete review of existing cases, there will not be a great deal of extra administrative work entailed in the application of this principle. The difficulty, at the present time, is in reviewing existing cases.

In order that there may be a perfectly clear understanding of the way the application of bonus is working out, the following will give a picture of the situation as at March 27, 1948.

I have said that 58.19 per cent. of the cases had been reviewed. Of the number reviewed 17.06 per cent. were granted provincial bonus. The average of bonuses granted is \$5.73 per month or the average of monthly payment to those receiving bonus is \$35.73. 82.94 per cent. were found to be ineligible for the following reasons:

Pensioners receiving free shelter	2.67%
Pensioners paying \$10.00 or less monthly for shelter	24.12%
Pensioners paying \$25.00 or less monthly for board and lodging	31.61%
Pensioners receiving free board and lodging	2.76%
Pensioners having assets in excess of the regulations	9.57%
Pensioners having income in excess of the regulation	8.40%
Pensioners living in a Charitable Institution	3.60%
Pensioners originating in other Provinces .....	.21%
Total	82.94%

Each case is subject to review at any time either because of changed conditions under which the pensioner may find himself, or as a result of additional information which indicates needs of exceptional nature as they relate to a particular pensioner.

The interest of the C.C.F. party in old age pensioners is very timely. In the province in which that party was in power there was nothing done with respect to providing a bonus until very recently. My information, on a very good authority, is that the province has undertaken the payment of \$5 per month bonus but there is a means test. The means test consists of paying only to those pensioners whose total income does not exceed the maximum income allowed by the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada. The Province of Saskatchewan is not paying a bonus to every old-age pensioner. In addition, that province did nothing for 6 months, and only very recently has it made an announcement of policy.

Several hon. members, in referring to the matter of old age pensions, have indicated that \$30 per month is not sufficient for old-age pensioners to live on. I was glad to hear the hon. member from Wellington North (Mr. McEwing), in referring to the need for a pension for handicapped persons, say: "You are providing old age pensions for certain percentage of people who are not seriously in need of it, but it provides for them a fair standard of living and I would not wish to deprive them

of it." Aside entirely from the expressed views of the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing), this government has expressed its willingness to pay its 25 per cent. of an increased pension provided under the federal legislation which will be applicable across the whole dominion. I suggest that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) might well press the federal government for such increase. In fact I feel he should press in view of feeling that their present pension is inadequate.

Mr. Speaker, may I say that the principle of applying the bonus in Ontario follows the established principles laid down in the Federal Pensions Act of providing assistance to the aged on need. I may further state that the experience of my department would indicate that complaints by and large are not coming from the old age pensioners, a very small percentage of whom have indicated dissatisfaction when the full matter was explained to them in the light of their particular circumstances. I submit that the questions raised in this House are for political purposes only, and have no relationship to the sound principle underlying the provision of the bonus.

In conclusion, may I say that the record of this government is there for all to read—a record of progress and improvement in welfare services, a record of increased expenditures in this field, which are reflected in increased assistance to the persons requiring that assistance. For the year ending March 31, 1943, total provincial expenditures for the Welfare Department were listed as \$9,589,307.92, whereas for the year 1948-49 the estimates provide for provincial expenditures of \$16,934,519.00, an increase of 76.6 per cent., which I submit, Mr. Speaker, indicates that this government has increased to an appreciable extent, the assistance it is providing through the Department of Welfare, and will continue to keep abreast of individual need. The regulations are flexible, and may be changed, and, Mr. Speaker, we invite hon. members to bring individual cases to our

attention as we are endeavouring to meet the needs of the individual who requires public assistance.

Finally I would say we should not be swayed by sentiment of political expediency, but must retain sound judgment in the administration of public assistance to assure the alleviation of hardship and provide for a moderate standard of living, at the same time fulfilling our responsibility as the custodians of public funds, which are secured only from one source, which is the public purse, keeping in mind the importance the encouragement of thrift and initiative will play in our future development.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, just as a matter of correction, the one reference the speaker made about the "hon. member for North Wellington," saying he approved the \$10.00 across the board, requires correction; that was said by the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Meininger), his new brother-at-arms.

HON. MR. FROST: You are not guilty?

MR. McEWING: I think it was Hansard which made the error.

On vote 151:

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Just a few comments on the lengthy statements made by the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), to which all of us listened with deep interest, because the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) is one of the Ministers in this Government who enjoys the personal respect of all hon. members in the House. He is a very estimable gentleman and I must say that on the few occasions I have had reason to approach him on specific cases, I have had very prompt replies to the representations I had to make, whether the people got their pensions or not is another matter. At least he is very courteous in his relations with hon. members of the House without regard

to their party affiliations and I want to pay the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that tribute.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I think we took care of most of them, did we not?

MR. MacLEOD: No.

AN HON. MEMBER: You couldn't do that.

MR. MacLEOD: One man I spoke to you about a few days ago and whom you are still investigating because, apparently, he had a little money in postal savings and you have to track that down before he gets a pension.

AN HON. MEMBER: You wouldn't blame us for that, though?

MR. MacLEOD: He is a man 70 years of age, who had a very serious accident and is unable to work and is now a charge on his daughter. I want to say, though, in my judgment the policy of this government with respect to old-age pensions is not something which the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) is called upon to bear. The policy with respect to old-age pensions is set by the "Big Three"—or four or five—who sit in the front line Treasury benches.

HON. MR. FROST: Indeed it is not, it is set by this man back here, and a good job he makes of it too.

AN HON. MEMBER: Best old-age pension system in Canada.

MR. MacLEOD: You set the policy and the other junior Ministers of the Government have to carry it out whether they like it or not.

HON. MR. FROST: That is just what you think.

MR. MacLEOD: That is what I know. Now, I feel the statement made by the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) is very unconvincing. I could not for the life of me see how the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) could, in good conscience, applaud those remarks. I just cannot understand it, because you have a Pres-

byterian background you are supposed to have a conscience. You are supposed to have been raised on the Westminster Confession.

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. MACLEOD: But you certainly have strayed far away from it.

HON. MR. FROST: No, I am not the one that back-slid, you did.

MR. MACLEOD: Now then, I say to the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) that every old-age pensioner of the Province of Ontario in the 70 and over category, should be receiving this \$40 a month.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I suppose he had no way of spending it? What would he do with it? Would you give the extra ten dollars to the lady who was giving her money to the church—the woman living in Toronto in the \$40,000 house and giving her money to the church?

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): What church?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Never mind the church; would you do it?

MR. MACLEOD: Just a minute—

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): No.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: You know it is nonsense to argue. I would not say anything if I were you, after giving three dollars on a means test.

MR. OLIVER: That is more than you gave her.

MR. MACLEOD: If you will keep these gentlemen quiet, Mr. Chairman, I will proceed.

HON. MR. FROST: Shame on you.

MR. OLIVER: You took the \$3 off.

MR. MACLEOD: Is that what they did?

MR. OLIVER: That is what they did. \$3 on the means test.

AN HON. MEMBER: What are they giving?

HON. MR. FROST: \$10 on a means test.

MR. TAYLOR: Neither one of you has done anything. Let us get going.

HON. MR. FROST: You fellows have not a leg to stand on.

MR. TAYLOR: I will show you what a real government can do, in a few minutes.

HON. MR. FROST: Have you been in Saskatchewan? \$5 on a means test, and for a whole year they gave them nothing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time, please.

MR. MACLEOD: You see, if there was any logic in your position, then you might just as well carry it another stage further and say we should not have a basic pension at all, that we should only give it to elderly people on the basis of need and we should not even have a \$30 a month pension. It does not make sense. If you are going to have an old-age pension, then it should be set at a pension which enables the aged citizens of this and other provinces to live in something approximating comfort and decency. What is the picture in Canada today?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: What is it in Russia?

MR. MACLEOD: Well, now, listen—

AN HON. MEMBER: He does not like that.

MR. MACLEOD: What can you do with a backward-obscurantist person like the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) who likes to make interruptions. A man representing a riding made up of intelligent people conducts himself in this House like an adolescent who is suffering from arrested development.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Why don't you sell Uncle Joe The Idea?

MR. MACLEOD: You better go out and get de-watered.

AN HON. MEMBER: We need a dictionary.

MR. MACLEOD: What is the picture in Canada today?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: What is the picture in Russia today?

MR. MACLEOD: Out in British Columbia all the old-age pensioners over 70 received \$40 a month, do they not, in British Columbia?

AN HON. MEMBER: With certain reservations.

HON. MR. FROST: Tell us about the reservations.

MR. MACLEOD: What about the reservations you have here?

HON. MR. FROST: Tell us about the reservations.

MR. MACLEOD: In the Province of Alberta, all old-age pensioners receive \$37 a month.

HON. MR. FROST: With certain reservations.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, brother, talk about reservations, wait till we get down to Ontario.

HON. MR. FROST: All right.

MR. MACLEOD: In the Province of Saskatchewan they received \$35 a month.

HON. MR. FROST: On a means test.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, just as in Ontario.

HON. MR. FROST: On a tighter means test than in Ontario.

MR. TAYLOR: What is their means test?

HON. MR. FROST: You have to be pretty mean out there to get anything.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: Then we get down to the province with the expanding economy and the \$25,000,000 surplus, and we find the government, as my hon. friend the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has said in a radio speech a week or so ago, putting these old people "through the wringer" twice, in order to qualify for this miserable \$10 bonus.

HON. MR. FROST: That is just some of us.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. King puts them "through the wringer" first.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is the way he always acted.

MR. MACLEOD: Then the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) takes them to another wringer and puts them through again. Then, when you have them pretty well flattened out, you decide whether you are going to throw them another ten dollars. Now, Mr. Chairman, the hon. members on those treasury benches would like to give the impression that only the C.C.F. and the Labour Progressive Party and a few left-wing Liberals over here—

AN HON. MEMBER: Where are they?

MR. MACLEOD: —advocating—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Which ones are they?

MR. MACLEOD: Well, the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Habel)—

HON. MR. FROST: Is he a left-wing Liberal?

MR. MACLEOD: —advocating this \$40 a month pension—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: He is swinging back to the left again.

MR. MACLEOD: Listen to this: I had given to me in this building a couple of days ago, a communication from the Tory-ridden City Council of Toronto, a council made up almost completely of either Torys or Tory-minded Liberals—

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a forgery.

MR. MACLEOD: —with a couple of Labour-Progressives too, sitting in there, trying to introduce a small element of common-sense to the proceedings. Well, here is the letter:

“Dear Sir:

I forward a copy of a resolution having reference to an increase in the basic rate of old-age pensions, et cetera, which was adopted by the City Council of the City of Toronto at its meeting held on April 5, 1948.”

Here is the resolution of the Tory Mayor, Hiram McCallum, and a Tory City Council, and what do they say to you?

HON. MR. FROST: This is the basic pension, is it, you are talking about?

MR. MACLEOD: Now listen:

“That whereas the rising cost of living has brought hardship and want to those depending upon the old-age pension of \$30 a month;

And whereas hospitalization, medical, dental and optical care that now provided for aged pensioners is proving a costly charge against taxable property in the Ontario cities;

Therefore, be it resolved that the City Council hereby petitions—”

These are your people speaking to you—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Oh, no.

MR. MACLEOD:

“—petitions the Drew Government to immediately raise the basic pension to \$40 a month to all eligible pensioners without a means test.”

HON. MR. FROST: Did they send that to Ottawa?

MR. MACLEOD: That came to me.

HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

AN HON. MEMBER: It must be a forgery.

MR. MACLEOD: Listen now—and why did not the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) get up and read this instead of standing up as an advocate for Gladstone Murray, and why does not the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter)—

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): I will tell you why, if you will give me the floor for a minute.

MR. MACLEOD: Now then—

MR. ROBERTS: Don't ask questions if you don't want answers.

HON. MEMBERS: Let him answer: let him answer.

MR. MACLEOD: Listen—

MR. OLIVER: Quiet please.

HON. MR. FROST: Are you afraid of the answer?

MR. MACLEOD:

“And further, be it resolved that the Province of Ontario supply free hospitalization, medical, dental and optical care to all pensioners and at no cost to the municipalities;

And that copies of this resolution—”

HON. MR. FROST: That is being done.

MR. MACLEOD:

“—and that copies of this resolution be sent to Premier Drew and all the local members of the Legislature.”

HON. MR. FROST: Did they send it to Ottawa?

MR. MACLEOD: This is signed:

“Yours truly,

J. W. SOMERS, City Clerk.”

This is no forgery. I am prepared to hand it over to the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) and let his sleuths examine it.

HON. MR. FROST: Let me say this to the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod)—if Ottawa will raise the basic pension to \$40 a month, we will pay one quarter of it.

MR. NIXON: Why don't you go and see him?

HON. MR. FROST: No, it is up to you.

MR. MACLEOD: You see, you "hand it out," but you cannot "take it."

HON. MR. FROST: You will not listen. You are afraid to listen.

MR. MACLEOD: I have been listening to you for so long, and so often, over the past four years, that my eardrums are punctured. You just can't keep still for a minute. Now, surely the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) and the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener) and the hon. Provincial-Treasurer (Mr. Frost) are not going to argue that somebody was boring from within to put this across?

This is a resolution which came to the city council of the City of Toronto, from the city council of the City of Windsor. The council in the City of Windsor passed it and sent it out to all the municipal councils in the Province of Ontario.

HON. MR. PORTER: What about it?

MR. MACLEOD: You would not understand anyway.

HON. MR. PORTER: Not any of your questions.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Will the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) permit a question?

MR. MACLEOD: No.

HON. MR. FROST: You cannot "take it"; you cannot "take it."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go on.

MR. MACLEOD: To permit the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to ask a question is simply to sit in this Legislature for the next two hours.

HON. MR. FROST: It will not take 15 seconds.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Will the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) let me explain, in regard to this resolution.

MR. MACLEOD: Here is a dangerous—

HON. MR. PORTER: He is out of order, anyway.

MR. MACLEOD: —motion passed by the Tory-minded council, one of the most Tory-minded councils in the Province of Ontario, coming out flat-footed and saying the government under Mr. Drew should increase the old-age pensions to \$40 per month—

HON. MR. FROST: It does not say that at all; it does not say that at all.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes it does. That is exactly what it says.

HON. MR. FROST: No, it does not. I will tell you this, if the dominion government—

MR. MACLEOD: Let me read this resolution and we will see what it says:

"Whereas the right of the municipality has brought hardship to those dependent on the old-age pension of \$30 a month, and

"Whereas hospitalization, medical and dental care, and optical care, not now provided for the aged pensioners has proven a costly charge against taxable property in all Ontario cities;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this city council hereby petitions the Drew Government to immediately raise the basic pension to \$40 a month, to all old-age pensioners, without a means test."

HON. MR. FROST: Do you not know that the basic pension is a matter for the dominion government to fix.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is getting away beyond the item. Never mind what Toronto wants or Windsor wants.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, be fair in this.

THE CHAIRMAN: What have we to do with that?

MR. MACLEOD: You have been interrupting me ever since I have been

on my feet. I would have finished five minutes ago if it had not been for your interruptions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not going to sit here all night listening to you.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Chairman, let us be fair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am being fair. I know what you are talking about. You do not.

MR. MACLEOD: I certainly do. You are being very unfair and it is out of character for you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Speak to this item.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) introduced his estimates with a very extended statement covering his department, and I say it is in keeping with the rules of this House for any hon. member to rise when these estimates are placed before the House, and discuss the subject matter of the address of the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Absolutely, but stick to this.

MR. MACLEOD: I am pointing out to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that the advocacy of \$40 a month old-age pension is not confined to the opposition groups in this House, but is extended—

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. Have I the right to speak?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) should sit down while the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) speaks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he does not sit down, I will call Mr. Speaker in, and settle this thing. I am not going to sit here all night.

HON. MR. FROST: My point of order is this, Mr. Chairman; I think I

should point out to my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) that he is talking about a basic pension of \$40 a month. The Province of Ontario has no right to raise the basic pension. That is fixed by the dominion government, and we pay 25 per cent. of it.

When the dominion government, in the days of my hon. friends opposite, were paying \$20 a month, we made an agreement to pay 25 per cent. of that, and we did pay the 25 per cent.

Finally the basic pension was raised to \$30, and we paid 25 per cent. If they raise the basic pension to \$40 a month, Ontario will pay 25 per cent. of that. I make that offer right now.

Further, on the point of order, Mr. Chairman, I may say that these expenses are all being paid by the Province of Ontario, and do not cost Toronto or any municipality in Ontario a nickle.

MR. MACLEOD: Now, Mr. Chairman, to continue: The new old-age pension legislation, which the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) has described tonight came into effect on the 1st of May. Is that right?

HON. MR. FROST: The 1st of July.

MR. MACLEOD: Was it not made retroactive, coming into effect on the 1st of July, but made retroactive to the 1st of May?

Up to that time this government was paying \$9.25 of the \$28 pension, that is to say, including the bonus.

When the pension was set at \$30 on a 25/75 basis, the share of the Ontario government was thereby reduced to \$7.50. Is that right?

HON. MR. FROST: No, it is not. You are wrong, as usual.

MR. MACLEOD: On a pension of \$30 a month?

MR. FROST: But on the other figure, you are quite wrong.

MR. MACLEOD: On the \$28 per month you were paying the sum of \$9.25 per month.

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, everybody was not getting \$28, so you are wrong again.

MR. MACLEOD: No, I am not wrong at all.

MR. SALSBERG: He knows you are not wrong.

MR. MACLEOD: My statement is this, that since the 1st of May this government has been saving \$1.75 per month on every eligible old-age pensioner in the province.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Oh no, you are wrong and you know it.

MR. MACLEOD: Over 70 years of age.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: You are all wrong again.

MR. MACLEOD: No. You have been saving \$1.75 per month. I pointed out a week or so ago that the total supplement you are paying to a limited number of people who have qualified for this \$10 bonus, compared with the \$1.75 per month that you have been saving on each old-age pensioner—if I had the figures before me, I would demonstrate that the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) of the Province of Ontario has actually been making a profit at the expense of these old-age pensioners.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not here.

MR. MACLEOD: Oh yes, it is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Speak to the Estimates.

MR. MACLEOD: I will sit down in just a minute.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Make it fast.

MR. MACLEOD: The hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) throws figures around at random. He stated in his address that his statisticians had informed him it would cost \$212,000,000 to do what was proposed in the resolution. If we are to take his figures as correct, it must mean there are 353,000 persons over 65—

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: 354,000.

MR. MACLEOD: That is about one in thirteen persons, with five times as many as the number over 70 now receiving the old-age pension. Frankly, I find these figures are very hard to swallow.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: We do not care whether you do or not.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: 215,000 estimated over 70, and 354,000, over 65.

MR. MACLEOD: I hope your figures are accurate.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: We do not care whether you accept them or not.

MR. MACLEOD: If you say—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: You have been throwing these figures around. Play around with your own figures, for a change.

MR. MACLEOD: When I accepted the figures of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) in the conspectus, I got an awful tongue lashing by the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Thomas) who addressed his remarks to me, when he should have been addressing them to the hon. Treasurer (Mr. Frost) because they were his figures.

In taking my seat, I want to say the policy of this government toward these old-age pensioners over 70 years of age is an absolute disgrace, and nobody knows that better than the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost).

HON. MR. FROST: Nothing would ever satisfy you.

MR. MACLEOD: You know perfectly well you are paying less money to the old-age pensioners in this province, than is being paid in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

HON. MR. FROST: Wrong again.

MR. MACLEOD: In these provinces, they are receiving \$40 in one, \$37 in another and \$35 in another.

When we get the complete figures from the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), I predict that not more than 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. of the present old-age pensioners will be receiving your \$10 bonus. Maybe less than that.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: How much did they get in Russia?

HON. MR. FROST: They do not let them grow that old there.

MR. MACLEOD: How any self-respecting hon. Minister of this government can stand up and justify a callous policy like that, passes all understanding. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves.

HON. MR. FROST: Go to the Saskatchewan—

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Chairman—

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, oh, here we have Saskatchewan.

MR. TAYLOR: Yes. You have been “yapping” about Saskatchewan all night. Now we will give it to you.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) what he does for the old-age pensioners in Ontario? Does he give the old-age pensioners medical, dental and optical care, including all medical expenses, appliances, and so forth, such as wooden legs? How much do you give? I will tell you how much. I have a case in point, of an old-age pensioner who went into the hospital. He is getting \$30 a month. Before he could be admitted, his sons had to come forward and guarantee his hospital account. His boys had to pay \$125. They get all that in Saskatchewan. You have been “yapping” all night about what we do in Saskatchewan, and now I am telling you.

HON. MR. FROST: Tell us about the \$5 bonus.

MR. TAYLOR: They are giving the \$5, where you are giving \$1.57, according to your own figures.

HON. MR. FROST: Tell us about the pensions out in Saskatchewan.

MR. TAYLOR: Just keep quiet for a few minutes. You estimate in your estimates \$1,333,655 to take care of the special provincial pensions? That is your estimate? You gave us the figures the other day. You had 70,859 old-age pensioners. The only way we can do this is by average, because—let me interject right here, that I had one of the first questions on the order paper, asking for that information, which is not yet forthcoming from the Department. Why, I do not know.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): They must read the estimates over, first.

MR. TAYLOR: Were you ashamed to answer that question?

HON. MR. FROST: No, indeed. A very fine answer has been given tonight by the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow).

MR. TAYLOR: One thing I can do is to break your figures down in percentages, and I say that 70,859 old-age pensioners divided into the amount of money—

HON. MR. FROST: That is pure nonsense.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Let the hon. member (Mr. Taylor) finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, let him get it off his chest.

MR. TAYLOR: Will the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) keep quiet. I kept quiet while he was talking, and I will ask him to do the same thing. You have been “barking” around here for years, but I am new at this game. Give me a chance.

I think the figures average \$1.57, which you are paying under that wonderful promise of \$10. You are not

paying hospitalization, nor medical, dental nor optical care, all things they get in Saskatchewan.

While I am on the subject, I appreciate the difficulties which the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) finds himself up against.

I am inclined to agree that it should not be called a "pension." You are speaking about "pensions." I do not think that is the right word. The word "pension" should apply to cases like the gentleman to whom the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) referred, Dr. Hogg, who is getting \$7,400 a year. Of course that is all right, because he contributed to it. This amount here should be called "charity" or "alms," or something like that.

One of the worst features of this whole thing—and the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) in quoting his budget said that 38,000 and some odd of these cases had been reviewed. I would like to know just how they were reviewed. Were they done by the mass-production method?

Here is a letter, and I suppose they just ran off 38,000 of them, and some clerk punched in the names. This letter reads:

"Dear Sir or Madam"—

It is one or the other, apparently—

"It would appear, upon reviewing your circumstances as indicated by reports on file, that your eligibility for provincial bonus is doubtful.

"Under the terms of Regulations governing the provincial bonus, a supplementary allowance may be paid in the case of a pensioner who is paying more than \$10.00 a month for his shelter, exclusive of his board, or, in the case of board and lodging, if he is paying more than \$25.00 per month.

"If neither of these circumstances exists but there is some extraordinary situation being faced by a particular pensioner, not common to a great many pensioners, special consideration may be given with respect to that extraordinary situation.

"If you feel that your circumstances have not been clearly placed before the Commission, a review of your case will be undertaken in the light of such matters as you may wish to draw to the attention of the Commission.

"Your very truly,

Ontario Old Age Pensions
Commission."

HON. MR. FROST: What is wrong with that?

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, can you not keep the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) quiet?

That letter is sent out to these 38,000—

HON. MR. FROST: What else would you do?

MR. TAYLOR: Keep quiet until I finish, and then you can talk all you like.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Do you not understand that?

MR. TAYLOR: Probably all these people are not as bright and educated as the two hon. Ministers (Mr. Frost and Mr. Blackwell) sitting in the front row. They brought these letters to me—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Which "two" do you mean, in front of you or behind you?

MR. TAYLOR: You are just like a jack-in-the-box, jumping up and down, every once in a while you spring up. These people all made applications for the extra bonus—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: We already have that.

MR. TAYLOR: Just a minute, please. They got these letters, and immediately they thought "My gosh, my pension is cut off."

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: They must have belonged to the C.C.F. party.

MR. GRUMMETT: They all do, in the north.

MR. TAYLOR. I still have not had an answer as to when I may expect an answer to the question on the order paper. I know the information is available. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) had part of it, when he brought down his budget.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL. Do you suggest your constituents cannot read that simple form?

MR. TAYLOR: We have no lawyers up there to interpret it for them.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Are you suggesting your constituents cannot read that simple form?

MR. TAYLOR: I suggest you make some enquiry in your Welfare Department amongst your investigators, and find out their views.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: It sounds so simple to me.

MR. TAYLOR: Make some enquiries among your investigators, and you will find out a lot of things.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I should hate to say that my constituents—

MR. TAYLOR: Oh, you come from a bunch of bright boys. There are no old-age pensioners in your riding. I don't want to say anything more about this.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is all right by us.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I apologize if I did get over-heated. I did not like some of the insinuations people make about throwing things into a pot here, and having it boil over.

HON. MR. FROST: What does that mean?

MR. TAYLOR: Saskatchewan does not do this. They have a means test—

HON. MR. FROST: The people of Saskatchewan—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Saskatchewan is not in these estimates. Stick to the estimates.

MR. TAYLOR: I am through, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very kindly for your courteous attention.

HON. MR. FROST: My friend has given quite a lengthy explanation, but it just resolves itself into this—

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrews) What item are you speaking to?

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor)—

MR. SALSBERG: What item in the book?

HON. MR. FROST: I am speaking on the same point the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) was speaking on, whatever that might be.

Let us get this thing cleared up. In Saskatchewan and Ontario they get the same basic pension of \$30 a month. In Saskatchewan they give a \$5 bonus on a very tough means test.

MR. TAYLOR: What is the means test in Saskatchewan?

HON. MR. FROST: That is what I am asking you. In Ontario they get \$10 right across, so let us just say "hurrah" for that.

MR. TAYLOR: If you do not know what the "means test" is, do not make such insinuations.

HON. MR. FROST: You are telling us what that government does—

MR. TAYLOR: They have a good government, and you will know it next June. One of the things in their favour is they are not cluttered up with a lot of Tories, we have two or three of those things (indicating two hon. members) up there, but no Tories.

Items 153, 154 and 155 approved.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, before this item is closed, I would like to say a few words, but I do not want to get into any argument.

May I now carry on? You are neutral, Mr. Chairman. You have no party whatever.

Mr. hon. Minister (Mr. Frost), while the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Dunbar) was speaking, he extended an invitation to the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) to go with him and examine the Burwash Industrial Farm—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Voluntarily?

MR. GRUMMETT: Oh, absolutely. I am voluntarily extending an invitation to the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) to come to Cochrane South, and I will take him around amongst some of the old-age pensioners whom I know, and I can assure him right away that he will not find any of them living in \$40,000 or \$50,000 houses.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: I agree with that.

MR. GRUMMETT: I can show him old-age pensioners living in houses that cost no more than \$300 or \$400. They have been crowded into the poorest shacks. In my own municipality, seven or eight of them have banded together and have pooled their pensions, and they live in a very poor shack, without any of the ordinary conveniences of life, and they are simply existing in that manner. I would like to have the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) see these people.

Also I would like him to go out into the country where a large part of our old-age pensioners seem to retire whenever they reach the stage in life where they cannot work any more.

As the coroner I have quite often gone out to look at the last remains of a number of these old people who have frozen to death, and died away back in the bush.

I can well remember one instance, not so long ago, being with a couple of young provincial police officers, and we went out to investigate the case of a man who had died alone, and as we were removing the body from the shack, one of these provincial boys turned to me, and he said, not in very parliamentary

language, "What are you doing? What are you, a member, doing for these old-age pensioners?" When officers see what is going on, they know the conditions of our people.

I think if the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) would make a trip to the north, and go around amongst these people, he would then know the greater need they have for assistance. You cannot see the full need by visiting the old-age pensioners who live in well-built buildings here in the city of Toronto.

You have to get out into the areas where they are living, under a much different condition of life than they have in the cities, and I hope the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) this summer will come to the north country, and I shall be glad to accompany him on a trip through my riding.

On Item 156.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman—

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Chairman, may I just say a word.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) will speak, and I will follow.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I may say, in regard to the invitation by the hon. member for Cochrane, South (Mr. Grummett), that I appreciate his problem up there. Up until now the north country has been a young man's country, but it is now becoming an old man's country. When I was up there last fall I noticed a great many old shacks along the road, with elderly people living in them. I think the great need in the north country now, with the more elderly population, is some sort of a modern institution in the Cochrane district to take care of these people, and I hope the municipalities will get together in the Cochrane area, and take advantage of the offer I made available last week.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, on Item 156. I want to say that despite the discussion which went on earlier on this item, this House cannot pass this item without feeling, as I think it should

feel, it is a party to a crime against a considerable section of the people. No amount of laughing or "kidding" or interruptions will alter that fact, and by our failure to change the pensions we are committing a crime. I say, Mr. Chairman, it is cruel to make a laughing matter out of this, too.

HON. MR. FROST: Are they treated cruelly out in—

MR. SALSBERG: —absolve yourself and the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) from this charge—

HON. MR. FROST: Are they treated cruelly in Saskatchewan? You are always talking about that.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not acquainted with or interested in Saskatchewan.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, shame on you.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: You are supporting them now.

MR. SALSBERG: I am interested in the old people in Ontario: that is what we are discussing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what we are discussing.

MR. SALSBERG: And I want to say public opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of a pension above \$40 a month. The Gallup Poll in April, 1947, has shown those who favour a pension up to \$20 are 1 per cent.; those who favour \$21 to \$30 are 12 per cent.; those between \$31 and \$40 a month are 21 per cent.; \$41 to \$50 a month, 27 per cent.; \$51 to \$60 a month, 15 per cent. And now, be prepared for an alarming thing—those favouring a pension between \$61 and \$99 a month, 13 per cent., and those who favour a \$100 a month old-age pension, 6 per cent. In other words, 61 per cent. of the people, according to the Gallup Poll, favour a pension anywhere between \$40 and \$100 a month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, that is not in here at all.

MR. SALSBERG: But, Mr. Chairman, you and I always—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is what he is complaining about.

MR. SALSBERG: I have in my hand, Mr. Chairman—

MR. CHAIRMAN: You stick to what is in here.

MR. SALSBERG: I have in my hand a document issued by the department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What department?

MR. SALSBERG: The department of Public Welfare.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What has that to do with this?

MR. SALSBERG: On the item before us on public welfare, it is a question of old-age pension, Mr. Chairman, so I am quite in order—and, for the information of hon. members who may wonder what card I have received, I have a card which some wise person sent over and which says: "Your story has touched my heart," and so on. I hope it was touched; I mean to touch it, that is why I am speaking, and I want to say the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) in my opinion, would want to do the right thing.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: We all do, Joe.

MR. SALSBERG: The fault lies on the cabinet collectively. This bulletin issued by the department says—and it was issued last fall—"Re old-age pension," and then it explains the operation of the pension payments under the new arrangement, and it says:

"Under the amended Act, old-age pensioners may have yearly income as follows:

(a) An unmarried sighted person—\$600 including pension."

HON. MR. FROST: That is fixed by the dominion government, you know.

MR. SALSBERG: That is \$11.50 a week.

HON. MR. FROST: That is fixed by the dominion government.

MR. SALSBERG: I am aware, Mr. Treasurer, that the dominion government is fixing it.

HON. MR. FROST: Why blame us then?

MR. SALSBERG: But your government can increase it, and you do not.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh yes, we do.

MR. SALSBERG: That is the crime.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh yes, we do.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not defending Ottawa, and I believe old-age pensions should be entirely a federal matter.

HON. MR. FROST: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: But I say, whether it is their fault or your fault, that gives no bread to the old-age person who is expecting to live on what you give him, and what we must be concerned with is that he has bread. I say to this government there are old-age pensioners who deny themselves bread. It is easy to cite isolated cases, I believe, who have children who can help. I am not talking of these marginal cases, I am talking about the average person, who, having reached the age of 70, and having no one, has to prove his rent has been increased in order to qualify to get \$40 a month.

HON. MR. FROST: My hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) knows there is a great difference between the standard of living in Ontario—

MR. SALSBERG: I know there is a difference,—

HON. MR. FROST: — and the cost of living—

MR. SALSBERG: —but I suggested there were—

HON. MR. FROST: Wait a minute, let me ask my hon. friend (Mr.

Salsberg) this: He must admit in this great big province of Ontario there are some greatly differing costs of living. In Toronto here, for instance, where about 20 per cent. of the population live, you have a very high cost of living. When you move out of Toronto to a place like Markham, it is much less. There is a variation between Lindsay and Peterborough, and those things have to be taken into consideration; and I know my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg), when he really gets down to not making a speech, but being fair about this thing, he knows the means test here which the provincial government has introduced in connection with the \$10 pension is absolutely sound, and it will fit onto the scheme some day when we get an enlightened government at Ottawa that will bring in a basic pension for everybody at 70 years; then the province's scheme will work perfectly. He knows that.

MR. SALSBERG: I am fully aware of the different standards.

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, let us talk sense for awhile.

MR. SALSBERG: Of course it may be cheaper in Markham than Toronto—

HON. MR. FROST: Of course it is.

MR. SALSBERG: —but greater Toronto has close to a million people, and not knowing the conditions in Markham—and I do not want to speak about things I do not know—

AN. HON. MEMBER: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: But, knowing conditions in Toronto, I say from my own experience and contact with pensions, there are pensioners in Toronto who have not enough food, and I say even if you give them \$40 a month, that is less than \$10 a week,—

MR. ROBERTS: How many names have you given to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow)?

MR. SALSBERG: —they cannot live—

MR. ROBERTS: Why not sit down and give somebody else a chance? You get up there and shout and yell. How many people from your own riding, how many names, have you given the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) here who asked \$40 a month and been refused? Let us get down to practical sense. I represent a riding which I suggest has as many problems as yours, and I will say this, I have had no applications whatever which have not been dealt with fairly by the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) right up to a maximum of \$40, where it was apparent it should be given.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: I challenge the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) to meet me and discuss this problem in his own constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, I will agree to that.

MR. SALSBERG: Any time he wants to.

MR. ROBERTS: I can deal with my own constituency.

MR. SALSBERG: Let us discuss it when we have a whole evening, and before the people.

Mr. Chairman, I say under those circumstances even if they are given \$40 a month in the city of Toronto, if they live alone, they cannot but deny themselves food.

MR. ROBERTS: Why don't you tell us how many?

MR. SALSBERG: Go to the mine owners on Bay Street—

MR. ROBERTS: How many have been refused you by the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow)? Let us be practical.

MR. SALSBERG: The Bay Street mine owners—

MR. ROBERTS: How many were there?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: There were some which the hon. mem-

ber for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is very closely attached to, which sent in a list of 12 or 15 names, and I am informed there are 2 of those cases which we were not able to deal with and give them the maximum allowance of \$40.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There you are.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not know about that, and I am not concerned—

HON. MR. FROST: You do not want to know.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: That is the whole trouble.

MR. SALSBERG: What I am concerned about is the basic and unalterable and undeniable fact—

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: And immutable.

MR. SALSBERG: —that the overwhelming majority are not receiving \$40, and I say in the absence of the figures the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) was asked for, we are justified in concluding, as my colleague (Mr. MacLeod) has, the government is making profits on the new arrangement. The basic fact is, the vast majority do not get \$40, and I suggest even if you gave them \$40 a month in Toronto, they would still have to deny themselves food and other little things which are essential in life, and that it is as easy for an old-age pensioner to prove he is entitled to \$40 as I said elsewhere, as it is for a rich man to pass through the eye of a needle—that is how easy it is. It is impossible almost, under the present restrictions.

Therefore let there be no doubt as to the net effect of what we are doing. I know it is late, and this could go on for a long time, but I believe the people of this province—

HON. MR. FROST: Are pretty well satisfied.

MR. SALSBERG: —have no two opinions about it. All I can say is,

every hon. member should feel duty-bound at least to get up and express that wish of the majority of the people, as proven by the Gallup Poll on what we should do. We are not doing it, and it is more than negligence, it is a crime, in my opinion—a crime, and I do not want to be in a position where I stand and talk down to anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do pretty well. If you do not stop, we will have to stop you, that is all.

MR. SALSBERG: I know. That is what hurts, and I have to stop by saying it is on the conscience of the government.

MR. MACLEOD: They have no conscience.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why not vote against them and put them out?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) whether there is any agreement between himself and his colleague and the other groups here that they should take over the entire charge of the opposition and do all the work.

HON. MR. FROST: The Liberals have not said a word. They must be well satisfied.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Chairman, to show you there is at least one pensioner in the province who is satisfied, let me read this letter which came in today, dated at Malton, April 12.

"Dear Sir,

Thanks very much for your letter. My husband received his cheque for \$6 extra money for February and March about the 7th of April. To date I have not received my cheque, but it will probably follow in the mail. As your staff has so many cheques to issue, I often wonder the cheques appear so promptly.

"Again thanking you, I am,
Yours sincerely . . ."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACLEOD: That is one letter out of 73,000.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: We get dozens like that every day.

Vote 157 approved.

On vote 158:

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, before you pass on to the next item, I want to take a minute. I want to raise again a case which I spoke of a few days ago. I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) was out of his seat at the time. I do not have his name, but his name is carried in Hansard, and I want to repeat again as I told the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow), I had the receipts, and I still have them with me, and I will submit them to you.

This man pays \$15 a month for rent, \$10 for fuel, \$2 for water, \$1.50 for light, making a grand total of \$28.50. Up until the time I got the additional \$5 after writing you, Mr. Minister, and getting an additional \$5, he had \$1.50 a month to live on for himself and his wife. He is over 70 and she is 68 or 69.

Now, as it stands, he has \$6.50. He is a man who dedicated all his life to the development of Canada, and I am amazed, I may say, before I sit down, how hon. gentlemen can laugh at this.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: "Gentlemen" is the word.

MR. CARLIN: Hon. members can laugh about this. I wish I had a picture of tonight to take back to those old people. I am sure it would make them happy.

HON. MR. FROST: We are just laughing when we look over at you, that is all.

MR. CARLIN: Perhaps so, but the matter we are discussing at this moment, concerns the lives of old people who have reached the time of life and have built a Canada fit for you and me to live in, and now we laugh and make little of the whole matter.

I want to say to my hon. friend, the Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) I too would like to see you coming up to Sudbury—and I believe you will come to Sudbury and meet some of those old people, and see some of their needs. Here is one man whom I have already told you about, living in Garson, Ontario; that man does not live in a house—someone mentioned houses valued at \$400—he lives in a root-house down underground, so he does not need to heat it early in the fall and late in the Spring. There are a number of such people in northern Ontario and all over this province.

Votes 158 and 159 approved.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, we have now come to the end of the department and the shouting and the tumult dies, and I would like to get a little information.

I see there is vote 156, item 4, the following information set out:

“Old-age pensions and pensions for the blind in accordance with the Old-Age Pensions Act—\$6,922,900”;

that is sub-divided into “Old-age pensions—\$6,749,000,” and “Pensions for the Blind—\$173,900.”

Then referring to vote 159, item 1, we see “old-age pensions and pensions for the blind in accordance with the Old-Age Pensions Act—\$21,249,120,” sub-divided into “Old-age pension \$20,719,100” and “Pensions for the Blind—\$530,020”—what is the distinction between the two items, Mr. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow): I do not just get the reason for showing two items.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: The first item is the provincial share, the 25 per cent. of the old-age pensions, and the pensions for the blind; the other is the capital amount we receive from the federal government.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I move, Mr. Chairman, that the committee rise and report progress.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Are we going to pass the Prime Minister's estimates?

HON. MR. DREW: No, it is standing over until tomorrow.

Motion approved.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker, in the chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply reports that it has come to certain resolutions, and seeks leave to sit again.

Motion approved.

HON GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment, I have already spoken to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) and he concurs in the view I have expressed that it would be desirable to meet at 11 o'clock in the morning, so we may advance the business of the day.

I understand there are no committee meetings.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn and when it adjourns, it stands adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Motion approved; the House adjourned at 2.20 of the clock a.m.



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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

Speaker: The Honourable J. DE C. HEPBURN

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1948

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

SPEAKER: Hon. J. de C. Hepburn.
And the House having met.
Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.
Presenting reports by committees.
Motions.
Introduction of Bills.
Orders of the day.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the day, may I present to the Legislature the first report of the Liquor Board of Ontario for the period January 1, 1947, to March 31, 1947, and

The 40th Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, for the year ended October 31, 1947.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the day, I wish to inform the hon. members that arrangements have been made for a bus to be at the front door of the buildings at 12.30 tomorrow to take those members who wish to go in that way to Mr. Robertson's funeral in Hamilton tomorrow. We are informed that will afford plenty of time to get there.

I discussed this matter with the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett), and it was suggested that the hon. members who will be going by bus—and, of course, the bus will bring them back—give their names to Mr. Murdoch, if possible, by early after-

noon, so he may make the appropriate arrangements. There are, of course, a number of hon. members who will be going by car. The bus will hold 35, and I think that will be adequate. If not, the matter can be further arranged.

I should add, in fairness, when the Toronto Transportation Commission was approached in regard to providing a bus, they immediately said they wished to provide the bus without any charge to the hon. members, as a courtesy to the hon. member who was so highly respected by all of us.

May I repeat, the bus will leave the front door at 12.30, and I would again ask the hon. members who will go by bus, to give their names to Mr. Murdoch.

It might perhaps simplify it a bit if each group would determine the number of their own members who are going, and through their own whips give the necessary information to Mr. Murdoch, inasmuch as certain hon. members are of necessity not now in the chamber.

Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to table answers to questions 1, 8, 12, 13, 19, 25, 27, 32, 39, 46, 50, 55, 58, 59, 61, 62 and 63. May I say, Mr. Speaker, there will be further answers later in the day.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, regarding the answers to questions. I noticed in the votes and proceedings at page 249, in answer to question 28, the salary of the Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission is \$14,000,000 a year. Is that not a little steep?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

HON. MR. DREW: We are awfully generous, but not quite that much. I would not challenge criticism quite to that extent.

MR. NIXON: I think maybe it is a typographical error.

HON. MR. DREW: I would think so, very definitely.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I feel it is desirable I deal with another matter, in view of the likelihood we will be proroguing shortly, because, after all, it is not only the government and the government's supporters, but all members of the Legislature who are greatly affected by and interested in the welfare of the civil service of this province.

I think it is neither desirable for the members of the civil service nor for the hon. members of this Legislature, whom they serve as a whole—not merely the hon. members of the government—that matters of importance relating to the civil servants should not be left in doubt.

There was a good deal of discussion last night in regard to this subject, much of which was premised on a quite obvious disregard of the actual situation.

One of the things which was put forward was the suggestion there had been some design and deliberate delay on the part of the government in expressing its position. Frankly, I was not surprised at the suggestion, coming from the source it did. The truth is there is a very close, friendly and continuing contact between the officials of the Civil Service Association and the other civil service bodies, and the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener), in whose department these activities fall directly. The officials were well aware of the position of the government through constant discussions, but very properly for the purpose of stating in written form the position of the government, a letter was communicated to them in the ordinary way, as would be done in any businesslike relationship.

I read in the press this morning there was a meeting of the Civil Service Association last night, and they are

placing before the government a rather insistent request that the Civil Service Association be recognized as the exclusive bargaining agency on behalf of the civil servants of Ontario. In the alternative, if that is not granted, they will seek the services of some outside organization.

I think it would be unsatisfactory for the civil servants and for the hon. members of this Legislature, the representatives of all the people of Ontario, who are the employers of the civil servants, if we prorogued without the government having made quite clear what the situation is in that respect.

First of all, let me correct certain very improper impressions which were conveyed in the statements which were made. Far from the civil servants of this province receiving little consideration from this government, the fact is this government has established a civil service system which had never even previously been contemplated in this province, and which is today second to none in the whole of Canada.

At the time we took office, one of the things we had undertaken to do was to establish a measure of confidence in the minds of the civil servants. They serve the people of this province so loyally, so faithfully, and so very well, that we desired to establish a measure of confidence in their minds, which would contribute not only to their own sense of security and well being, but also enhance the efficiency of their work on behalf of the people who are their employers. That has been done.

Under the new Civil Service Act, never approached in its breadth of scope and in the measure of security it affords, we have laid down a pattern which gives to every civil servant a clear picture of his position, and the right to have his position protected by means set forth in the Act.

There have, during the years since we took office, been not only substantial increases in the total paid to the civil servants of this province, not merely upon the gross payment, or payments to all the civil servants, but upon the

average payments to the civil servants of Ontario.

I am not suggesting for one moment the civil servants are over-paid. I do say, however, that in an orderly, rational way, the needs of the civil servants have been recognized, and a system has been established which, having regard to the long-term continuity of their employment, is in keeping with the general practice in this country, and may I say the salaries of the Civil Service in this province are as high as any in Canada, including those paid by the dominion government.

As was indicated by the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener), there are continual readjustments to be made, and these are being made from time to time within different categories, as the needs of the different groups of civil servants are put forward. This is a progressive and continuing process, which will continue within the very sound and progressive legislation which now gives the civil servants a perfectly clear understanding of their right, and the protection of their positions. That is always, in common with all services, subject to a proper compliance of very necessary limitations upon the activities of civil servants.

Having listened to some of the statements which were made last night, one would think we were sitting idly by, with no recognition of the needs of the civil servants. The fact is, on April 1st, just about 2 weeks ago, there were increases to the civil servants of this province of over \$1,000,000—no insignificant sum. Under our method of payment, most of these increases will be included in the cheques which they will receive in the middle of the month, under the system which is well known by all the hon. members of the Legislature.

That is the measure of recognition this government is giving to the needs of the civil service in an orderly, well-conceived, and well-defined Civil Service Act, well-administered by a gentleman who has demonstrated his sympathy and understanding by the very things he has done for the needs of those who have

served the people of this province so well.

With that background, I come to a statement which was made, which I do not criticize. On the contrary, I commend those civil servants who take an active interest in the general welfare of all civil servants, and I wish to say most emphatically the Civil Service Association has done great work on behalf of the civil servants of this province, and they have at all times been working continuously, since we took office, with the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Michener), and the other members of the government, in a legitimate advancement of their interests.

It would be, however, unfair to that Association, which has done so much for the civil servants—and I do not think it would be fitting so far as the hon. members of the Legislature are concerned—if I were to leave this in doubt for a single day.

The government will not recognize the Civil Service Association as the exclusive bargaining agent, for reasons already stated very clearly some time ago to the Civil Service Association.

The relationship between the government, as the executive body of the whole Legislature, is not one of ordinary industrial relationship. It is an entirely different relationship, and I do not know that the broad relationship between civil servants and government has ever been better put forward than by that very great democrat—and I use that word with a small "d"—Franklin Roosevelt, when a very similar proposal was placed before him while he was President of the United States.

Since I am so completely in accord with the words he has expressed, and since they are expressed better than I could hope to express them on this occasion, I would like to read them into the record as indicating the view the government holds, and which it has expressed earlier very fully in the letter to the civil servants.

This is what President Roosevelt said on this subject—

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Can you give the date of that? Is there a date on it?

HON. MR. DREW: I will get the date. It is not on the top of the clipping here, but I will be very glad to get it for my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver).

"The desire of government employees for fair and adequate pay, reasonable hours of work, safe and stable working conditions, development of opportunities for advancement, facilities for fair and impartial consideration and review of grievances, and other objectives of a proper employees-relationships' policy is basically no different from that of employees in private industry. Organization on their part to present their views on such matters is both natural and logical, but meticulous attention should be paid to the special relationships and obligations of public servants to the public itself and to the government.

"All government employees should realize that these conquests of collective bargaining as usually understood cannot be transplanted into the public service. It has its distinctive, insurmountable limitations when applied to public personnel management. The very nature and purpose of government make it impossible for administrative officials to represent fully or to bind the employer in mutual discussions with government employees organizations. The employer is the whole people, who speak by means of laws enacted by their representatives. Accordingly, administrative officials and employees alike are governed and guided, and in many instances restricted by the laws which establish policies, procedures or rules in personnel matters.

"Particularly I want to emphasize my conviction that militant tactics have no place in the functions of any organization of government employees. Upon the employees in the public service rests the obligation to serve the whole people, whose interest

and welfare require orderliness and continuity in the conduct of government activities. This obligation is paramount."

That quotation, I think, expresses the broad principle which has not been sufficiently recognized.

The government has already on an earlier occasion indicated that this statement is in accord with its views and has presented that statement to the civil servants some considerable time ago.

The government believes particularly in the rights of civil servants to know what their position is, how it will be carried forward, and that the details of government, which is government for the people, be carried forward in an orderly manner under the very confidential and unusual relationship which exists between the administrative representatives of the people and those who are the employees of the people themselves.

That is the position the government takes. The government has indicated its desire to further the interests of the civil servants by the legislation it has passed, by very, very substantial increases since 1943 and by an increase of over \$1,000,000 from April 1st last in the pay received by the civil servants of this province. Therefore, the government will not contemplate the creation of an exclusive bargaining agency and will certainly not contemplate recognition of any outside organization beyond the realm of the Civil Service.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the day there was another matter which I have already presented to you, but which I would prefer to defer. So we will proceed now with the orders of the day, and I can bring the matter up after we have disposed of them.

41st Order.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 41st Order, second reading of Bill No. 89, an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Begin.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Begin, I move second reading of Bill No. 89, an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Speaker, I may say in regard to this bill that section No. 1 seeks to reduce from 7 to 3 days the waiting period following a disability. Of course, one must remember this is not a great change from the waiting period as it exists and it does not mean any loss to the claimant, as he is paid from the first day, but at the same time it would prevent stretching his absence to a longer period to qualify for compensation.

The second section increases the payment from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. to 75 per cent. This bill, we claim, would be a fair compromise between existing conditions and the bill as presented by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) last year and which, as far as I understand, is on the Order Paper this year.

We feel that asking for 75 per cent. we are asking for a fairer basis. We understand when a man is drawing compensation he is not liable to pay income tax on his compensation revenue, and that he is also taken care of inasmuch as hospitalization is concerned. Therefore, having these things in consideration, we are glad indeed to sponsor such an amendment to the Act, claiming we are certainly doing it in good faith, in order to provide for a fair compromise to give the working man what he is entitled to.

As it is today, they have to wait for 7 days. If the man is injured, he may be injured slightly and might be able to go back to work after 3 or 4 days, but naturally it is human nature to try to qualify for compensation by staying out of work for 7 days. We think, rather than hinder the good work of the Compensation Board, we should help in

preventing cases like that from happening.

It is a known fact also, in certain cases, doctors themselves will advise the injured man if he returns to work within the 7 days, he will not get his compensation, so we are helping the working man and also helping the Compensation Board as well.

I was glad indeed to read in Hansard the other day, there were even some Conservative hon. members who were ready to support such a bill. I am sorry some of them are not here this morning. I wish they were, because it might well be the government will decide to support the bill. I hope it will.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, I think we have a rather unique situation before us. This bill, as you will notice, is an improvement in the Workmen's Compensation Act; it is moved by a Liberal, seconded by a Conservative, and the C.C.F. are prepared to support it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, this bill is somewhat similar in context to Bill 107, introduced by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin). While it does not go as far as our Bill 107 goes, we in the C.C.F. are prepared to support it.

The Compensation Act should be amended, and we are prepared at any time to accept half a loaf rather than no bread.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I feel at this time I should make a rather complete statement on compensation as I see it, after having had it under my jurisdiction for the last 5 years.

I would like to point out to you, Mr. Speaker, this Act which came into effect January 1st, 1915, had certain purposes behind it which led people to realize an Act of this kind was necessary. The worker at that time had no protection whatever. If he were injured in industry, he was "on his own," unless he chose

to take court action against his employer, and very few people at that time were able to finance an action. Unless it was definitely established his accident was the result of the employer's negligence, he got nothing. The result was you had hundreds and hundreds of disabled people around the country drawing absolutely nothing for their injuries.

This Act, therefore, was designed to protect the employee, to give him protection without the necessity of court action. It also protected the employer against court action, and in the event somebody in his employ had been negligent, which resulted in a great disability and might have financially ruined the employer, the benefits in this Act were designed to protect both.

It was designed so the employer would pay all the money. All the money paid in from which compensation is paid, is paid in by employers. I would like to make this point right here—and I have so argued with many employers—they do not pay this money at all, they simply collect it for the Compensation Board, because, in my opinion, it is added into the costs of the products and the merchandise sold, and in fact is paid by the general public.

At any rate, the employer pays in all money to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

At that time it was considered fair, for the employee to make a contribution, and in the original Act, his contribution was for 50 per cent. of his wages—that is to say, he only got 50 per cent. compensation at that time as the benefits he would receive. That was later changed so that he would get 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., some years ago. This demonstrates the Workmen's Compensation Act is not a social security; it is not social legislation; it is simply a way by which workmen will be assured of sustenance if they become injured, whether by their own fault or not.

It might be interesting, in that relation, to know that of 183,000 accidents last year, only about 20 per cent. of them were actually attributed to operations of machines. A great many of

them were accidents such as slipping on an oiled floor. It can be demonstrated a great many of the accidents which occurred in the actual operation of machines, were due to negligence on the part of the injured person, because in these high-speed days, men attempting to do more than they actually should, remove safety devices and ignore them, with the result the accident rate remains very high.

At the time the Act was designed, provision was included in it to establish the Accident Prevention Associations in all classes of industry, of which there are 8, segregating industry and lumbering, and electrical and transportation and other types of industrial activity. These safety associations are directed and manned by industry, but paid for out of the Workmen's Compensation Fund. The whole purpose behind the Workmen's Compensation and the Safety Associations which are set up is—and I am just going to quote the slogan of the Workmen's Compensation Accident Prevention Association:

"So that in the end, the worker shall live longer to enjoy the fruit of his labour, that his mother shall have the comfort of his arm in her age, that his wife shall not be untimely a widow, that his children shall have a father, and that cripples who were once strong men shall no longer be a by-product of industry."

With the exception of 1 or 2 jurisdictions, our rates in the Province of Ontario are as high, or higher than, any other place. In some states in the United States, rates may be slightly higher, but with this qualification, Mr. Speaker, the benefits do not continue for the lifetime of the injured person, or for the lifetime of the widow, but only for a stated period, so there is no comparison with the benefits, even though the initial rate is higher, with the benefits which accrue to our people in this Province of Ontario, because if a man is unfortunately killed, his widow receives a pension for her lifetime, or until such time she may decide to remarry, in which case, and at which

time she gets approximately two years' pension in a lump sum.

Our services, Mr. Speaker, are more elaborate and I say—and I think I say it boastfully—and are more efficient than in any other place in the world. Our interpretation of the regulations is more generous and more humanely administered, and broader in scope than in any other place I know.

For instance, our clinic at Malton: I recall inviting hon. members of this House last year to take time out to visit Malton. It is unique in the world. There have been clinical services given for quite some time. On assuming this office and getting an actual picture of conditions, I found we had an establishment on Victoria Street. We were bringing men in from all parts of the province, housing them under very difficult conditions, to the best of our ability. Boarding houses which we could find were very unsatisfactory; men after receiving their treatment were loitering around the streets because they had nothing else to do, and I found the whole system was very unsatisfactory.

I investigated the possibilities of building a place where we could take care of these people. However, conditions of labour and the material situation being what they were, we had to pass that up for the time being.

In the meantime, or subsequently, Malton became available. After looking it over, we decided it would suit our purposes very well, and arrangements were made to establish a complete unit out there. There is at Malton a population of injured men all the time of between 200 and 300; there is a very efficient staff of nurses and medical men; there is fine cooking facilities, men are fed and their quarters cleaned, and it is, as I say, bringing creditable comments from all parts of the world, because people are coming here to see it in operation.

That is one of the things we give which does not show in the percentage in money which we pay to the injured workman, and because of that, if a

single man today receives 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. after having been injured—and that 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. is tax free—and he is required to go to Malton, or hospital, which reduces his other expenses, so he is then getting over 100 per cent. in actual value.

I would like, Mr. Speaker, to read into the record some of the things which this government has done to eliminate injuries and to make the Workmen's Compensation Act even better than it was.

One of the first acts we did was to cover all operations of provincial government departments and operations of all municipalities. These departments and municipalities were covered under Schedule 2, but there was no obligation—it was not compulsory—with the result if a man employed by a municipality or the provincial government or any of its commissions, was injured and his foreman or his employer decided for some reason he did not like this fellow, he was inefficient or careless, he simply would not recommend him for compensation and he got none. That happened in a great many cases.

We decided that was unfair. If a man was working for an employer and was injured, it was his right to receive compensation. Therefore, we corrected that. We found a great many people in the province were not covered at all by the Act, and we have continuously increased the numbers of people who receive the benefits of this protective Act.

We have taken in the hotel employees, and the employees of restaurants where 6 or more people are employed. It is easily understood you must have some sort of a limit because we cannot hope to assess and collect from every little lunch counter and "hot dog stand" or whatever it may be, so we put a number limit in that one category.

On the other hand, we eliminated the number limit for bakeries and dairies, because there are some who have very few employees, and we thought they should be covered.

We covered all wholesale stores and warehouses.

We covered the operations of all hospitals and sanatoria and the operation of office buildings, which added to the list of those who would have the benefit of this Act, in number of employees to over 100,000, and an increase in the number of employers by 15,000—that is, new employers.

We increased the widows' pensions to \$50 a month, from \$40 to \$45 to \$50.

We increased the children's pensions from \$10 to \$12 per month.

We increased the minimum weekly compensation from \$12.50 to \$15. This means if the 66⅔ per cent. of a man's earnings do not reach \$12.50, or did not previously, he would have received a minimum of \$12.50. We have made that \$15.

We authorized payments of \$100 per month for total permanent disability where earnings would have set a pension at less than that amount. If a man is permanently disabled, and the percentage of his earnings would not make him eligible for \$100 a month, we put a minimum of \$100 a month, for that permanent disability.

We placed the control of medical aid of Schedule 2 employers under the board. For instance, by Schedule 2 employers, particularly the railroads, had their own doctors stationed all along their lines, and the service was not satisfactory, and the employees have been placed under the medical aid, of the Workmen's Compensation Board, which permits a man to secure his own doctor, and assures him the benefits of the very finest medical aid which can be obtained.

We authorized the purchasing and repairing of all artificial appliances which were necessary as a result of compensable accidents during the time the Act made no provision for such appliances. People who were injured, and lost a leg or an arm, had to buy these appliances themselves, and it weighed very heavily on them, and at one time the board used to buy them and deduct from each cheque a certain percentage toward the recovery of this money. We eliminated that, and we

furnish these appliances now, to all these people.

We authorized the payment of medical aid which may now or in the future be necessary as a result of compensable accidents during the period of the Act when medical aid payments were not authorized. There was a long period when there was no medical aid. Today we have the very finest system of medical aid to be found anywhere.

We amended the schedule of industrial diseases, as follows:

"Any other disease peculiar to, or characteristic of a particular industrial process, trade or occupation."

We pay for those diseases which can be characteristic of a man's particular occupation, and may I bring to the attention of the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) that silicosis comes under that. We are paying for silicosis, if silicotic dust is found to be the cause of a man's disablement.

We instructed the administration policy in connection with hernia, which instructed the board to allow all cases where the type of work was likely to cause hernia, even though the medical or other evidence was not specific that the hernia was caused by the employment. This resulted in slightly more than 8 out of every 10 hernia cases reported to the board being allowed.

The difficulty had been with this injury, to establish the fact that a man did receive a hernia as a result of his activities. We took the doubt out of it, and unless it can be definitely established it was not the result of his work, he is compensated, and we are now paying over 85 per cent. of hernia cases, which are reported, where previously there was only 20 per cent. paid.

We instructed the administration to pay for aggravation of pre-existing conditions. For instance, a man has a certain condition, and his injury aggravates it; we give him credit for that percentage which our doctors can attribute to the accident aggravating his pre-existing condition.

We instructed the administration to

compute compensation payments on the basis of a man's earnings for the 4 weeks preceding his injury, or for the shorter period, if he has not been employed for the month, or for a workman engaged in the same type of work for the same employer, if the workman was injured in the first hour or so of his employment. This was a change from the previous policy, where compensation payments were computed on the mean between the average for the 4 weeks and the 1 year preceding a workman's injury. This meant an overall increase in weekly compensation payments of roughly \$2.

We instructed the administration to use 7 calendar days for the period of lay offs before compensation payments could be made. Such calendar days to include the Saturday and Sunday, even though the place of a man's employment did not work on those days, and to count the day of the man's injury even though he was paid his full wages for this day. This, in reality, brought the waiting period down to 4 days, and 3 days if there was a legal holiday in that particular week.

If a man is injured some time during the day, he is paid for the full day. If his injury is such it keeps him out of work for a longer period, his payments date back to the day he was injured, so he will lose absolutely nothing.

In addition, at this session we have passed a further amendment which has taken care, for sure, of the rescue stations, so that they will be maintained, and we have brought the widows who formerly—even now before the date this Act comes into force, in July—got \$40, and \$45, up to \$50, and the \$10 for the children, has been raised to \$12 for each child.

It is one Act which seems so simple, but it means approximately \$5,000,000 to reimburse the fund, and put the Act into force.

MR. MACLEOD: That leaves \$20,000,000 out of \$25,000,000.

HON. MR. DALEY: Now, Mr. Speaker, I have endeavoured to give

you a picture of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and draw it to your attention, to refresh your memory, and those of the hon. members of this Legislature as to what has been done in the last five years to correct things which were wrong with the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

This resumé is necessarily brief, but I think it does point out to you that this government has the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act under continuous survey. We have corrected many injustices, but so far, even yet, the Act is not perfect. But we do feel it is the responsibility of government to see it is administered sympathetically and generously, that the benefits are as high as possible, and the costs maintained as low as possible, because it is big business, Mr. Speaker; approximately \$20,000,000 last year paid out in compensation, which is assessed upon the industrial activities of this province.

We also feel it is our responsibility to keep this fund actuarially sound.

The government cannot accept the proposed amendment to the Act.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: Just one moment, Mr. Speaker. Since the bill before us was moved by the hon. member of the Liberal group (Mr. Begin), and has already been seconded by one who has since become a Conservative (Mr. Meininger), and since the C.C.F. group has declared its support of it, I rise to leave no doubt in anyone's mind that we are in favour of this bill to increase the compensation payments to 75 per cent.

In just a moment or two, I want to cite an example, as to why we should do as the bill suggests.

A week ago, a young girl, not quite 17, came to see me. She was working in a plant, and was switched to operating a punch press, and this girl lost 4 fingers of her right hand, the second day of operating this press. When she came to see me she brought the following complaint, that while she was ill and incapacitated, the compensation was

not, of course, sufficient to keep her going. She had to pay her board, and so on.

The firm sent a representative to her house, and left a cheque for \$50. Before she returned to work, they gave her another \$10, a total of \$60.

She went back to work, minus 4 fingers, and after the first week's work, the most astounding thing happened. I am sure the hon. members will not believe it possible, but the firm deducted from her first pay envelope \$10, on account of the advance of \$60. So after returning to work, and working a week, the girl had \$11 and some cents left in her pay envelope for her first week's work.

I know this is unusual behaviour on the part of a firm, but I cannot believe a firm doing a thing like that, deducting \$10 out of \$60 from a girl who had just lost 4 fingers. It does show this much, the 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. we now pay is not sufficient in ever so many cases, where there is no other support but the compensation.

What the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has said about the Act is, of course, true. This Act did stand above many other compensation schemes elsewhere, but that does not mean it is satisfactory, or good enough, and I suggest the bill's proposal is very mild, and it seeks to "up" it from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. to 75 per cent., and I think the government should change its mind, and vote for it.

HON. MR. DALEY: I would like Mr. Speaker, to say to the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. Salsberg) I do not think it should be disclosed here, but I think he should tell me the name of the firm. I can hardly credit such action.

MR. SALSBERG: I will do that. I found it difficult to credit it myself.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before we come to a decision on this particular amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, I want to say to the hon. members of the House

that, in my judgment—and I think a careful perusal on the part of all the hon. members will enable them to agree—we should reach the conclusion that this seeks in a moderate way to reach an improvement in the Workmen's Compensation Act, as it affects those who are injured, and eligible for compensation.

We have had in the House previously, amendments which called for the elimination entirely of the waiting period, for increasing the compensation allowable from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. to the full 100 per cent. We have felt in our approach to that particular type of amendment, we were going much too far in offering our support to a measure which embodied these far-reaching proposals.

But, this amendment we have before us today, as the hon. member for North Cochrane (Mr. Habel) has said, is to reduce the waiting period from 7 days to 3. I do not think there can be any particular objection to that proposal.

The proposal is to raise the compensation from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. to 75 per cent. I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) will agree that an increase of that magnitude will increase the levy but very little on those who pay compensation rates. I do not think it is enough for the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), to say "We have in Ontario the best compensation law in the Dominion, and we pay the highest rates, save one, of other jurisdictions." We want to make progress in this type of legislation. We want to give the fullest measure of protection possible, compared with the risks encountered, and I think we can, as a body in this Legislature, give our support to this particular amendment and in doing so not hurt the stature nor the stability of the Workmen's Compensation Act, nor those who are affected by it.

I would appeal to the hon. members of the House to let us make this moderate move forward and add to the benefits of those who are injured in their work in the plants and industries of this province.

MR. VICTOR MARTIN (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, in speaking in support of this bill, from some personal experience in the retail lumbering business since 1927—in a small way of course—I would just like to say there are many cases I have known where men would not receive any compensation, but, through the doctor, waited for 7 days to elapse. I think if we passed this bill we would be doing all right. I do not think the companies' rates would be raised, or if it were raised at all, it would not be by more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent., and perhaps not even that much, because the abuse that is being made of the 7-day waiting period would offset the 3-day waiting period, because I know of a number of cases, who, have waited instead of going back in 3 days. Had they gone back in 3 days they would not have been paid, and would probably wait the 7 days, to get the compensation. And you cannot blame them.

I think, however, it is a very small departure. I do not think it will raise the compensation rate one bit.

As far as the 75 per cent. of the wages is concerned; I believe it is a good move. Personally, I am not in favour of 100 per cent. at the present time, but we have to move on as time goes by. If you paid 100 per cent., it would be just as abused as the 7-day waiting period. You would be bound to have abuses.

I think we should vote for this bill. I think it is a good measure, and all the employees are looking forward to a little increase in compensation.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, may I say just one word on this question?

This is legislation in which I have always been very much interested. It is true, I seconded the motion, and I would do so again, irrespective of the party with which I am affiliated.

I have had considerable experience in these compensation matters in Kitchener, and I have seen a great many hardships.

I do want to say this government, as outlined by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has done and is doing a tremendous job.

I remember the days when as a lad I worked in a furniture factory. For instance, a man would be working on a planer, which had no guard on it, and he would have 3 or 4 fingers cut off, and would never receive 1 cent of compensation. Later, when they compelled the companies to erect guards on these machines, and an accident occurred, the foreman or the supervisor would swear under oath it was the employee's fault, that he did not have the guard up.

I know, when I was first elected chief magistrate of the City of Kitchener, I had to call the attention of the department to this matter, and we sent officials down, and they were refused access.

But this government today has proven conclusively, in black and white—it is in the Act—they have done twice as much as the previous government. I am not saying this because I have switched my affiliation; I am saying this seriously, and the Act will prove we are right. The outline given to us today by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) proves that. They are going a long way out on a limb to help the workers, and I am going to support the bill. If there is anything we can do to help the men hurt in industry, I think we should do it.

I am glad to see, in conclusion, we have not the controversy on this matter, which we had last year.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

The House divided on the motion.

AYES: 16.

NAYS: 44.

The motion negatived on division.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 42nd Order.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT, 1944

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd Order, second reading of Bill No. 33, An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944. Mr. Habel.

MR. J. A. HABEL (Cochrane North): Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure in moving second reading of Bill No. 33, An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944.

Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading I must say in all earnestness we did hope this amendment would come early during the Session from the government side of the House. In fact after 2 weeks of sitting I introduced the bill. We were expecting the government would take it upon itself to do so.

This bill provides for 1 week's holiday with pay after 1 year of employment, and then 2 weeks' holiday with pay after 2 or more years' employment.

In Section 2, the employer decides when the employee is to take his vacation, and it must be given in 1 whole period and, as heretofore, within 10 months of the end of the working year.

One will understand this section is very important because, when an employee wants to take a holiday, especially if he is fortunate enough to have his holiday in the summer, and wants to take his family to a summer resort or wants to visit relatives in a different part of the province or the country, he must have at least 2 weeks. With only 1 week, he is not provided with sufficient time to undertake such a journey.

With respect to Section 4, the percentage in the case of the vacation after the first year of employment shall not be less than 2 per cent., and of course must be 4 per cent. for a vacation of 2 weeks.

I must say, Mr. Speaker, we feel we are not asking too much. We feel we are simply asking for something which is coming to the working people. One must keep in mind the trend of the

times. More and more we are developing summer resorts; more and more, people are travelling in cars—and by the way, if I may digress, I might say it might be beneficial to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) because the tax, of course, will increase if we give workers 2 weeks holidays—but after all, the working man in many cases has a family and every human being will understand that a working man is entitled to the same things as a more wealthy man, and to have a little vacation once in a while. What is the use of a working man having only 1 week's holiday if he cannot take advantage of it for travelling and to give some pleasure to his family and to himself?

That is why we should give him 2 weeks' holiday. It is only fair, and if I may repeat, we are surprised this bill did not come from the government itself. I hope, at least, they will admit our request for this amendment is only a fair one, and will vote for it.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, it seems surprising to me that the government of the Liberal Party, with which the hon. member (Mr. Habel) has been affiliated for many years, never did any of these things, but when the present government came into power, they at once, realized the working man should have a week's holiday.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Give them credit for waking up now.

HON. MR. DALEY: We have given that. There were automobiles on the road before 1942, and there were parks up north where working people could have gone before 1943.

I like to see people get 2 weeks' holidays with pay. In some cases they are getting it by collective bargaining, but to make it mandatory on every person in this province, including the little persons in a small town with one or two employees who is just barely getting by, and to say to such men: "You have

got to give those people 2 weeks' holiday with pay," I think is going too far.

Mr. Speaker, I think where collective bargaining can be established and 2 weeks' holidays secured, that is all right, but as for mandatory provisions, I think this government went as far as it can go in providing that every man or woman who works gets a week's holiday with pay.

With respect to section 2, "The employer decides," and so on, I cannot see any change in that. The employer decides now. That is in the Act.

MR. HABEL: But we have added that the two weeks be given in one period.

HON. MR. DALEY: I do not think anybody would give holidays in any other way. He has to give them a week's pay and I think he gives them their holidays in that way.

As for the percentage of vacation pay, 2 per cent.; it is 2 per cent. now of course, and if you were going to have another week you would have to have the additional money for that week. We feel we have made some very good forward strides in labour relations. We have given the work week, the hours of work; we have secured for the workers of this province an 8-hour day and a maximum of 48 hours a week; that is, we brought the prevailing hours from 60 to 70 to 48 hours, and we think in this period of high costs, this inflationary period—where no one knows whether the trend is going to be up or down—this government feels we have gone as far as we can go at the present time. Therefore, we must oppose this amendment.

MR. HABEL: Mr. Speaker, before putting the question, the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) said while I was a member of the government which was in office we did not do anything about that. I might well remind the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) that I said there was a trend of the times, and that it had to be followed.

HON. MR. DALEY: All this did not happen in 5 years.

MR. HABEL: May I say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), when I was 14 years old, I was working 11 hours a day for 90 cents a day, and I hope he does not intend to go back to that time. We must follow the trend, and I claim that 2 weeks is only a fair period.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Do you think you are the only one who worked for that? Don't be silly.

MR. HABEL: Mr. Speaker, another thing I should say, relating to the bill, the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) said we did not do anything about it, but he will have to admit at least that we as a government certainly gave the working man of this province The Bargaining Act, which you, as a party, opposed.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You gave them the rawest deal they ever got. That is what you gave them.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): You are only saying that to hear yourself talk.

The amendment negatived on division.

AYES: 16

NAYS: 44

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 43rd order.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd order, second reading of Bill No. 107, an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Carlin.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 107, and Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Speaker, the bill we are about to debate is not entirely a new measure, and hon. members will recall it has been put before this Legislature on 2 previous occasions, and I trust, Mr. Speaker, there may happen to be some truth in the saying that the third time is the

charm, and it will come to pass the government will accept this bill.

It is only because I believe this bill is one of the most important bills to come before this Legislature that I speak on it at all. The primal purpose of the bill is to make happier in some way and more secure the lives of that section of our people who are so often completely lost sight of, the industrial casualties, the men who have got caught in the industrial machines of the nation and have become crushed.

The hon. member to the left of me here (Mr. Davies), as I recall, the other day urged the government to do something for the crippled people of this province. I felt at that moment like joining him in that, and only the rules of the House prevented me from doing so at that time, instead of joining him at this moment in urging that we do something for those people.

Needless to say, Mr. Speaker, the byways and highways of this province are strewn with the wreckage of industrial people who have become caught in the wheels of industry and their bodies crushed. Wherever you go you see them, particularly in the mining industry, because it is a hazardous industry. There you will see men with limbs broken, limbs completely removed or lost, men blind and maimed and crippled. The first charge against any government, which is worthy to govern, is to care for its young, its old, and particularly its crippled. Any government which will live up to that responsibility will stand to be commended. Any government which does not, stands to be condemned, and I maintain this government does not look after the needs of the crippled people and particularly industrial casualties.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of introducing this bill is to see if something cannot be done for those people. The purpose of this bill is outlined here in the explanatory notes. Number 1 does away with the 7-day waiting period. Number 2 would increase the present rate of compensation, that is, the 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the worker's earnings to 100 per cent.

Mr. Speaker, I would be an incurable optimist if I thought this bill was going to pass, after watching a bill which would give less to the injured workman being killed by this government. So I feel no matter how long or how loud I might speak, this bill is doomed to death anyway. But, Mr. Speaker, one day I trust and I believe there will be sitting in the Legislature a body of legislators, a body of people of good will, which will have as its objective doing things for the needy people—not for the rich—for the needy people of this province; and such a bill as this one you are about to vote down will become the law of the province.

Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of this bill.

HON. MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I think by explanation of the attitude, and the responsibility, of the government in connection with workmen's compensation have been clearly outlined, and how we are continually examining the bill to improve it and remove injustices. We cannot accept this bill.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, one part of the explanation the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) gave on a similar bill presented by an hon. member of this side (Mr. Habel), I am not willing to accept, and that is where he makes the charge that the industrial employees remove safety devices. I am positive the industrial employees will resent that charge. I want to say that I have worked in industry all my life, and I know they do not make a practice of removing safety devices.

HON. MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the hon. member (Mr. Harvey) is endeavouring to do. I pointed out that of the number of accidents, approximately only 20 per cent. were attributed to the actual operations of machines, the balance of about 80 per cent. being accidents such as falling down stairs, slipping on a slippery floor, and various other ways in which men are injured. I also said that it is not always the responsibility of the em-

ployer, because the law requires that certain safety devices be on machines. The Factory Inspection Department checks on that, and there is supposed to be—

MR. HARVEY: Carry on; what did you say after that?

HON. MR. DALEY: I had an Act passed here this year to give us power to correct a certain activity in connection with what they call the "guillotine" machine, because in order to have two people working on it, it was sometimes found that one part of the safety device was removed. I did not make that as a general statement, and you know I did not, but man being what he is, in an effort to increase his production he sometimes gets very careless and does things he should not do in connection with things which are put there to protect his safety.

Those are not the exact words I used, but that is the story, and you know men as well as I do, because you have worked with them; and men will do things, and that is the cause of some accidents.

MR. HARVEY: Never in my life, Mr. Speaker—

MR. SPEAKER: Might I say to the hon. member (Mr. Harvey)—

MR. HARVEY: —have I known a man to remove a safety device.

MR. HABEL: Might I put one brief question to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley)? This is in relation to a matter pertaining to compensation; it is information for which I am asking in all good faith.

Would it be possible for a company doctor, a Canadian National Railway doctor, for instance, to be used at times by the board to act on a revision board? Could a thing like that happen?

HON. MR. DALEY: To act on what?

MR. HABEL: Revision boards—referee boards? Would that happen?

HON. MR. DALEY: You mean appointed by the Compensation Board?

MR. HABEL: Or used by the Compensation Board—hired by the board. Would a thing like that happen—a company doctor being used as a referee doctor?

HON. MR. DALEY: To deal with their own case?

MR. HABEL: I would not say with their own case, but hired by the Compensation Board as a referee doctor.

HON. MR. DALEY: Well, it could be. I mean, after all, a doctor is a doctor, and if he has the standing, I do not know why you would say, because he happened to have some connection, he would not be impartial in making decisions.

I have confidence in the professional people of this province, and a man has a right to go to his own doctor.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us get back to the second reading of Bill No. 107. We will have no further discussion on this.

Call in the members.

The House divided on the motion.

AYES: 7

NAYS: 54

The motion negatived on division.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I move the House do now recess until 2 o'clock.

Motion approved.

At 1.05 o'clock p.m., the House recessed.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

After recess:

HON. THOMAS L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 44th order.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACT, 1944

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 44th Order, second reading of Bill No. 109, an Act to amend the Labour Relations Board Act, 1944. Mr. Carlin.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of

Bill No. 109, an Act to amend the Labour Relations Board Act, 1944.

Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of this bill, I can only reiterate what I said just before recess.

It is not a new bill to this Legislature, although certain changes have been made to meet the conditions which have arisen. The things embodied in the provisions of this bill are provisions which have been asked for by organized labour down through the years. Each year representation is made to this government by the 2 organizations which represent, collectively, all the organized workers of this province, and all of the things in some way or to some degree or other, which they have asked this government to legislate, we feel, are embodied in this bill, in principle at least.

One of the fundamental changes, I should say, in this bill from the existing bill, P.C. 1003, 195, is this simple and legitimate and reasonable principle that a vote must be taken upon the request of 25 per cent. of any group of employees. Under the present set-up, a vote to be taken must be on the basis over 50 per cent. of all of the employees affected. I maintain, Mr. Speaker, that is very unfair. It is really discriminating against one of Canada's greatest bodies of people, her workers, and that is why this provision is embodied in this bill, to make it possible, if any given group of workers desire a given union as their bargaining agency, all they need do is apply to the government, and if they can show 25 per cent. of the given employees in the plant apply for certification, they can get it on that basis.

A vote will be conducted and 50 per cent. or over of those voting will be considered proper, and the union so applying for certification would be certified on that basis.

Secondly, if a majority of the employees eligible to vote actually vote—I repeat, in this instance, because I think it deserves emphasis—the majority of those voting would determine the union to represent the employees for the purpose of bargaining collectively. This amendment would correct the present

unsatisfactory condition, under which a union may be certified, as I said a moment ago, if a majority of all of the employees in the unit vote.

Three—it would further provide that every collective bargaining agreement should, at the request of the trade union involved, contain a check-off and maintenance-of-membership clause, and any employer refusing to include such clause in an agreement would be guilty of unfair labour practice and subject to a penalty of not less than \$25 and not more than \$10,000.

We feel that is a reasonable request. I know there is great opposition in this nation to the check-off, and that various arguments are used. In my humble opinion, none of them is justifiable. The one argument which is used perhaps the strongest and the most often, is the one that it is undemocratic. Well, I think if the majority of workers in a given plant desire to have a check-off provision in their agreement, there is nothing undemocratic about that. Of course, I know it will be argued, "How about the minority group?" but I submit, Mr. Speaker, the government which takes over power as you have across the way here, represents the majority, and all we can do, as a minority group, is to comply with whatever legislation you bring down; and we do that.

I think it is most democratic if a majority of any given people request check-off provision—or whatever they may request—so long as the majority want that and it does not affect others adversely, it should be theirs for the asking. That is not so today. The only way we can get the check-off is through one of two methods. One is to get the employer who, in some instances, does believe in it, as they did at International Nickel Company in Sudbury, where they sat down and got such provisions in our first bargaining agreement which was signed with that company; the same with Falconbridge Nickel Company. But there are other companies where we have sat down, but though we could show in some cases 90 per cent. of our membership had signed check-off slips stating they wanted their dues deducted,

the employer would still say: "But I am not going to give it to you," and in many instances, and, in fact, practically all, this same type of employer would say: "We are only giving you what the law compels us to give you." What are the results in that case? You have plenty of illustrations, plenty of practical applications of what that means, not only to the workers of the nation, not only to the industry, but to the people of this nation as a whole.

We need not go back far to see just what that means to a people.

In Kirkland Lake in 1940, a strike ensued over the basic issue of union security—union recognition, I should say, in that case—a strike which lasted for some 3 months. I will not dwell on that, because it is history. There have been other strikes since, the strike of the great steel works in Hamilton particularly. That was one of the major things which precipitated the strike, the check-off and maintenance of membership. Who here among us will forget the Ford strike, when union security was the issue? Since that was established down there, I think the records will prove there has been comparatively little labour trouble.

In Sudbury, where we have established it, we have had no labour trouble, and we do not contemplate labour trouble, particularly over that single issue which has caused so much labour strife.

There is a reason for it. To working people, union security is the security of the individual. Without the security of his union, he has no job security. They can dismiss him, if his union is not strong enough. That is the reason why companies hesitate to give union security, because they hesitate to see a union getting strong. They can find cases which, in their opinion, are not justifiable but which, in the opinion of the workers involved, are quite justifiable. Other companies definitely do not look at it that way, and where we have collective bargaining agreements, they learn to appreciate the value of union security.

I said there was a lot of opposition

today, but there are people in all walks of life who support the check-off and all forms of union security. Among them are lawyers, doctors, priests, ministers and people from all walks of life. A great attorney who may be known to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) no doubt has heard of him and likely has known him—

MR. J. S. DEMPSEY (Renfrew South): Mr. Speaker, may I ask you a question? Is this a talk on unionism, or what? I was a little late coming in. What does it mean?

MR. CARLIN: I have introduced a bill. It is on unionism.

AN HON. MEMBER: Bill No. 109.

MR. CARLIN: The late Clarence Darrow, who was quite a student of labour relations and a great philosopher, in speaking of union security in his book, "The Open Shop," had this to say:

"In reality, the open shop only means the open door through which the union man goes out and the non-union man comes in to take his place. The open shop furnishes and always has furnished, the best possible means of destroying the organization of working men."

"The closed shops are the only sure protection for the trade union agreements and the defence of the individual worker."

That quotation was from his book, "The Open Shop," by Clarence Darrow.

There are others. I said there have been lawyers, great doctors, great statesmen, who believed in union security and believed in it in a proper sense. They are not influenced by workers alone, they are not influenced by industry alone, but they are great statesmen and they believe in unionism, and they believe to believe in it properly and to breathe life into the meaning of that word, then they must support union security.

I have here something I would like to read into the record in support of my argument on union security, and

particularly do I read it because I know there are some people who will defend vigorously the minority right when it comes to union security even if you have 99.9 per cent.—if that were possible—of the men in your union, there would be still employers and people in high public office who would say it was undemocratic to force that lone man to pay his share for the upkeep of the union.

This is what the Reverend Bishop Shields, of Chicago, has to say:

“Organized labour has contributed far more than any other agent to the economic security of human living. Even those who have not, nor will not join the ranks of organized labour have profitted immensely from labour’s heroic sacrifice.

“What right has any man to profit from the painful labour, the immeasurable sacrifice, the vast expenditure of time and money, made by others, without making some reasonable return for the great benefits which accrue to him through their generous efforts?

“Does not good sense, common decency, and just dealing require that the non-unionist assist those to whom he owes so much, by joining their ranks and by contributing his share to the security, the well-being and the happiness of his fellow workers?

“If organized labour should collapse tomorrow, these non-unionists would find life much harder, working conditions far less tolerable and wages generally reduced.

“In these premises, have they no obligation? Only the utterly false, the lazy and the cowardly can think so.”

Those are the words of the Reverend Bishop Shields of Chicago. I could go on with any number.

You know labour’s position. Every hon. member in this House when he rises makes some appeal to labour, perhaps for their votes, but I say the appeal to them should be on a more

sincere basis. Labour for the past several years has been asking for the very things embodied in this bill of mine; check-off, the basis upon which a vote will be conducted, the basis on which certification will be granted, and many other clauses. I am not going to take up much more time except to say again, it is not only labour that is talking union security, and I put emphasis on that because I feel that, remove the security clause of this bill of mine and I believe it would get plenty of support here in the House, but when the union security provision is in it, I do not have too much hope for it.

I will just make an appeal to all hon. members in this House before I sit down—to those who profess to believe in labour—to support this bill.

HON. MR. DALEY: To discuss the various amendments proposed in this bill might easily take the entire afternoon, but I think all I care to say at this time, Mr. Speaker, is this; the government has already announced its policy in regard to its future attitude in dealing with labour relations.

We believe our policy will bring about a greater degree of uniformity and will react to the benefit of workers and industry alike, and will assure a continuance of the good-neighbour relationships, and play a great part in the continuing prosperity of this province.

The government cannot accept this amendment to the bill.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, it would be belabouring the point to speak at length on this bill. I have no intention of doing that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: I agree with the mover of this bill, the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin), who has spoken for a few minutes, and developed his argument, I believe, excellently.

I rise merely to say I support this bill. It is not an ideal bill, but I suggest it would be far better than any-

thing we have ever had in this province, insofar as labour-relations legislation is concerned.

I am sure it would go further in contributing toward labour-management relations if enacted, than will be the case if the bill now before the House of Commons in Ottawa, passes, and which we are more or less committed to apply, after it will have passed the House of Commons and comes into force, and I think in the best interests both of protecting the welfare of the working people and of the interests of improved labour-management relations, this bill, rather than the other, should be adopted.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of attempting in any way to traverse the arguments put forth by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) in support of this bill. However, I would like to make a few observations.

The first of these is, there was some doubt in my mind whether the motion for this bill was clearly in order or not, in view of Bill No. 124. I feel, however, the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has put his finger on exactly where that rests. The Legislature has approved, on second reading, and has taken through Committee Bill No. 124, which now stands on the Order Paper for third reading. It is perfectly obvious these 2 bills covering the same field cannot both become law.

What the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) puts forth is now an argument that Bill No. 124, adopting the Dominion Act, should now be allowed to disappear, and this is the bill which should be accepted by the Legislature and become law.

Therefore, I want to make it plain to hon. members of the Legislature if they were to vote for the bill put forward by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) they would at that point, be voting against the bill already approved by the Legislature.

I thought it might be of some assistance to the House to point that out clearly.

My second point is this; when Bill No. 124 was before the House, the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) read a statement as his argument in relation to the bill.

At that time, he used the expression "union security" because he had something to say about it then; and in the interests of the understanding of the House on that subject, I asked him to define what he meant, but he saw fit not to do so.

Now, his colleague, the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) has used the very same expression and in a way, I feel, I should point out to the House is illustrative of the danger of using the expression "union security" without its being interpreted, as one goes on.

When the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) spoke about union security in relation to the bill, he presented his conception of union security, which he put forward—

MR. CARLIN: Which is the working man's conception.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: —and what he advocated was the closed shop. He advocated the closed shop, that is what is in the record. That is the expression he used.

For the benefit of the House, I would like to distinguish between the "closed shop," for which the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) appeared to argue, and the "union" shop, because they are two entirely different things.

The closed shop merely means that anywhere it obtains, before any man can secure employment, he must already be a member of the union, and be put forward by the union, to secure his job. That means all employment in any establishment where there is a closed shop is absolutely closed to all people, unless they go through the medium of the union. The union, in other words, is the controlling agency as to who shall get the job.

The "union shop" merely means that management is free to hire anyone who presents himself for employment, but where a shop is unionized, if a man be-

comes a regular employee, he must afterwards become a member of the union which does the collective bargaining in that establishment.

I thought this might be of some importance to the Legislature in assisting them to appreciate the very great distinction there is between these two particular aspects of the union security. There are some others, but I wish to say at this point that my question to the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) was not a facetious one; it was one which I felt I was quite justified in asking, in order to have him to explain the terms. Because of the fact the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) had read somebody else's argument, and presumed to make it his own, I thought I should speak on the "closed shop," because I think, when he speaks on "union security" in his bill, what he really was trying to achieve was the closed shop.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): I agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). I think the bill is too drastic in some of its measures. I am opposed to the closed shop, always have been, and I am at the present time. My record stands on that. They speak about "dictatorship," well, if this is not dictatorship, I want to know what is.

I feel the government has very good machinery set up for collective bargaining. If a union is in a shop, or in a plant, it is entirely up to the firm, and if the firm wants to give in and have a closed shop, I think that is their affair, but I do not agree with holding a gun at a man's head, and saying, "You have to join the union." I do not think it is fair.

We have closed shops and open shops. We have had various proposals brought to us, but I have always opposed them. I do not believe in forcing a man to join a union. If he wants to join a union, that is quite all right. I think the unions have been given great lee-way. The government has gone a long way to set up machinery

for collective bargaining, and so on, and they ought to get together, and decide on a policy, but not try to tell the parties what to do.

I will vote against the bill.

MR. GEORGE I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, there is one thing I want to bring before the House. All the argument seems to turn around "union security."

I am supporting this bill because I think it would improve the working of the Labour Relations Board, and would be something I think which would be much better to do than to accept Bill No. 124. The argument during the debate on that bill was we were voting on something we did not know anything about, because it was impossible to be amended, and it might not be accepted by the Legislature.

I have been working in industry for many years, and we have a union shop. It is true, as the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has stated, there is a difference between a closed shop and a union shop, that is, a shop which has a union clause. But because there are two conditions, does not mean that a closed shop will not be accepted. I think the closed shop will be accepted in future years.

May I just refer for a moment to what Mr. Justice Rand said in his reasons for judgment in the Ford strike:

"The employees as a whole become the beneficiaries of union action, and I doubt if any circumstances provokes more resentment in a plant than this sharing of the fruits of unionist work and courage by the non-member.

"It is irrelevant to try to measure benefits in a particular case. The protection of organized labour is promised as a necessary security to the body of employees. I consider it entirely equitable then that all employees should be required to shoulder their portion of the burden of expense for administering the law of their employment, the union contract; that they must take the burden along with the benefits."

That is the question as to whether a person working in an industry should receive the benefits of the years of sacrifice, and work and contributions, in money and time, which have been made by members of the trade union movement, if a man should continue to work in an industry and refuse to join the union which has brought to him better working hours, better conditions, and other benefits.

To me it is similar to a person robbing a grave, taking the flowers off the grave, and taking them to a horticultural society, and accepting a prize.

MR. JOSEPH MEINZINGER (Waterloo North): That is a little far-fetched.

MR. HARVEY: It is not. It is simply an aside, because there have been many sacrifices made by men in building up the trade unions, and securing the benefits of their work, their time and their money. I believe this is a very important part of this amendment, "Social Security."

Mr. Speaker, I will support the bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) has perhaps directed his discussion on this bill away from the main angles contained therein. He has sought to drag in the question of the closed shop. I do not know where he gets that idea. It is not set out in the bill.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I object to that statement. I did not "drag" it in. The question was brought up by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) who proposed the bill.

MR. GRUMMETT: The words "closed shop" came up while he was reading an extract from a book by Clarence Darrow.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: He thought Darrow could put it better than he could, that is why he read it.

MR. GRUMMETT: That is pure foolishness. The difference has been

clearly explained by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell). Speaking for myself, and not as a unionist, I do not think the closed shop will ever gain much headway. Perhaps 20 or 30 years ago, when we had the craft unions, it would have been possible for a union to exercise the closed-shop provision, but when you have the industrial unions of today, it is practically impossible.

If a man has a trade, he is trained, has served his apprenticeship, and has joined the union connected with his trade, whether he be a plasterer, a stone mason, or a bricklayer, he is trained in that particular trade, and he belongs to that craft. It would be quite possible to make use of the closed-shop union provisions in dealing with craft trades, but with our industrial setup of today, the closed shop cannot survive. That is my own personal opinion.

The union shop, however, is a much greater protection to all ordinary working men, because it provides that when a man has commenced working, within a certain period of time he must take out a union card and become a member of his union.

I have resided now for 27 years in the town of Iroquois Falls, where they have one of the biggest paper mills in America, the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd., and they insist on a man becoming a member of the union within 2 weeks of commencing his employment. The supervisor pulls his employment card, if he has not produced, in the meantime, a membership card in the union. That is, the employment card in the rack is taken out, to indicate to him that he must report to the office, and when he reports to the office, the supervisor tells him, "You have not taken out your union card." That is the agreement between the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, and the union, that a man must belong to the union. Therefore, it is a union shop.

Now, may I say to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that 2 years ago I invited him to go to the mill of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, and see how unionism and employers can get along, because they do get along

very well. If he should go to the men who conduct big business, like the great power and paper company, one of the largest in northern Ontario, he can find very good management-labour relationship, between the working men and the employers. It is one thing to go through the industries in southern Ontario, and another to go through the mines and industries in the north, and you will see no labour troubles in that big power and paper company, the Abitibi. I have never seen a strike, nor heard of a dispute in the Abitibi Company, in 26 years. The men sit down and resolve their difficulties without any quarrelling whatsoever.

That can be done in all labour, Mr. Minister (Mr. Daley), and if you, as Minister of Labour, would give the lead to labour in this province by seeing that the "best labour legislation" is put into effect in Ontario, it would help tremendously. You have boasted you have already done so. You have fallen far short of your boast.

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) will permit a question; I do not know whether he would care to answer it or not, but I ask it for the purpose of clarifying the record.

Do I understand, as the Leader of the C.C.F. group in the House, he is in favour of the union shop in industrial unions, but opposed to the closed shop in that field of labour relations, and is, therefore, not prepared to agree with his colleague, the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) on a closed shop.

MR. GRUMMETT: I made it perfectly clear, Mr. Speaker, that I was speaking for myself as an individual, when I said I did not think at the present time the closed shop will meet the needs of labour. As I said before, the closed shop regulation can only apply where you have craft unions. The craft unions of today are becoming smaller and smaller, and the trend is toward industrial unions.

As for the statement made by my colleague, the hon. member for Sudbury

(Mr. Carlin); I have already explained that what he said was in relationship to a quotation from Clarence Darrow. That does not mean that he arose in this House and strongly advocated the closed shop.

Why not ask him the question, Mr. hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell)?

HON. MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) said "Speaking for myself." I was wondering if he could speak for his whole group in that regard.

MR. GRUMMETT: In the House here I speak for myself. The 3 senior members of the government speak for 66. In our party, we each have an independent mind of our own.

MR. JAMES S. DEMPSEY (Renfrew South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to take exception to the remarks made by the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett). I would like to ask him a question, if there was one of them ever worked in rural areas, and had to pick stones out of a lake.

MR. SPEAKER: May I call the hon. member for Renfrew South (Mr. Dempsey) to order.

MR. DEMPSEY: Well, Mr. Speaker, it bothers me that a lot of hon. members come down here and allege a love for the working man, and make themselves out as champions of the labour unions, when they are not.

The county I come from is a working man's county, and it is the working men who elected me, and I figure I am just as big a friend of labour as anybody in this country.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GRUMMETT: I just want to answer the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. Dempsey), when he spoke about "picking stones." I am sure my friend, the hon. Leader of the official Opposition (Mr. Oliver) knows quite

well the area in which I was born. He was born only 10 miles away.

May I say to the hon. member for Renfrew North (Mr. Dempsey) that I lived on a farm in that area until I was 17 years of age, and I have picked plenty of stones.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

The House divided on the motion.

AYES: 7.

NAYS: 55.

The motion negatived on division.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 45th Order.

THE FUMES CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 45th Order, second reading of Bill No. 110, The Fumes Control Act, 1948. Mr. Carlin.

MR. R. H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 110, The Fumes Control Act, 1948.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House at this moment is equally as important, if not more so—and I see my hon. friends laughing—as the others which were up a moment ago. It cannot be said in presenting this bill, we are presenting a bill which is strictly in favour of organized labour.

This bill desires to do something for that section of the people, for whom we would also like to see something done, the great farmers of that great section of our province, Sudbury and district.

The bill before this House, Mr. Speaker, has been endorsed by the Sudbury City Council, by the local unions, which represent some 10,000 workers, and by various municipalities, including Lizzard Valley, Chumsford, and a number of others.

Copies of the bill were sent to the farmers, who have studied it. This was done for the simple reason that they are the people affected by the sulphur fumes

in that area, and they are the people best qualified to speak on its behalf.

I must say at this juncture, Mr. Speaker, that I cannot conceive any farmer, who is a farmer in the real sense of the word, and who wants to do something for the downtrodden farmer, fighting against this measure. I know it will be said this is a great company involved. I base my remarks on those made by the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) last year, and I have a feeling he tried to leave the impression with the House that I would, yes, go out of my way to close this great corporation. His words were these:

“The hon. member for Sudbury has stated he is going to persist and persist in his fight against this great corporation at Sudbury.”

That is not the issue, I want to tell you, Mr. Minister (Mr. Frost). I would be the last one in the world to close down that company. I know it is important to the economy of this nation, and it is not necessary to close down this company. The passage of this bill, and the implementation of the contents of it, would not mean this great company would have to close down.

We know that out in Trail, British Columbia, they have some kind of gas extracting process, which I understand is very successful. Not long ago I was speaking to people out there, and I asked them if the burns were as bad as they were before they used it, and they said, “No, the burns are comparatively few now.”

I have heard, and I do not yet know how authentic it is, that the very chemical which used to destroy the farmers' crops in that area, is now used to promote the growth of vegetation. It is sold to the farmers at cost price for fertilizer. I have been in contact with the Department of Research in Washington and I am advised there are several formulae, one a Swedish formula, and one an American formula, and in the opinion of the party with whom I was in contact, they feel it could be applied for a reasonable

amount of money in the smelters at Copper Cliff against this chemical which is killing vegetation in a very rich section of the country, and it could be used there for fertilizer.

I feel something more should be done than just telling us every year "We pay \$40,000 to \$50,000 out to the farmers." I have been told time and time again by many, many people up there that the amounts they do receive equal just about 10 per cent. of the total damage which has been done. That information comes from impartial people, from farmers, business people, yes, even from the office of the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost).

I feel, somehow or other, the bill will not pass. I say it would be in the best interests of the nation if it were to pass.

Again I want to invite the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost), and I hope he does not look for me at the International Nickel Company's office, or the office of the Falconbridge. I have an office down in the centre of Sudbury, and the people know me, and I am not always away. If the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) will drop a line giving me 2 weeks' notice, I will arrange a meeting of farmers, to whom he can speak. They have agreed to that, and will come down, and will be very happy to meet the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost).

At the time the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) suggested he would be there, and tried to contact me, it was through the medium of the *Sudbury Star*. I telephoned I would be there, and would be happy to meet him at a given hour. I was called back, and told he could not meet me then, but would meet me some time later in the afternoon, and was leaving that evening at 10.15, I think it was. I had 12 farmers in my office, who would have treated the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) with courtesy. They would have explained just what this means to them and their families.

HON. MR. FROST: You did not say anything last October about 12 farmers being there. I hunted all over to find you.

MR. CARLIN: I will put this on the record, if you will give me 2 weeks' notice, I will get a meeting of 100 farmers to whom you may speak.

HON. MR. FROST: Will it take you 2 weeks to get back to your riding?

MR. CARLIN: It takes you a little longer than that to do some of the things you promised the people. You will not find the farmers in the Copper Cliff office of the International Nickel, nor at Falconbridge, but you will find them out on their farms, and sometimes they are not very happy people. I have seen farmers ploughing under their vegetation, because it was so badly burned, and I have seen them settling damages amounting to \$2,000 or \$3,000, for \$300 or \$400. The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) will say, "Why do they not appeal?" They have no confidence in the board.

HON. MR. FROST: Oh, nonsense.

MR. CARLIN: The hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) said "Nonsense." Let him take a trip up there and talk to the farmers.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: How are they enjoying the hydro up there?

MR. CARLIN: There is something more to their lives up there than just pressing a button.

I urge all hon. members of this House who are farmers to support the bill.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, this bill is just as incomplete now as it was last October and on 2 or 3 other occasions when it has been before the House.

My hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) said he was not desirous of closing down the plant of the International Nickel Company, but I can assure him and the other hon. members of this House, that if such a bill as this passed in this House, the International Nickel would close down in a large way, and there would be thousands of men thrown out of work at Sudbury.

This is a matter in which, as always, we are interested. In August, 1946, I

asked the Ontario Research Foundation to make an enquiry into this matter, which they did. I have here the interim report or summary by Dr. Wessman, and you can see how silly the bill is, in the light of these figures—just plain silly. If you would like to see the original report, I would be glad to show it to you and hope you learn something from it.

Take the figures concerning the nature and magnitude of the problem. This is from the Ontario Research Foundation:

“From data supplied by the Ontario Department of Mines, it is estimated that the amount of sulphur evolved in the form of sulphur gases from the Sudbury area averaged 920,000 tons annually in the years 1936 to 1940, and 1,256,000 tons annually through the years 1941 to 1945.

“The latter amount is about 10 times the amount of sulphur evolved at the Trail smelters, about 5 times the total sulphur imports into Canada, almost twice the American export of sulphur and about one-third the total world output of native sulphur.”

Imagine the enormous extent of that problem. Then, let us look at this:

“The sulphur recovery plants at Trail are probably the largest in the world. Up to 1937 they represented a capital cost of about \$15,000,000 and they have since been extended considerably.”

And yet the amount of sulphur at Sudbury is 10 times that amount, so just multiply \$15,000,000 by 10 and by the effect of this bill you put \$150,000,000 against the International Nickel Company. And I will tell my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) he will have plenty of people walking the streets the minute you get into that business. The proposal of this bill is so silly I will not take up the time of the House by going ahead with it.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): What would that amount of sulphur be worth?

HON. MR. FROST: It is not economical at all. It is an impossibility to deal with that quantity of sulphur. The

amount of sulphur up there is 3 times the total export of the sulphur of the United States. The fact of the matter is, it is not an economic proposition. If it were an economic proposition, the International Nickel Company would have been seeing what they could do about it. They are paying \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year in claims, and they would be glad to get rid of it.

My hon. friend talks about what they say in Sudbury. Do you read the *Sudbury Star*?

MR. CARLIN: No, not very often.

HON. MR. FROST: It is a pretty good paper, it is not?

MR. CARLIN: For you, but not for the people.

HON. MR. FROST: It is one of the best papers in Ontario. When you start talking about the folks at home, see what your own paper said on the 31st of October in an editorial under the heading, “Unwise embarrassment.” Did you read that?

MR. CARLIN: Yes.

HON. MR. FROST: You did not read it to the House this afternoon. It would be very interesting. I will not read the whole thing, but one or two things that it says:

“The company has to a marked degree succeeded in entrapping the sulphur fumes, which later go into the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The company is still experimenting with ways and means of utilizing still more of the sulphur which now escapes, and is hopeful of achieving further noted successes along this line.

“Over the years the nickel company has paid out substantial sums to farmers whose crops were damaged. The manner in which these claims are paid precludes any possibility of the ‘simple, honest farmers’ being cheated by the ‘powerful corporations,’ to use Mr. Carlin’s phraseology.”

Then it goes on:

"To date during the current year, the Nickel company has paid out varying sums to farmers who claimed sulphur damages. The number of farmers who have filed such claims and accepted the company's offer without hesitation and without making an appeal, has been 533, to date. There may be more before the end of the year.

"In addition to the 533 farmers who have accepted the company's offers as satisfactory, there have been 4 others whose cases will be stated before and settled by the Government arbitrator."

That is, Mr. Murray.

"If only 4 farmers out of a total of 537 claimed against Inco during the current year were dissatisfied with the company's settlement, it is natural and reasonable to infer that 'the powerful corporation' is anything but tough in its dealings with the 'simple, honest farmers.'

"But International Nickel has other activities and interests besides settling sulphur fume claims."

I want my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) to listen to this when he introduces a bill which would put thousands of working men in Sudbury on the street and walking the street. Listen to this:

"Among these other activities are providing employment for an annual average of more than 8,000 men. The company's annual payroll averages more than \$20,000,000. It produces something like 80 per cent. of all the nickel in the world, in addition to a substantial amount of copper and considerable quantities of gold and silver. It has transformed Sudbury from a hamlet along the C.P.R. main line, to an important industrial city with a population, exclusive of its suburbs, of just under 40,000. Without International Nickel and its army of workmen, scientists and executives, Sudbury would still be a hamlet along the C.P.R.

"What would Mr. Carlin do with Inco. if he had his way? Would he socialize it, so that its operations would

be conducted for use and not for profit, or would he force it to suspend operations, so that the fumes from its smoke stacks would not interfere with those whom he so patronizingly refers to as 'simple, honest farmers'?"

Mr. Speaker, I wish my hon. friend (Mr. Carlin) would go up and find out what the old home town thinks about his activities; he would not be introducing silly little bills like this. This bill is not acceptable.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I had not intended saying anything on this, but after the remarks of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), I think it would be well if we really looked at the bill just for a moment or two.

Section 2 says:

"Every smelter, within 3 months after the coming into force of this Act, or within 1 month after commencing its undertaking, shall prepare and submit to the board"—

which in this instance is the Ontario Municipal Board—

"they shall prepare and submit for approval a plan to control or prevent the discharge from the furnaces, chimneys or smoke stacks, operated by the smelters or any noxious or offensive gas or fumes or to render such gas or fumes so discharged, harmless or inoffensive."

Section 3 says:

"Every such application shall include evidence that the plans submitted represent the best practicable means for the purpose in the circumstances."

HON. MR. FROST: Could you do that in three months?

MR. OLIVER: That is the mechanics.

HON. MR. FROST: It is silly.

MR. OLIVER: Section 3 means only a practicable means would be considered. To shut down International Nickel by loading on them a financial burden they could not bear would not be, by any

stretch of the imagination, a practical means of dealing with this problem.

Then in Section 7 it says:

"Not more than 3 months after hearing the application, the board shall make an order either approving the application or a modification or variation thereof or an alternative plan and requiring the smelter to institute and maintain such plan as may be approved by the board."

So the board has within its power, under the terms of this bill, to vary any proposal, to suggest a new proposal or to suggest an alternative one. So really there is no cause for alarm, as suggested.

HON. MR. FROST: Surely my hon. friend from South Grey (Mr. Oliver) is not so gullible . . .

MR. OLIVER: I am not any more gullible than you are.

HON. MR. FROST: You are so gullible you would take this problem involving 1,250,000 tons of sulphur a year, the magnitude of which I have explained. You would take that scientific problem and give it to Mr. Coulter on the Municipal Board and ask him to find a plan to deal with it and give the company 3 months to put it in. That is so silly and so fantastic, I would think my hon. friend would not even suggest it.

MR. OLIVER: What you have said is more ridiculous than one could imagine, coming from you, and that is saying something. You talk about Mr. Coulter of the Municipal Board handling all these fumes. Mr. Coulter of the Ontario Municipal Board has power, as I pointed out, not to take unto his bosom something that is impractical, but to vary the thing and deal with it in a business-like way. I have confidence the Municipal Board would not proceed along that line.

HON. MR. FROST: You have more faith in lawyers than I have.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): They are not all lawyers on that board.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): this matter has been around before, since 1944. I must say the remarks made today by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) are of a different character—

HON. MR. FROST: The Minister of Mines.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost). His remarks are different in tone than the things he said when the bill was before us in different sessions. It may be he is in a bad mood today as a result of his misbehaviour last night. If that is the case, we will have to forgive him. The same 66 are ready to roll over this bill as they have rolled over other bills and that the problem will not be disposed of. I would suggest to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost), in all seriousness, that in line with the very practical proposal put forward here a few days ago for the setting up of a standing committee on mining, that one of the matters which should receive careful and considered attention in that committee at the next session is the matter dealt with in this bill. I really do not think when you dismiss a bill presented in all sincerity by the hon. member from Sudbury (Mr. Carlin), as something that is plain silly and that the hon. member (Mr. Carlin) is irresponsible in bringing it forward. There is a problem here and some complication, and it may not be possible for this House, especially at this hour, to deal with it adequately. I do say this matter should be referred to your standing committee when it is set up at the next session and let these farmers, of whom the hon. member from Sudbury (Mr. Carlin) speaks, come down and hear Dr. Speakman and other people from the Research Foundation who have made a study of this problem. I think that is the best way to deal with it.

HON. MR. FROST: I would say, Mr. Speaker, in concluding this matter, I would be delighted next year to let the committee on mining look this matter over. We are not discharging this with a wave of our hands. Our people

have studied these things for years. It is under study all the time. We have the very best scientists, the best combination of people we can get, to look after this thing independently. I would be very glad indeed to accept the hon. member's suggestion and next year give the hon. members of this House an opportunity of looking into this matter and giving them the very latest information. I can only say this, Mr. Speaker, I am not making any idle statements when I say that this bill is simply utterly unworkable and does not meet with the circumstances of the situation at all.

The House divided on the motion.

AYES: 15

NAYS 49

Motion negatived on division.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 46th Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th Order, second reading of Bill No. 142, an Act Respecting Fair Employment Practices. Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 142, an Act Respecting Fair Employment Practices.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few minutes—and I hope only a few minutes—to explain the bill and its importance. I want to say at the outset that I do this with more than one regret. First, I regret the need for such legislation, and, in my opinion, there is a need for such legislation.

Secondly, I regret the fact that this type of legislation should be introduced by a private member, because if such legislation is required, it should be, of course, government policy.

I have had very strong feeling, of course, on this problem. I felt for many years, as do a great many people, that there is need for fair employment practices legislation in this province and elsewhere. However, I have never introduced legislation of this sort until now. I rise in this House at every session since I have been in the House and

spoke about the need for such legislation and on all occasions appealed to the government to take action to introduce such legislation. To the credit of the government, I want to say in 1944 it did sponsor a measure which was a first step and a step in the right direction, to curb certain discriminations of this sort. That was a credit to the government and to the credit of the whole House, because everyone voted for it. If there is a difference of opinion, it is as to whether this type of legislation is required, and, if required, whether it will help. I say, Mr. Speaker, in respect to the opinions on these 2 questions, the wisdom of introducing this type of legislation, although I disagree with that, there is no doubt in my opinion that such legislation is required. Unfortunately there are firms, concerns and individuals, who practice discrimination. They are the small minority, that is true, but that small minority has caused a great deal of unhappiness and is acting contrary to what undoubtedly is the sentiment and wishes of the majority of people, and such legislation is meant only for that minority.

On a previous occasion I have read into the record case after case of discrimination in employment. I submit to the hon. members of the House that of all the forms of discrimination, employment discrimination is about the worst. There is nothing worse than for a person to find that he is denied the opportunity of working solely because of racial, religious or national origin. The fact that it is not widespread in the opinion of certain people, does not diminish the need for legislation of this kind. I have a photostatic copy of a slip issued by the employment and Selective Service of the city where a worker was not accepted, and the firm quite frankly wrote the reason for rejecting, "Nationality." I have a photostatic copy of another letter written by a firm to a young girl asking her to come in and take her unemployment insurance card because they found out that she is of certain national origin. I am not speaking of other examples because I do not want to burden the House with too many

of them, except to say this, that many young students in our technical commercial schools are forcibly brought into this unfortunate situation every spring, and I say that principals of our commercial schools and of our technical schools will tell you how difficult it is for them to advise certain youngsters in the spring, when they are seeking jobs, that unfortunately certain jobs are not available to them, solely because of their racial or national origin.

How does the public feel about it? I suggest that the public is quite ready for such legislation. In June of 1947 The Canadian Institute of Public Opinion took a poll, a sample of public opinion on this issue. The question they put to the people was as follows, and I quote:

"In some parts of the United States it is against the law to refuse a man a job because of his race, colour, or religion. Some people approve of it because it ensures equality for all. Others disapprove, claiming that it interferes with employers. Do you approve or disapprove of such a regulation in this province?"

And the answer, Mr. Speaker, was 64 per cent. of those polled declared themselves in favour of fair employment practices legislation. I think that speaks very highly for the people who have in such preponderance expressed their approval of such legislation.

Now then, there is an opinion that legislation of this sort, far from remedying the situation, may do more harm. I want to say on this occasion—I meant to say it before—that if all business concerns were to follow the example of the newspaper publishers, for instance, there would be undoubtedly no issue. I want to use this opportunity to make a note of that, that the daily newspapers of this country to my knowledge—and that applies to all of them—have set an excellent example in employing people on the basis of ability and who have in their staff—that is true I think from coast to coast—people of all backgrounds and of all origins, and I want to now pay tribute to the newspapers of this country for that example.

Unfortunately, it is not quite general, and there is the opinion that to pass such legislation will do a lot of harm. Mr. Speaker, I do not recognize that there is validity to such an argument. I am not for half a second suggesting that anyone who opposes the introduction of this type of legislation because of fear that it may do more harm than good is not in favour himself of such legislation. I think that is true of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) and a whole lot of other people. Nor am I allowing this opportunity to go by without making it abundantly clear that I have no doubt that discrimination of the sort I speak of is abhorrent to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) and to the members of this government. But there is room for difference of opinion, and I do not agree that it would do harm. I think it would do good. I think it would establish this very important principle that the practice is outside the law, that it is disapproved, that it is obnoxious and that it should therefore not be continued, and it would have a tremendous educational value. It will help people to orientate themselves on it. There are states in the country bordering us where such laws have been introduced, and so I want to keep this issue alive. I might say—if I have not done so until now—that the Ontario Command of the Legion is in favour of that legislation. I might also add this—it has reached my knowledge that a very important committee of the Church, the Legion and the synagogues and other groups have now begun a study to learn the extent of employment discrimination.

Introducing this bill now, the first time I have introduced a bill—until now I have found other devices of keeping the issue before the House—I knew that such legislation would carry only if the government introduced it, and in the absence of government sponsored legislation it could not carry. But I feel that it is good to keep the issue before the public and before this Legislature. It will be what you might call "plowed under," but I dare suggest that, having been "plowed under," it will spring up again in this House at a future date, and

I hope that you will see it again in this House as a government measure, as I always hoped, and as I still hope, that it will on another occasion be brought in as a government measure, and as a government measure it could be far better equipped to handle the situation than my bill, as it is limited due to the fact I am a private member.

I hope this bit of discussion will be a contribution to the efforts to eliminate employment discrimination of all types and of all sorts and that in the future legislation that will curb it will be brought down. In the meantime, I say frankly, Mr. Speaker, I do not care whether there is or there is not a recorded vote. I am not seeking to have anyone commit himself if he is not ready to be committed on this question, and I know a lot of hon. members want to think this matter out and want to follow it through. I do hope, however, that at the coming session it will come up and come as a government measure and will then be a real further step forward in the fight against bigotry and against discrimination and for full equality particularly in the realm of employment opportunities.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney - General): Mr. Speaker, before the matter is put to the House, what the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) may have intended to indicate is that his purpose has now been served in putting the bill forward and thereby creating an opportunity for him to make the speech he has in the Legislature, and it may be that, having done so, he now wishes to withdraw the bill to let the matter stand pending the completion of the studies which he tells us are now going on on this subject, and I feel before I would wish to make any decision for the government on the matter that I would ask him to indicate if he wishes to follow that course.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, as I stated before, I had just learned of the beginning of the study, and in view of the statement of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that they will be interested in this study, I will be

very glad to withdraw it and allow the government to follow this study and arrive at conclusions which I hope will be conducive to legislation of this sort, and with your permission I will withdraw it.

Bill No. 142 discharged.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Notices of motions, Resolution No. 1.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Notice of motion No. 1:

Mr. MacLeod—Resolution—That this House expresses its profound concern over the failure of the Federal Government to reconvene the Dominion-Provincial Conference for the purpose of reaching agreement on Taxation, Health, and Social Security Measures and a Public Investment Programme;

And this House strongly urges the Dominion Government to reconvene the Conference without further delay. Should it fail to do so, this House requests the Ontario Government to invite other provincial governments to an inter-provincial conference to give consideration to the aforesaid matters, and work out a common programme to press for action at the federal level of government.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): I move the adoption of the resolution, and then I would like to speak on it. Mr. Speaker, I rise to move the adoption of Resolution No. 1.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, as the hon. members will recall, the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod), who has introduced this motion, went into very considerable and careful detail in expressing the views he held in regard to dominion-provincial matters during the budget debate.

It would seem to me that every aspect of this subject has been covered, and there has been the widest opportunity since the beginning of the session to say everything that can be said on this subject.

I would point out this is a double-barrelled motion. I am not criticizing it on that account, but merely pointing out it has 2 distinct purposes. One is to call for a resumption of the dominion-provincial conference and the other to call for a conference of the provincial governments in the event that the dominion-provincial conference does not materialize.

I do not think any resolution passed by this Legislature can advance any further the efforts which have been made to bring about a dominion-provincial conference. After all, there is on record—perhaps almost to the point of boring some of the hon. members—copies of letters which have been sent on behalf of this government urging the resumption of that conference.

Therefore, the first part of the motion raises no new issue. Nothing which can be said on it can in any way increase the understanding which the hon. members would have of the issues put forward by the motion.

So far as the second part of the motion is concerned, it would produce no practical results for the very simple reason that 7 of the 9 provinces have signed agreements with the dominion government. That, of course, is their right and was entirely a matter of their own judgment, but having done so, it is obvious no satisfactory results in the dominion-provincial field can be obtained by an effort to bring together the provincial governments to deal with dominion-provincial affairs, as distinct from inter-provincial affairs.

I need not remind hon. members that we have had many inter-provincial conferences on many subjects throughout the years, but the subjects covered by this motion are in connection with dominion-provincial relations. A conference on dominion-provincial relations, without the dominion government, would be ineffective, and for that reason the government is not prepared to support the motion.

The first part is a statement, which is merely a repetition of what the government has been saying. The second part is

a request which the government regards as wholly impractical. For that reason the government cannot accept this motion and, without in any way seeking to limit discussion on it, I suggest to the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) that we have discussed this so fully and from so many angles that he might consider withdrawing the motion; or, letting it go to the vote without debate, in view of the fact it has been so widely discussed and that he himself took the occasion, to which I raised no objection, of so very fully discussing this particular subject during the budget debate.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): I want to assure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) and hon. members of the House I have no desire whatever at this late hour to deal with my motion in all of its implications, for the reason already indicated by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), but I did have a great deal to say on this question in the course of other speeches I have made here.

However, I must say that I did not place this resolution on the Order Paper without giving it some very careful consideration. I held very strongly to the view that all of the urgent problems which demanded a dominion-provincial conference in 1945 are still with us after 3 years.

Secondly, I want to say, in my opinion, that conference should not have been adjourned until a settlement was reached. Even if the conference had to recess for a period of weeks or months, I think it should have been held intact until these points of difference could be ironed out.

Thirdly, I want to suggest that perhaps the government of Ontario might have made a contribution toward keeping that conference in session, if it had been willing to offer a basis of compromise, which would have at least resulted in an interim agreement.

However, because of the breakdown of the conference which was adjourned on the motion of the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King), we are on this day without a national uni-

form old age pension scheme, we are without a national health plan, we are without a well-planned public investment programme to meet the effects of any economic recession that might come along. In short, Mr. Speaker, the national unity which served this country of ours so well in wartime is absent when it is vitally necessary to meet the equally challenging problems of peace.

I say to hon. members of the government and to the House that in my judgment the supreme need of the hour, as far as our country is concerned, is to have that conference resumed without delay, and I think, furthermore, that every hon. member of this Legislature, regardless of his political affiliation, should be prepared to state his view on that question. That was what I had in mind insofar as the first part of my resolution was concerned. I think it would carry some weight with the dominion government if this Legislature were to unanimously call upon the dominion government to resume the conference.

As for the second part of the resolution: as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has pointed out, it makes provision in the event of the federal government remaining adamant, for the government of this province to call a conference with the other provinces, in order to find some way out of the impasse in which we find ourselves.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has said there have been many inter-provincial conferences during the past year or so, that is to say, there have been conferences on labour matters, on agricultural matters, and so forth, but when I refer to an inter-provincial conference I am thinking of it in somewhat different terms. I am referring to the type of inter-provincial conference which was called in 1887 by the then hon. Premier Mercier of Quebec, who gave leadership to the other provinces which had any demands to make upon the dominion government. I have in mind, too, the inter-provincial conference that was called the year I was born, 1902, by Premier Parent of the province of Quebec, which was attended by 7

provinces, and which was concerned with differences chiefly with demands for higher subsidies from the dominion government.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I do not see how this present state of affairs can be allowed to continue. The Rt. Hon. Mr. King sits in his castle and says nothing in response to requests made for a resumption of the conference, not only by the government of Ontario, but by the governments of other provinces—the government of the province of Ontario, in particular, is able to score political points by its failure to reconvene the conference, and the people of Canada, including the people of Ontario, are caught between the upper and nether stones of what I would describe as “political expediency” on the part of both disputants.

Some day, some time, we have to make up our minds whether we are going to be a single nation based upon the federal principle of government, or whether we are going to have 9 different classes of citizens in this country, with an old age pensioner in British Columbia getting \$40, an old age pensioner in Alberta getting \$37 a month, and an old age pensioner in Saskatchewan getting \$35 a month, and so on and so forth. It is simply going to undermine the future of Canada if this continual bickering between the provinces is permitted to continue.

Finally, I want to say again that I placed this resolution before this assembly because I thought the time was opportune for the leader of the Liberal Party in this House, if he does not mind my saying so, to express his opinion on the question as to whether the conference should be resumed, and similarly with the leader of the second group in the House. I think it would be a very healthy thing if the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. King) knew that so far as this Legislature is concerned, there is no difference of opinion whatever as to the urgent need of reconvening the conference to deal with the matters which were on the agenda in 1945 and working out a solution which

will be at once beneficial to the provinces and to the nation as a whole.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I thought perhaps some other hon. members were going to speak on this matter. I am not going to keep the House any length of time, but I think it is an important matter.

I totally disagree with the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) who has introduced the resolution. I do not think he has taken the proper method. To briefly explain our stand, I am going to read an amendment:

Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the resolution now before the House be amended by striking out the last sentence so that the resolution shall read as follows:

"That this House expresses its profound concern over the failure of the Federal Government to reconvene the Dominion Provincial Conference for the purpose of reaching an agreement on taxation, health and social security measures and a public investment programme; and this House strongly urges the Dominion Government to reconvene the Conference without further delay.'"

We, Mr. Speaker, believe this matter is solely within the jurisdiction of the federal government, and that it is up to the federal government to call this conference together without delay.

MR. MACLEOD: Hear, hear.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, since that is merely an exact quotation from a statement I have made at least 20 times in this Legislature, naturally the government will support the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: I might say to the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) that I put the vote in connection with the resolution, and my understanding of the rule is that after the vote is called, you are out of order in making an amendment.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, I did not think the vote had been put.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I think if it is merely a matter of the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) not having spoken up as rapidly as possible, if you feel inclined to do so, you might well accord him the opportunity of moving the amendment, because it was quite clear to me the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) was merely slower getting on his feet than he intended to be.

MR. GRUMMETT: I had just come into the House, Mr. Speaker, and I did not know the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) was going to finish so rapidly, and you were on your feet before I got on mine, Mr. Speaker. That was the only reason.

MR. SPEAKER: That being the case I will accept the amendment.

HON. MR. DREW: The last sentence is rather long, I would like to check it for a moment. Yes, it is all right.

The House divided on the amendment.

AYES: 54

NAYS: 9

The amendment approved on division.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in regard to the motion standing in the name of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), the government accepts the motion and will table it.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the motion standing in my name.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion approved.

House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): The Prime Minister's office.

Votes 129 and 130 approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion approved.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs to report that it has come to certain resolutions, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions.

Motion approved.

House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I beg to inform the House that the hon. The Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of this House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The following resolutions have been approved by the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor:

By Mr. Frost,—

Resolved,

That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may at any time fix the rate of the tax provided for in section 3 of The Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939, at other than the 5 per centum mentioned in the said section, in accordance with Section 1 of Bill No. 147, an Act to amend The Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939.

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: By Mr. Goodfellow,—

Resolved,

That the pensions and the expenses of administration as provided in Bill (No. 150), The Old Age Pensions Act, 1948, shall be payable out of such moneys as may be appropriated therefor by the Legislature.

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: By Mr. Goodfellow,—

Resolved,

That the allowances and the expenses of administration provided for in Bill (No. 151), The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1948, shall be payable out of such moneys as may be appropriated therefor by the Legislature.

Resolution approved.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: By Mr. Goodfellow,—

Resolved,

That there be paid out of such moneys as may be appropriated therefor by the Legislature to any municipality establishing a welfare unit under Bill (No. 152), an Act to provide for Welfare Units, an amount equal to 50 per centum of the cost of the administration of welfare matters under the said bill as provided for in section 5 of the said bill.

Resolution approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the committee do now rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion approved.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House reports they have now come to a certain resolution, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, the hon. members all have printed copies of the

various details which have been dealt with in Committee of Supply, in respect of which concurrence must now be placed before you, and since it is printed, and on the desk of every hon. member, I would move the reading of the detailed report be dispensed with, that it be taken as read, and concurrence dealt with accordingly.

Motion approved.

Mr. Reynolds, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following resolution:—

Resolved,

That supply in the following amounts and to defray expenses of the government departments named be granted to His Majesty for the year ending March 31st, 1949:—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

Main Office	\$ 326,915.00
Statistics and Publications Branch	22,800.00
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Branch	205,450.00
Live Stock Branch	236,115.00
Women's Institute and Home Economics Service Branch ..	149,795.00
Dairy Branch	178,575.00
Milk Control Board	74,360.00
Fruit Branch	153,875.00
Agricultural Representative Branch	645,660.00
Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch	109,425.00
Co-operation and Markets Branch	66,310.00
Kemptville Agricultural School	182,145.00
Horticultural Experiment Station	110,775.00
Western Ontario Experimental Farm	54,565.00
Demonstration Farm, New Liskeard	19,630.00
Northern Ontario Branch	758,600.00
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph	493,790.00
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph	1,829,135.00
Fruit Branch	250,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

Main Office	142,500.00
Office of the Legislative Counsel	24,100.00
Office of the Registrar of Regulations	14,300.00
Supreme Court of Ontario	142,675.00
Shorthand Reporters	62,000.00
Land Titles Office	46,500.00
Drainage Referees	2,700.00
Criminal Justice Accounts	1,978,100.00
Public Trustee's Office	183,100.00
Official Guardian's Office	48,600.00
Accountant's Office—Supreme Court of Ontario	26,100.00
Fire Marshal's Office	108,090.00
Inspector of Legal Offices	198,900.00
Law Enforcement Branch (Provincial Police)	2,893,500.00
Ontario Securities Commission	135,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:

Main Office and General Departmental Expenses	297,600.00
Public and Separate Schools Branch	924,300.00

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Continued

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes Branch	\$ 125,000.00
Vocational Education Branch	677,500.00
Training Schools Branch	620,300.00
Special Services	648,400.00
Departmental Examinations Branch	355,400.00
Public Libraries Branch	53,500.00
Legislative Library	24,700.00
Public Records and Archives	18,500.00
Text-Book Branch	60,700.00
Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford	148,900.00
Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville	291,500.00
Dominion-Provincial and Provincial Training Projects, Scholarships and Bursaries, etc.	268,000.00
Legislative Grants, etc.	34,397,000.00
Miscellaneous Grants	136,200.00
Grants to Provincial and other Universities, etc.	2,401,500.00
Teachers' Superannuation, etc.	4,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH:

Main Office	566,500.00
Public Health Administration Branch	583,700.00
Public Health Nursing Branch	37,650.00
Maternal and Child Hygiene Branch	281,500.00
Dental Service Branch	32,750.00
Nurses' Registration Branch	45,000.00
Epidemiological Branch	437,500.00
Venereal Diseases Control Branch	315,300.00
Tuberculosis Prevention Branch	4,437,350.00
Industrial Hygiene Branch	189,000.00
Sanitary Engineering Branch	119,200.00
Laboratory Branch—Central Laboratory	341,000.00
Branch Laboratories	271,500.00
Subsidized Laboratories	27,500.00
Public and Private Hospitals Division	3,741,700.00
Ontario Hospitals Division—General Expenses	161,150.00

Ontario Hospitals:

Brockville	695,000.00
Cobourg	226,500.00
Fort William	103,000.00
Fort William-Port Arthur Unit	42,000.00
Hamilton	930,000.00
Kingston	789,500.00
Langstaff	283,000.00
Langstaff-Concord Unit	10,000.00
London	972,000.00
New Toronto	811,000.00
Ontario Hospital School, Orillia	1,147,000.00
Penetanguishene	446,000.00
St. Thomas	971,500.00
Toronto	744,500.00

Ontario Hospitals Continued

Whitby	\$ 944,500.00
Woodstock	967,500.00
Toronto Psychiatric Hospital	225,500.00

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS:

Main Office	910,300.00
Division Offices	1,065,000.00
Municipal Roads Branch	134,000.00
Gasoline Tax Branch	102,000.00
Miscellaneous Permits Branch	35,500.00
Motor Vehicles Branch	420,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE:

Main Office	96,700.00
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR:

Main Office	142,207.00
Industry and Labour Board	101,100.00
Apprenticeship Branch	204,000.00
Boiler Inspection Branch	95,525.00
Factory Inspection Branch	12,490.00
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	39,290.00
Minimum Wage Branch	36,390.00
Composite Inspection Branch	175,450.00
Labour Relations Board	54,540.00
Industry and Labour Board	4,000,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS:

Main Office	901,500.00
Surveys Branch	128,000.00
Forest Research Branch	195,000.00
Basic Organization—District Offices	5,440,400.00
Extra Fire Fighting	600,000.00
Fire Prevention, Conservation of Fish, Wildlife and Reforesta- tion	120,000.00
Air Service Branch	723,000.00
Grants	9,100.00
Wolf Bounty	60,000.00
Bear Bounty	15,000.00

OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR	14,000.00
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DEPARTMENT OF MINES:

Main Office	239,000.00
Geological Branch	176,000.00
Mines Inspection Branch	117,600.00
Laboratories Branch	64,900.00
Natural Gas Commissioner	38,300.00
Sulphur Fumes Arbitrator	8,000.00
Mining Lands Branch	113,900.00

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:

Main Office	\$ 331,120.00
Ontario Municipal Board	67,010.00
Registrar-General's Branch	252,370.00

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT:

Main Office	13,410.00
Community Planning Branch	50,655.00
Conservation Branch	162,040.00
Immigration Branch	209,360.00
Trade and Industry Branch	163,380.00

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 33,360.00

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR 174,500.00

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:

Minister's Office and Commissions Branch	51,850.00
Companies Branch	161,500.00
Civil Service Commission	67,525.00
Ontario House—London	442,900.00
Office of the Speaker	15,350.00
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	29,800.00
Sessional Requirements	384,000.00
Office of the Crown-in-Chancery	11,475.00
The King's Printer	68,800.00
Ontario Research Commission	25,000.00
Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee	25,000.00
Miscellaneous Requirements	212,500.00
Administration—Public Service Superannuation Fund	22,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER:

Main Office	176,400.00
Bureau of Statistics and Research (including Ottawa Office) .	64,800.00
Motion Picture Censorship and Theatre Inspection	75,850.00
Controller of Revenue	486,000.00
Post Office	234,000.00
Office of the Athletics Commissioner	14,000.00
Main Office	1,200,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE:

Main Office	215,380.00
Day Nurseries Branch	185,395.00
Children's Aid Branch	282,020.00
Youth and Child Welfare Branch	81,780.00
Mothers' Allowances Commission	4,382,496.00
Old Age Pensions Commission	9,415,986.00
Refuges Branch	179,560.00
Welfare Units Branch	50,000.00
Old Age Pensions Commission	21,249,120.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Main Office	\$ 273,700.00
General Superintendence	65,000.00
Lieutenant-Governor's Apartment	6,300.00
Legislative and Departmental Buildings	1,094,500.00
Osgoode Hall	91,800.00
Government Buildings	740,700.00
Ontario Government Branch Office Buildings	93,000.00
Maintenance of Locks, Bridges, Dams and Docks	35,000.00
Miscellaneous	25,000.00
Public Buildings	6,675,000.00
Dams, Dock and Drainage Works	90,000.00
Miscellaneous	485,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS:

Main Office	404,800.00
Board of Parole	56,100.00

Ontario Reformatories:

Guelph	1,805,000.00
Mimico	425,000.00
Brampton	240,000.00
Mercer, Toronto	390,000.00

Industrial Farms:

Burwash	980,000.00
Monteith	171,000.00
Neys	179,000.00
Rideau, Burritt's Rapids	169,000.00

Ontario Training School for Boys—Bowmanville and Galt
Branches

494,000.00

Ontario Training School for Girls—Cobourg

208,000.00

Industrial Farms

170,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY:

Main Office	44,350.00
Publicity Branch	206,000.00
Information Branch	93,400.00
Development Branch	42,500.00
Winter Promotion Branch	12,700.00
Division of Public Information	69,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS: 75,000.00

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee on Ways and Means.

Motion approved.

The House in Committee on Ways and Means; Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. MR. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, I move there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this province, a sum not exceeding \$149,064,619 to meet the supply to that extent granted to His Majesty.

Motion approved.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Premier (Mr. Drew) would permit me to ask a question. I was under the impression, in connection with Bill No. 125, The Housing Act, we were to pass supplementary estimates to provide for the \$3,000,000 expenditure. My understanding is you cannot spend the money unless we grant the authority.

HON. MR. FROST: It is statutory.

MR. GRUMMETT: Oh, it is statutory?

HON. MR. FROST: That is right.

HON. MR. DREW: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee now rise and report a resolution.

Motion approved.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Ways and Means beg to report a certain resolution and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion approved.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled An Act for granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for

the public service of the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1949, and that same be now read a first time.

Motion approved; first reading of the bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of a bill intituled An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1949.

Motion approved; second reading of the bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of the bill intituled An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1949.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 1st Order; third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 1st Order, third reading of Bill No. 72, An Act to amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 72, An Act to amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 2nd Order.

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 2nd Order, third reading of Bill No. 124, the Labour Relations Act, 1948. Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 124, the Labour Relations Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 3rd Order.

DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, third reading of Bill No. 125, An Act to assist the Development of Housing Accommodation. Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 125, An Act to assist the Development of Housing Accommodation.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 4th Order.

THE MILK CONTROL ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, third reading of Bill No. 126, The Milk Control Act, 1948. Mr. Kennedy.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Kennedy I move third reading of Bill No. 126, The Milk Control Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 5th Order.

FUEL SUPPLY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, third reading of Bill No. 127, An Act to amend the Fuel Supply Act, Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): In the absence of Mr. Frost I move third reading of Bill No. 127.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 6th Order.

THE MINING TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, third reading of Bill No. 128, An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 128, An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 7th Order.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, third reading of Bill No. 129, An Act to amend The Assessment Act. Mr. Dunbar.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 129, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 8th Order.

THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, third reading of Bill No. 130, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 130, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 9th Order.

THE FORESTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order, third reading of Bill No. 131, An Act to amend The Forestry Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 131, An Act to amend The Forestry Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 10th Order.

THE INSURANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order, third reading of Bill No. 132, An Act to amend The Insurance Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I

beg to move third reading of Bill No. 132, An Act to amend The Insurance Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 11th Order.

THE INCOME TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, third reading of Bill No. 133, An Act to suspend The Income Tax Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 133, An Act to suspend the Income Tax Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 12th Order.

THE SECURITY TRANSFER TAX ACT, 1939

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order, third reading of Bill No. 135, An Act to amend The Security Transfer Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 135, An Act to amend The Security Transfer Tax Act, 1939.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 13th Order.

ACT FOR RAISING MONEY ON CREDIT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, third reading of Bill No. 136, An Act for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 136, An Act for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 14th Order.

THE GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, third reading of Bill No. 137, An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 137, An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 15th Order.

THE FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 15th Order, third reading of Bill No. 138, The Forest Fires Prevention Act, 1948. Mr. Scott.

HON. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 138, The Forest Fires Prevention Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 16th Order.

THE SECURITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 16th Order, third reading of Bill No. 139, An Act to amend The Securities Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 139, An Act to amend the Securities Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 17th Order.

THE COUNTY JUDGES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th Order, third reading of Bill No. 140, An Act to amend The County Judges Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 140, An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 18th Order.

THE NEGLIGENCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order, third reading of Bill No. 141, An Act to amend The Negligence Act. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 141, An Act to amend the Negligence Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 19th Order.

INVESTMENT CONTRACTS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 19th Order, third reading of Bill No. 143, An Act respecting Investment Contracts. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 143, An Act respecting Investment Contracts.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 20th Order.

THE HOTEL FIRE SAFETY ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 20th Order, third reading of Bill No. 144, The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1948, Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 144, The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 21st Order.

THE LIGHTNING RODS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st Order, third reading Bill No. 145, The Lightning Rods Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 145, The Lightning Rods Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 22nd Order.

THE CROWN TIMBER ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order, third reading Bill No. 146, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act. Mr. Scott.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 146, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 23rd Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE CITY OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd Order, third reading Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the City of Toronto. Mr. Roberts.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Motion approved; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 24th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE AND BELLEVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, third reading Bill No. 5, An Act respecting the City of Belleville and Belleville General Hospital. Mr. Wilson.

MR. J. F. WILSON (Hastings West): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 5, An Act respecting the City of Belleville and Belleville General Hospital.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 25th Order.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNITED CO-OPERATIVES OF ONTARIO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order. Third reading Bill No. 16, An Act to incorporate The United Co-operatives of Ontario. Mr. Hall.

MR. S. L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 16, An Act to incorporate The United Co-operatives of Ontario.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 26th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th Order, third reading Bill No. 22, An Act respecting The Ottawa Ladies' College. Mr. Acres.

MR. T. A. MURPHY (Beaches): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Acres I move third reading of Bill No. 22, An Act respecting The Ottawa Ladies' College.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 27th Order.

AN ACT TO SET ASIDE THE LAING MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT TRUST DEED

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order, third reading Bill No. 26, An Act to set aside the Laing Marriage Settlement Trust Deed. Mr. Roberts.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 26, An Act to set aside the Laing Marriage Settlement Trust Deed.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 28th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 28th Order, third reading Bill No. 29, An Act respecting the Township of Stamford. Mr. Hanniwell.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Hanniwell, I move third reading of Bill No. 29, An Act Respecting the Township of Stamford.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 29th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE CITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 29th Order, third reading Bill No. 31, An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Harvey.

MR. G. I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading Bill No. 31, An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 30th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH DORCHESTER

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order; third reading Bill No. 32, An Act respecting the Township of South Dorchester. Mr. Thomas.

MR. F. S. THOMAS (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 32, An Act respecting the Township of South Dorchester.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 31st Order.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE MINING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st Order; third reading Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Mining Act. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move third reading of Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 32nd Order.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, third reading Bill No. 149, The Department of Public Welfare Act, 1948. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading Bill No. 149, The Department of Public Welfare Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 33rd Order.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd Order, third reading Bill No. 150, The Old Age Pensions Act, 1948. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr.

Speaker, I move third reading Bill No. 150, The Old Age Pensions Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 34th Order.

THE MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order, third reading Bill No. 151, The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1948. Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading Bill No. 151, The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 35th Order.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR WELFARE UNITS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, third reading Bill No. 152, An Act to provide for Welfare Units. Mr. Goodfellow.

MR. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading Bill No. 152, An Act to provide for Welfare Units.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 36th Order.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE PURCHASE BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA OF CERTAIN ASSETS OF OTTAWA LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th Order, third reading Bill No. 153, An Act respecting the purchase by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa of certain Assets of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company Limited. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 153, An Act respecting the purchase by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa of Certain Assets of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company Limited.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 37th Order.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CORPORATIONS TAX ACT, 1939

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order, third reading Bill No. 134, An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move third reading of Bill No. 134, An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1939.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 38th Order.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE RACE TRACKS TAX ACT, 1939

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, third reading Bill No. 147, An Act to amend The Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939. Mr. Frost.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Frost, I move third reading of Bill No. 147, An Act to amend The Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 39th Order.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order, third reading Bill No. 148, An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Daley.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 148, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): 40th Order.

THE STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1948

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, third reading Bill No. 154, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1948. Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I

move third reading Bill No. 154, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1948.

Motion approved; third reading of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I indicated there was one matter which I wished to bring forward, but by consent it was deferred until after we had completed the Orders, and I will now deal with it.

During this session the stage has been set for the greatest period of development in the history of this province. Many laws have been passed greatly increasing the possibility of expansion in every field. Legislative action has been taken which authorizes the government to proceed with the most extensive power developments ever undertaken in this or any other province of Canada. The magnitude of that undertaking is not yet fully realized. The change of frequency at an estimated cost of \$191,000,000 is only part of a vast integrated programme which calls for public financing on a scale never previously contemplated by any provincial government. It will be necessary for the Ontario Government and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, under joint financing arrangements, to raise nearly \$600,000,000 within the next few years. This programme embraces plans for the construction of new hydro-electric plants throughout the whole of Ontario, and particularly on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. It provides for the construction by the Commission for the first time of large steam generating plants. All this is inseparably related to the plans for frequency change-over, without which such a vast programme could not be undertaken. Only by having a standard frequency, under which it is possible to dispose of temporary reserves at any time in outside markets, could this government consider assuming the responsibility for deciding to proceed with construction on

so vast a scale. It must therefore be regarded as one complete programme. The production of electric power at a level which will bring ever greater industrial, agricultural and other expansion, can only be carried forward with the adoption of the frequency change-over as part of one combined undertaking.

That being so, the Government has recognized the necessity of examining most carefully the situation with which it is confronted. Because of the immense amount of detail in carrying out the actual change-over in each home, store, office, mine, factory, or other consumer of power, the completion of the frequency change-over will take some years. But the major part of this construction, and much the largest part of this huge expenditure, will come within less than five years. All this depends upon financing through the public purchase of securities issued with the backing of the Ontario Government and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The possibility of carrying out this huge undertaking depends directly upon the confidence of investors in the continuity of the programme for which this financing must be done. It is therefore essential that there be undisturbed continuity of policy for at least four years, within which the major part of this financing will have been completed. Many factors combine to establish that measure of public confidence which determines the real level of our financial credit. There must first of all be confidence in the government. There must be confidence that the programme for which the first financing is being done will be fully carried out in accordance with its original plans. There must be confidence that the general public will support so great an undertaking. There must, above all, be confidence that the operations for which the money is to be raised are sound, well planned, and within the economic strength of the province.

I find it difficult to believe that anyone will disagree with this summary of this situation. Let me then examine our

position in dealing with the most important and most progressive overall plan now under consideration anywhere in Canada. The bill providing the legal authority necessary to carry out that part of the plan which relates to frequency change-over has been passed by this Legislature and soon will receive Royal assent. On a recorded vote, it received the unanimous support of every member of this Legislature. Unfortunately, that does not represent the unanimous support of the political parties represented in this Legislature.

Although every C.C.F. member voted for the bill before us, the Provincial Leader of that party has attacked our programme and in typically prejudiced terms challenged our good faith. While expressing our very high personal regard for the leader of that party in this Legislature, the government has no choice but to recognize that their Provincial Leader must be regarded as speaking officially on behalf of that whole party.

Moreover, the officials of the Ontario Federation of Labour have publicly identified themselves completely with the C.C.F. They have announced that they are organizing politically and raising funds to defeat this government. That is, of course, their right. But we must recognize that the C.C.F. members of this Legislature have also identified themselves with the activities of the officials of the Ontario Federation of Labour.

For that reason, we must pay very careful attention to the statement of the officials of the Ontario Federation of Labour in regard to frequency change-over and our great programme of electrical development. They bear an interesting similarity to what has been said by the Provincial Leader of the C.C.F. This is what he said:

"The Federation registers a distinct condemnation of the high-handed action and interference in the affairs of the hydro. We, as citizens of Ontario, are shareholders in this great public enterprise, and we regard it as a vital and necessary part of the

economy of this great industrial province. Political interference can only be condemned in the most vigorous terms.

The lack of planning of your government and its consistent refusal to accept the engineering recommendations of experienced and competent technicians leaves us no alternative but to conclude that hydro is being used by your government as a pawn and political football.

Our members have lost considerable income through current hydro shortages—income that can ill be spared. We are, therefore, especially interested in the problem presented in the administration of our source of electrical power.

We would urgently request that this number one public problem be dealt with according to the recommendations of hydro's own able and efficient staff, presenting as it does a common problem over and above any political considerations whatsoever. It is in fact the very life blood of the economy of this great province.

We put forward the viewpoint that the extension of electricity into the rural areas of this province, to serve the many farming communities that now have no electric lights at all, is much to be preferred over removing the flicker from electric lights in a few large cities.

Heavy industry will continue to use 25 cycle power. Large industrial areas would not likely be changed to 60 cycle. Further, we do not subscribe to the proposition that Ontario is an "Isolated island" in a sea of 60 cycle power. There are several large areas on the North American continent remaining on the same frequency that we use in Ontario, primarily because of their industrial nature.

A hydro slogan used not long ago impressed us very much. It was 'Hydro is yours, use it!' Since hydro is ours, we further make strenuous objection to the dissipation of \$200,000,000 of hydro reserves for a

change-over from 25 to 60 cycle. We regard this as primarily a transaction to leave substantial profits in the pockets of large electrical manufacturing corporations."

Reports of speeches by the Leader of the C.C.F. Party in Ontario conform with this statement. No matter what the vote was in this Legislature, we have no choice but to accept this as the official position of the C.C.F. Party and to recognize that a continuing attack will be made against our programme upon that basis.

Now let me examine the position of the Liberal Party. The Liberals in this Legislature voted unanimously for the same bill. That, however, cannot be taken as to the position of the Liberal Party in regard to this subject. Again we have no choice but to examine what has been taking place outside this Legislature. The President of the Ontario Liberal Association, the Chairman of the Liberal Election Board, and many other prominent Liberals throughout this province have been unrestrained in their criticism of our programme.

They have been organizing an active campaign against our programmes through members of their party who hold office in the local commissions. They are doing their utmost to bring politics into those important local organizations which are such a vital part of the combined hydro-electric activities of this province. Only a few days ago you saw the reports in the press of recommendations purporting to be made on behalf of a committee representing municipal organizations, which challenged our whole programme. Significantly enough, this unsigned report was made public on the day that the delegates to the annual conference of the Ontario Liberal Association were meeting in Toronto. That report does not represent the considered opinion of the local organizations, but it does very clearly represent the campaign which is being conducted through some members of these local organizations in different parts of Ontario for a strictly political objective. Unfortunately, while

that objective is to defeat this government, a perfectly legitimate aim for the Liberal Party, the effect of such a campaign is to create doubt, disturbance and lack of confidence, at a time when this could undermine our whole programme if it succeeded in any substantial degree.

When I announced the Government's decision to proceed with this tremendous undertaking, just a few days before the opening of this session, I indicated that this was a matter of direct concern to every citizen of this province. I pointed out that our whole great electrical system within Ontario is the property of the people of Ontario, and that in the end it was for them to decide what they wished to be done. I explained that every detail of the recommendations we had received would be placed before the Legislature, as well as before the representatives of the municipal organizations. That has been done. We have obtained the very best expert advice available anywhere in the world, and the recommendations of all those experts coincides entirely with the recommendations of our own highly skilled experts of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Never was any project examined with greater care. Never was any project considered with a more detailed analysis of all the essential facts. Never did a project of this size and importance ever rest more completely upon public confidence.

In this very practical world, we are compelled to recognize that without adequate financing the very best of plans cannot be put into effect. As I said before, within a period of less than five years we will be called upon to raise by public financing nearly \$600,000,000, over and above all our normal annual financing and our ordinary public borrowings. The simple truth is that this cannot be undertaken in an atmosphere of uncertainty and suspicion, constantly fanned and stimulated by activities of the nature to which I have referred, activities which are in accord with the statements made on behalf of both the Liberal and C.C.F. Parties. We can of course count on attempted

sabotage by every means within their power on the part of the Communist Party.

While the Ontario Liberal Leader in the Legislature did vote for this bill, that does not represent the position which has been taken by leading officials of his party. While this House was in session, the Chairman of the Ontario Liberal Election Board spoke officially on behalf of the Liberal Party over a provincial radio network. Let me repeat to you just a few of the things he said.

"For some time George Drew has been attempting to set himself up as a champion of democracy versus Communism, and he has laboured hard in this respect. This is not surprising of course, when you consider Mr. Drew as the Leader of the Tory Party, and there always has been throughout the civilized world a battle between the two groups who desire absolute control; Toryism on the one hand and Communism in its various forms on the other."

He then went on to discuss our relationship with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Referring to this subject he said, and I quote:

"Allow me to say something of the administration of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission as an example of the type of dictatorship Toryism is capable of as practised by George Drew."

He then proceeded with his effort to impress the public with the fact that we were controlling the activities of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission without any regard for the people of Ontario, and on different occasions throughout his speech referred to our "dictatorial attitude." He then said of me that in following the course we have, "He did not trust the people who are both owner and customer."

That was an official statement on behalf of the Liberal Party and was so advertised. That is obviously the line they intend to follow. Our re-organization of the Commission, and the plan we

have introduced, are to be attacked as the dictatorial action by this government. This is the clear warning that no matter how substantial our majority may be in this Legislature, and no matter how capable we may be at the moment of carrying out our legislative programme as a result of that majority, the greatest project ever undertaken on behalf of the people of Ontario is to be subjected to a constant and irresponsible campaign of suspicion, misrepresentation, and above all the suggestion that we are following a dictatorial course which disregards the will of the people.

No government in Ontario has ever been more responsive to the will of the people. No government in Ontario has respected so completely the democratic rights of our people. They are the owners. We are merely their representatives. I have at all times asserted the right and duty of our people to settle great fundamental issues.

Speaking on behalf of the C.C.F. Party in this Legislature on April 6th, the member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) had this to say:

"If the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and his Cabinet colleagues are prepared to stake their political future on that record, we welcome the challenge. Let the people of Ontario decide."

In view of the importance of this issue and the fact that the whole future of this great project is at stake, I think it is desirable that the people of Ontario should have an opportunity to express their opinion. They will be given that opportunity in the usual democratic way on June 7th.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly and took his seat upon the Throne.

MR. SPEAKER: May it please your Honour:

The Legislative Assembly of the Province has, at its present sittings, passed certain bills to which, on behalf

and in the name of the said Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT:

Bill No. 5, An Act respecting the City of Belleville and the Belleville General Hospital.

Bill No. 16, An Act to incorporate The United Co-operative of Ontario.

Bill No. 18, An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill No. 19, An Act respecting The Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society.

Bill No. 22, An Act respecting The Ottawa Ladies' College.

Bill No. 26, An Act to set aside The Laing Marriage Settlement Trust Deed.

Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill No. 29, An Act respecting the Township of Stamford.

Bill No. 30, An Act respecting The Canadian National Exhibition Association.

Bill No. 31, An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Bill No. 32, An Act respecting the Township of South Dorchester.

Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act.

Bill No. 116, An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

Bill No. 121, An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act.

Bill No. 123, An Act respecting Ski-Tows.

Bill No. 124, The Labour Relations Act, 1948.

Bill No. 125, An Act to assist the Development of Housing Accommodation.

Bill No. 126, The Milk Control Act, 1948.

Bill No. 127, An Act to amend The Fuel Supply Act.

Bill No. 128, An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act.

Bill No. 129, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Bill No. 130, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.

Bill No. 131, An Act to amend The Forestry Act.

Bill No. 132, An Act to amend The Insurance Act.

Bill No. 133, An Act to suspend The Income Tax Act (Ontario).

Bill No. 134, An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1939.

Bill No. 135, An Act to amend The Security Transfer Tax Act, 1939.

Bill No. 136, An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Bill No. 137, An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act.

Bill No. 138, The Forest Fires Prevention Act, 1948.

Bill No. 139, An Act to amend The Securities Act, 1947.

Bill No. 140, An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

Bill No. 141, An Act to amend The Negligence Act.

Bill No. 143, An Act respecting Investment Contracts.

Bill No. 144, The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1948.

Bill No. 145, The Lightning Rods Act, 1948.

Bill No. 146, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act.

Bill No. 147, An Act to amend The Race Tracks Tax Act, 1939.

Bill No. 148, An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Bill No. 149, The Department of Public Welfare Act, 1948.

Bill No. 150, The Old Age Pensions Act, 1948.

Bill No. 151, The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1948.

Bill No. 152, An Act to provide for Welfare Units.

Bill No. 153, An Act respecting the purchase by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa of certain Assets of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company Limited.

Bill No. 154, The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1948.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: "In His Majesty's name The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these bills."

MR. SPEAKER: May it please Your Honour:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in session assembled, approach Your Honour with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to His Majesty's person and government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honour's acceptance a bill intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1949."

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: "The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to this bill, in His Majesty's name."

HON. RAY LAWSON (Lieutenant-Governor): Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly:

It is now my duty to prorogue this session of the 22nd Legislature of the Province of Ontario. In doing so I wish to thank you in the name of His Majesty for your faithful application to the public questions which have been placed before you for decision. The legislation which my government has brought forward and which you have considered and approved is of unusual variety and importance.

To mention only a few of the 99 public bills, there are important provisions to support the building of new

housing accommodation in the province; a measure to encourage the production and improve the distribution of milk; a bill which will establish a code of labour and industrial relations in uniformity with the federal law on this subject; a bill to provide new and increased support to public hospitals, and other health and welfare measures of considerable importance and extent. Furthermore, in all fields of provincial government and administration, education, agriculture, mining, administration of justice, highways, public works, municipal affairs, reform institutions, and lands and forests, progressive measures have been given legislative sanction in keeping with the expansion and development of the province which is now taking place.

In a further bill of unassuming proportions the legal foundation has been laid for a great transformation in our public hydro-electric power system. Not only is there to be a change in the frequency from 25 to 60 cycles, but the expansion of its power-producing capacities, already undertaken, will be pushed forward to provide the hydro-electric energy which will be needed in our expanding economy, not only in industry and in urban centres, but throughout every part of rural Ontario.

In 31 private bills you have also dealt with many special subjects requiring legislative action.

It is neither necessary nor desirable to review at length the many other measures which have been occupying your attention during the past six weeks.

I should like, however, to refer briefly to the tragic events of the past few days which have thrown a shadow of sadness over your proceedings. The death of Dr. Gordon Millen, the member for Riverdale, after a long illness, cut short a life which had been devoted in an unusual degree to public affairs and public service. This loss was followed by the tragic accident last Wednesday night, when Mr. William Robertson, the member for Wentworth, was struck

down and killed on the highway, just outside the Parliament Buildings, and his companion and associate in the Legislature, Mr. Garfield Anderson, member for Fort William, was seriously injured. Mr. Robertson, only 51 years of age, came from Scotland to Canada in 1926, and had served in the Ontario Legislature since 1943. These misfortunes have shocked and grieved not only their families and those associated with them, but all the people of the province. Our sympathy goes to the families and friends of Dr. Millen and Mr. Robertson and our respect is extended to the memory of these two members, who will long be held in grateful esteem not only for their useful public service, but also for their warm personal qualities.

Satisfactory financial provision has been made for the ensuing year, and it is a matter of great encouragement that ample funds have been provided without any new or increased taxation. This, combined with the surplus of last year, resulting in the greatest reduction in the public debt in any single year, is indicative of the high level of productivity and employment which the province is now enjoying.

I conclude with an expression of my gratitude for the appropriations of public funds which I have just mentioned and with a renewal of my thanks for your services as legislators. It is my confident hope that under the guidance of divine providence the legislation which you have enacted at this session will advance substantially the general welfare and security of all of the people of this province.

HON. D. ROLAND MICHENER
(Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is the will and pleasure of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

The House prorogued at 5.17 p.m.

E R R A T A

<i>Page</i>	<i>Col.</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Erratum</i>
198	2	after line 22	Insert "HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister)."
511	1	27	Change Bill 3 to Bill 7.
511	2	4	Change Bill 7 to Bill 8.
512	2	4	Change Bill 4 to Bill 11.
626	1	3	After "\$300,000,000" insert "a portion of which is already financed."
631	middle of page, 1st sub-total		Change "\$59,498,000." to "\$59,948,000."
639	2	after line 47	Insert as a heading, "Agriculture, Education, Health, Welfare."
643	2	32	Change "\$275,000,000" to "\$315,000,000."
714	1	7	Change "Toryism" to "Tourism."
742	2	27	Change "system" to "plan."
743	1	16-17	Delete "in two years"?
743	1	45	After "2.211" insert "per kilowatt."
744	1	8	After "hydro this and hydro that," the para. should read: "Why did you take a 250-horsepower diesel engine out of the Caledon plant, out of the Credit river? Why not use 250-horsepower diesel engines and plant, and save the province of Ontario in the shortage of power? These things are easily answered and can be answered."
744	1	5th from bottom	After "my good friend," insert "From Wellington North (Mr. McEwing)."
744	1	2nd from bottom	Change "17.14" to "57.14."
744	2	1	Change "movement" to "plan."
744	2	5 et seq.	Para. should read: "HON. MR. CHALLIES: That is an example and there are other municipalities, 2c. per horsepower, over a period of four years, and in order to have that rate, in each and every case 2c. per horsepower annually was placed as a credit to the municipalities in a pool. The municipalities were billed with the actual costs and they got a credit from the pool," etc.
744	2	19	Change "\$23.30" to "2.230."
744	2	21	Change "35" to "53."
744	2	43	After "\$87,000," insert "in five years."
745	1	10	Change "34,000" to "3,400."
745	1	28	Change "concists of consumers" to "assures the financing."
745	1	41	Change "homes" to "lines."
745	1	49	Change "under which" to "make extensions possible."
745	1	2nd from bottom	Change "too low" to "two-wire."
746	1	22	"Has every confidence" to "is very conscious of."
919	2	46 and 47	Delete "Motion approved; second reading of the bill."
940	1	42	Change "Amend" to "suspend."

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